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OF

STAFFORDSHIRE

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EDITED BY

The William Salt Archaeological Society.

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VOLUME XII.

NEW SERIES.

1909

New Ser.

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Memoir of
MAJOR-GENERAL THE HONOURABLE
GEORGE WROTTESELEY.

With deep regret the Editorial Committee begin Volume XII of the *Staffordshire Historical Collections* by recording the death of the Honorary Secretary—Major-General the Honourable George Wrottesley. Acting with the late Mr. Eyton, he was the founder and parent of this Society, whose continued and increasing success was entirely due to his skilful supervision and unwearied labour. That Staffordshire should find its ablest antiquary and historian in the army, might surprise those who knew little or nothing of General Wrottesley's life and character; but from his father, a President of the British Association and of the Royal Society, he had inherited a keen interest in literary research; especially in everything relating to the Staffordshire records. These he found time to study when quite a young man, in the whirl of London Society, and while active in his military profession—an interest suddenly interrupted by the outbreak of the Crimean War. This hurried him, together with his bride, General Sir John Burgoyne's daughter, to the East. He was there employed on engineering duties for the defence of the Dardanelles, the advance from Varna to Devna, etc.; until privation and exposure to an unhealthy climate brought about the great disappointment of his life: for illness necessitated his return to England and the loss of those prospects which his position and recognised ability would otherwise have ensured. In April, 1855, he was chosen to act as Military Adviser to Sir C. Dundas in the Baltic; the authorities desiring that "in case of need, the Admiral might have an officer on whose judgment he could rely"; but the effects of his severe illness forced him to forego this second opportunity. In 1855 he became A.D.C. to General Sir John Burgoyne; subsequently acted as Secretary to the Defence Committees of the War Office

—and when presiding over that on “Signalling” was the first to suggest the use of the Morse system, which was adopted both for the naval and military services. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1868, and commanded the Royal Engineers at Shorncliffe, Gravesend, and lastly at Woolwich, where he succeeded the well-known General Gordon : continuing to serve in spite of increasing deafness, until his retirement as Major-General in 1881. Then, at the age of 60, General Wrottesley began those researches on which his literary fame will always rest—when, fortunately for Staffordshire, he devoted his energies to working at the Public Records ; for this led to the birth of the Historical Society, whose thirty volumes have made his name as a critical antiquary and historian. He was the Pioneer, we might say, in proving that these contemporary records must be the foundation of all accurate County Histories. But to the value of his work Mr. Horace Round has kindly given an admirable testimony which no one will dispute.

Great as the hindrance caused by deafness must always be, General Wrottesley shewed no signs of it to those who met him. Indeed, for a stranger marking his alert expression and keen interest in everything passing around, it was not easy to realize it : while his readiness in solving difficulties submitted to him, and power of tersely expressing his views, joined to his tact, quick sense of humour, and fascinating manner, attracted all who knew him. Without sharing Mr. Eyton’s scholarship, his intimate knowledge of local history and grasp of antiquarian problems were remarkable ; while, as a reader of MSS., he had few rivals.

Further particulars of his life are given in Vol. VI (New Series, *Staffordshire Historical Collections*). He married again in 1889 Nina Margaret, d. of J. W. Philips, Esqre., of Heybridge in this county. He died at his house in London, aged 81, on March 4, 1909—and was buried in the Wrottesley burial place at Tettenhall. Besides his published records, etc., the General has left behind him other works, including accounts of the Lane and Philips families, ready for the Press, which the Society propose to issue in due course as a valuable addition to Staffordshire history.

MR. HORACE ROUND'S REVIEW OF GENERAL
WROTTESELEY'S WORK AS AN
ARCHÆOLOGIST.

Writing to the late General Wrottesley, within a year of his lamented death, I ventured to say that one of the points which had always impressed me in his work was that, although he belonged, in years, to an older generation of genealogists, his attitude and his critical methods were those of the modern school. For the achievements of Eyton, whose valuable contributions are a feature of the early volumes of the William Salt Society, he had a sincere admiration ; but his own critical sense was, I think, more developed, and he was always ready to verify Eyton's assertions and to reject them if doubtful, for no genealogist, perhaps, could claim with better reason that he placed truth foremost. It may have been from Eyton that he first learnt the supreme importance of those records in public and private collections, the value of which, for family history, his labours have made manifest. In the Preface to the history of his own family he mentioned that "every step of the pedigree from the reign of Henry II. to the present time, is proved by public documentary evidence, which is accessible to all the world," and observed that "it illustrated the value of the Public Records for the elucidation of local and family history and the mine of wealth which lies under our feet, which has passed almost unnoticed before the rise of the modern school of archæology." He also pointed out that an "author, by researches amongst our Public Records, can lift a family history above a dry genealogical chronicle and throw some light upon the laws and customs of the past." In these passages there is heard the dominant note of his work.

But he did not confine himself to using the Records for his own histories of Staffordshire families ; his industry made available in print, for the use of his brother genealogists, great collections of evidence which might otherwise have remained in MS. It is for Staffordshire antiquaries to speak of his services

in this respect to the history of his own county ; but I would recall their value in a wider field also. His *Crecy and Calais* provides the genealogist, in all parts of England, with a precious fund of material for illustrating family history derived from sources, I believe, previously untouched.

Again his *Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls* is insufficiently appreciated owing to the fragmentary form of its publication in the *Genealogist*. I am glad to say that a few copies of the whole work, when completed, were bound up for presentation and supplied with an index, contributing a most welcome addition to the volumes which have upon their backs his honoured name. It is pleasant to find it repeatedly cited among the record authorities referred to by the great *Victoria History of the Counties of England*. Although the student should be warned that its evidence is mainly *ex parte*, and not therefore so decisive as the General was disposed to think, it is an indispensable tool at least for the Middle Ages, to the topographer and the genealogist.

On the part of one who is not a member, it is but an act of justice to the William Salt Society to say, that but for the loyal support his views met with at its hands, a great mass of record evidence might never have seen the light. To the readers of *Archæological Transactions* the publication in bulk of rolls, records and cartularies, is apt to prove wearisome, and it requires a considerable amount of devotion and, indeed, abnegation on the part of a Society to persist in this "spade work" for the benefit of historians to come instead of encouraging work of more immediate appeal, but of less solid value. In this sphere of labour, which was General Wrottesley's own, the Staffordshire Society may be said to have set an example to others and to have proved a pioneer.

For all antiquaries there are times of discouragement, and there were moments when the General, as he looked upon the Salt volumes, feared that his work was somewhat buried, and that for all he had done there was not much to show. One is glad to know that Staffordshire antiquaries will always associate his name with the history of their county and its families, and that it will thus be sure of a more permanent renown than falls to the lot of any but a very few antiquaries.

As a genealogist the General belonged to that comparatively small band who study genealogy for its own sake and whose interest is not restricted to the history of the family from which they spring. Staffordshire is still rich in houses of great antiquity, and four at least of these—I have the volumes on my shelves—owe their chronicles to his pen. But this does not exhaust the list of those on which he worked, I believe, to the very last. Although he modestly disclaimed the power of making it attractive reading—a very rare and special gift—his family history by no means consisted of “dry bones” only; he steeped himself in the life of the past, and endeavoured to combine with accurate information a certain amount of illustrative matter.

That he could be a keen critic of spurious or doubtful evidence I know from personal experience, having sought his view on the origin of two Staffordshire families. It was his hope that his own work might form the nucleus, for the county, of a trustworthy series of pedigrees, not only of its ancient squirearchy, but also, as he used to tell me, of its old yeoman families and of those whom industry had enriched.

Always willing to learn and willing to admit error, the General preserved almost to the last his keenness and his amazing vigour. Those who addressed to him enquiries or questions of Staffordshire genealogy must always have been struck by the range of his knowledge and by the courteous promptness of his replies, in letters which seemed to bear no signs of age. All who were fellow-workers had a sure passport to his esteem. To them his loss is a very real one; for they mourn not only the Nestor of genealogists, but a kind and cordial friend.

J H. ROUND.

The William Salt Archaeological Society.

GENERAL MEETING, 20TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the William Salt Library, Stafford, on the 20th October, 1908. Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, M.P., was in the Chair, and there were present:—Rev. W. Beresford, Rev. E. Beresford, Rev. E. R. O. Bridgeman, Rev. S. Hutchinson, Rev. F. P. Parker, Rev. R. A. Wilson, Captain the Hon. G. A. Anson, Captain G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring; Messrs. P. W. L. Adams, S. B. Bamford, W. S. Brough, W. N. Landor, J. W. Bradley, Assistant Secretary. Letters of apology for absence were read from Lord Wrottesley, General Wrottesley, the Dean of Rochester, Rev. E. Collett, D. S. Murray, Messrs. W. F. Carter, G. Gill and A. Scrivener.

The Assistant Secretary's Report was presented and read as follows:—

At the last Anniversary Meeting the number of members was 154. During the past year,

- (1) There are no withdrawals to record.
- (2) The Society has lost four members by death, and two of these are succeeded by relations, viz.:—

Mr. James C. Tyldesley, succeeded by his son, Mr. Cecil Tyldesley;

Mrs. Stanton, succeeded by her daughter, Miss Deborah Stanton; also

Mr. T. H. Thursfield, and

Mr. Alfred Charles Twentyman.

- (3) It has gained 10 new members, including the authorities of two public Libraries, thus shewing a nett increase of six new subscriptions, as follows:—

Miss A. Arden Crallan, The Cottage, Hartmore, Godalming;

Hanley Public Library;

Mr. J. H. H. V. Lane, King's Bromley Manor, Staffs;

Mr. Cecil Tyldesley, Penkridge, Staffs;

Captain G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring, Heather Brae, Milford,
Stafford ;

Mr. J. M. Wood, Longland, Holkham, Norfolk ;
Science and Art Library, Victoria and Albert Museum,
S. Kensington ;

Mr. S. A. Grundy-Newman, Littleton Place, Walsall ;

Miss Deborah Stanton, 58, Elm Park Gardens, London,
S.W ;

Mrs. Ed. Salt, Standon Rectory, Eccleshall.

Thus the list of subscribers now stands at 160.

As regards Finance.

The Balance Sheet shows a favourable result as to Sales. Of arrears of subscriptions only £3 3s. were noted before 15th September, and these have since been fully paid up, so that to-day there are actually no arrears at all. Messrs. Harrison's account of Sales of the Bagot volume came too late for insertion in the Balance Sheet, but it shows assets of £3 4s. 9d. in favour of the Society.

Lastly, the Bishop's Registers volumes which are now our only anxiety, show 13 guineas paid, leaving a deficit of 5 guineas, of which one 10s. 6d. has since been paid into the Bank. I have good hope, however, that the whole will be made good during the coming year.

J. W. BRADLEY,

October 20th, 1908.

Assistant Secretary.

The Report of the Editorial Committee was read as follows :—

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE, 1908.

The Editorial Committee submit a report of their proceedings during the past year together with a Balance Sheet of Receipts and Expenditure.

Part 2 of Volume X, New Series, was issued to the Subscribers in January of this year. It had been intended to make this volume a portion of the issue of 1907 and that date is printed on the title page, but owing to the delay in its completion, the cost of it (£99) is necessarily charged to the accounts of this year, and will be found in the Balance Sheet which accompanies this report. Volume XI, New Series, of the Collections, was issued in May of this year. It will be seen, therefore, that the accounts of this year include the cost of two

volumes, and the issue of these has exhausted our Balance, but has not left the Society in debt. This is a subject for congratulation, for few Societies of this kind can shew so much vitality after an existence of twenty-eight years.

The next volume for 1909 is in process of printing and will include Chetwynd's History of Pirehill Hundred, with notes added to it by the Rev. F. Parker.

It will be remembered that at the General Meeting of 1905, the Society decided to co-operate with the Victoria County History Syndicate in the production of the Genealogical Volume of the forthcoming History of Staffordshire, and after consultation with the responsible Editor of the volume, it was arranged that the work should be divided amongst the regular contributors to our publications, as shown below.

General Wrottesley undertook the history of the Lane and Philips families, and to re-model the printed histories of Bagot, Giffard, Okeover and Wrottesley to the form required by the Syndicate.

The Rev. F. Parker undertook the history of the Levett family.

Mr. W. Fowler Carter, those of Broughton and Fowler-Butler; and

Mr. Walter Landor undertook the history of the Wolseley family, All expenses were to be defrayed by the Syndicate, and a fee of £25 was to be given in addition for each completed history and pedigree. Some of the contributors, however, declined to receive any remuneration for their labour.

After the work had been in progress for about a year and some expense had been incurred, it was notified to us that the Syndicate had renounced the idea of producing a Genealogical Volume in future, and all the work has therefore been thrown back, as it were, upon our hands. Some of it has necessitated a great deal of research, and the Committee feel that this should not be thrown away. They propose, therefore, if the authors will complete these histories, to print them in our future volumes.

Several additional volumes of the publications of the Deputy Record Keeper have been received by the Society since the date of the last report, and reviews of these by Mr. Wedgwood and Mr. Landor will appear in our next volume.

A general discussion on the work in hand and in prospect followed.

The announcement that the Chetwynd volume, with Mr. Parker's notes, would form the chief part of the next volume was received with satisfaction.

In view of General Wrottesley's advancing years it was decided to print his work on the Lane and Philips families first in order, and the

materials in the hands of Messrs. Wilson, Carter and Landor afterwards as required. These gentlemen were glad to agree with, as it gave them more time, which they needed.

The adoption of the Report was proposed by Rev. R. A. Wilson, seconded by G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring, and unanimously agreed to by the Meeting. Mr. Landor said he would have his work ready for printing in 1910.

Rev. W. Beresford then proposed that a warm expression of "our admiration and gratitude" be offered to General Wrottesley for his long and invaluable services as one of the Founders of and most unwearied workers for the Society. This was seconded by Rev. E. R. O. Bridgeman and carried unanimously.

Mr. Holland suggested the formation of an archæological section for investigation of ancient remains, moats, and other local antiquities. This was supported by Mr. Beresford. It was not, however, generally agreed to, as the present work of the Society was as much as the members could manage, and required all the funds at their disposal, while such archæological work was already being well done by the Naturalists' Field Club.

The Chairman sympathised with the idea, and thought that such a section might possibly be left to the consideration of a sub-committee to be formed for the purpose.

After the usual votes of thanks the meeting terminated.

The William Salt Archaeological Society.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1908.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
1907.	£ s. d.	1907.	£ s. d.
Sept. 15. To Balance in Bank	118 10 5	Oct. 18. By Honorarium, Mr. J. W. Bradley	20 0 0
Oct. 15. Subscriptions and Arrears:—		" 24. " Ovenden, Index of Part II, Vol. X, " Bishop's Register"	4 4 0
1 copy Vol. VIII., New Series	1 1 0	Dec. 27. " The Rev. Gilbert Royds (purchase of his back numbers)	3 0 0
1 " IX, " " "	1 1 0	" 31. " Bank Charges	0 5 0
6 copies " X, " " "	6 6 0	1908.	
153 " XI, " " "	160 13 0	Jan. 24. " Messrs. Harrison & Sons, Printing and Binding, Part II of Vol. X	99 0 0
2 " XII, " " "	2 2 0	Feb. 3. " Mr. W. K. Boyd, Abstract of Lane Inquisitions, etc.	5 12 0
2 Compounders.		March 27. " Mr. William Morrison, photographer, prints for " Bagot's History"	34 10 0
To Voluntary Extra Subscription...	0 10 6	April 6. " Mr. W. K. Boyd, Abstract of Star Chamber and Chancery Proceedings	15 0 0
" Sales during year	34 15 8	" 11. " Cheque Book and Printing	0 4 0
" " Bishop's Register " Subscriptions	13 13 0	" May 19. " Mr. Ovenden (for Index to Vol. XI, N.S.)	4 0 0
Arrears, £3 3s. 0d.		" " Messrs. Harrison & Sons, Printing, Binding, and Issuing Vol. XI, N.S.	123 2 0
<i>Membership.</i>		" June 30. " Bank Charges	0 5 0
Members, 1907 154		" Sept. 12. " Smith & Son, Stationery...	1 10 3
Died	4	" " Balance in Bank	28 0 4
Added...	150	Total	£338 12 7
Present Number 160			

Examined and found correct,
WILLIAM MORGAN,
Hon. Auditor,
October 13th, 1908.

GEORGE WROTTESELEY,
MAJOR-GENERAL,
Hon. Secretary.

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COLLECTIONS

FOR A

HISTORY OF PIREHILL
HUNDRED.

BY

WALTER CHETWYND OF
INGESTRE, ESQ.

A.D. 1679.



WALTER CHETWYND OF INGESTRE.
(The Antiquary)

PREFACE.

Walter Chetwynd (III), the author of The History of Pirehill Hundred, might claim, until the last thirty years, to rank next to Erdeswick among Staffordshire antiquaries: apart from the attraction of the style in which his account is written, it has the value of contemporary seventeenth century evidence; he had withal special advantages for the present work; for his position and connections in the county gave him access to the deeds of most Staffordshire families; thereby removing the hindrance of which his friend Sir Wm. Dugdale complains, "that many gentlemen had refused him the sight of their evidences."¹ Although unable to lay claim to Dugdale's profound knowledge of the Public Records, he inherited some portion of Sampson Erdeswick's papers, together with his own father's collections: for Walter Chetwynd (II) was a zealous antiquary, from whom our author acquired his interest in the history of Staffordshire, the home of their family for so many generations. Unfortunately the Pirehill history was never finished; no doubt from want of material. In some instances, indeed, only the names of places are entered, and his volumes of notes shew frequently that he had been unable to complete pedigrees, etc. The labours of Mr. Eyton and of General Wrottesley have now thrown a flood of new light upon the history of the county, on its earliest stages particularly, correcting many inaccuracies in Erdeswick and Chetwynd, and opening the way to a better knowledge of the past, not only in England, but abroad.

Mr. Ward's history of Stoke-on-Trent has supplied much that is missing in Chetwynd's Pirehill, carrying that portion down to modern times. The Hadfield MSS. in the Salt Library are also of considerable service, while here and there some recent Parish histories assist our author's object.

The present text is from a copy, now belonging to the Salt Library, Stafford, which the late Mr. Wm. Salt supposed to

¹ See Preface to *Victorian History of Warwickshire* (Dugdale?).

have been made for Stebbing Shaw's *Staffs*—and which, he tells us, he had himself carefully compared with the original Ingestre MS. There can therefore be no question of its accuracy.

Various accounts of the author's life may be found ; the best known perhaps are those of Mr. Harwood's introduction to Erdeswick, and that of the late Mr. Chetwynd Stapleton in his *History of the Chetwynds of Ingestre*—of these the following is a brief extract. Born in A.D. 1632 the son of Sir Walter Chetwynd (II) and Frances, daughter of Edward Haselrigge, of Arthingworth, Northants, he married Anna Bagot, then only 13 years old, daughter of Sir Edward Bagot of Blithfield. In A.D. 1673 he served as M.P. for Stafford, but lost his seat at the dissolution, owing in part to his zealous support of the "Plot." Staffs had long been a stronghold of the Romanists, which made Chetwynd's views generally unpopular ; but on James II.'s accession he was re-elected, and though disqualified on that account from the Convention Parliament of William III. (*v.* Mr. C. Stapleton's history), came in again for the county in 1690. W. Chetwynd had been chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1678. He introduced Dr. Plot to the county and besides compiling the chartulary of his own family, which General Wrottesley has edited, added to Burton's *History of Leicestershire*. In 1676 he removed and rebuilt Ingestre Church, which he endowed with the tithes of Hopton. Walter Chetwynd's active and useful life was ended at London in A.D. 1693. He lies buried at Ingestre in his own new church ; of his two portraits the first, painted by Sir Peter Lely, unfortunately perished in the fire at Ingestre Hall in 1883 : the second was drawn from the life by R. White, for the family chartulary, and probably for Pirehill, had he lived to publish it. The last will be found in Mr. Stapleton's history, and it is hoped that the print taken from the former may be reproduced with this work.

For the "Hundred" here described, it may be stated that "the present area is 207,278 acres, about double the registered acreage of the Domesday Survey, according to Mr. Eyton ; the difference being, he considers, accounted for by the extensive moors, downs, etc., which, unless afforested, were not valued by the Commissioners."

An early map of Pirehill will be inserted for reader's assistance.

For the comparatively few and very imperfect notes inserted, the Editor feels an ample apology is due. He had hoped to have made fuller additions from the Salt Historical Society's volumes ; but has been constantly interrupted, and hindered, by other work ; until the frequent requests for the publication of Walter Chetwynd's MS. moved the Editorial Committee to decide on printing the same without further delay.

COLLECTIONS FOR A HISTORY OF PIREHILL HUNDRED.

BIDDULPH.

IT is a faire Lordship¹ lying upon the borders of Cheshire,² and contains Upper and Middle Biddulph (called also Overton and Middleston), Nether Biddulph and Knipersley: ³20 Conq. it was in the King's hands and H. I.⁴ one Ormus held it together with Buckenhall, Fenton-Culverd, Normancote, Tunstall, Chadderly,

Griffin the Thane had owned Biddulph T.R.E. "At the Survey (A.D. 1086) by his death or forfeiture it had become waste, and lapsed to the crown" (Eyton). It was estimated at one hide, and had arable land for three plough teams. The King granted it either to Richard Forester or to Orme of Darlaston, his son (Eyton), who was living A.D. 1130 (Pipe Rolls), among whose family it seems, as tainland, to have been divided; continuing mostly with the descendants of Edward, s. of Orme, and of Thomas his brother, whose share over Biddulph, whence he took the name 'de Overton,' reverted by the female line to the family of Edward.

"The overlordship of Biddulph, with that of most of Orme's estates, was given to the de Verdons of Alton (*v.* deeds and Pleas 47 H. III.), while the marriage of Henry de Verdon to Avice de Gresley, daughter of Alina, the daughter and heiress of Robert fitz Orme, conveyed to the younger branch of the de Verdons lands in Tunstall, Chadderly and Normancote, part of the same fief. The overlordship is thought to have been the reward for Bertram de Verdon's services to King H. II. during the de Mowbray rebellion."

In 6 H. III. John de Verdon remits to Roger de Biddulph suit to his court at Alton. In 1242 Felicia, daughter of Dionysia de Darlaston, admitted the obligation—while Henry de Verdon's attempt to make Thomas, son of Roger de Biddulph, pay him that suit was resisted (*v.* deeds). Whether Orme was twice married is uncertain, though probable enough. In that case Ralph and Robert would be the children of the first marriage with the daughter of Nicholas de Beauchamp, Sheriff of Staffs. Edward

¹ Flor. Wigorn, p. 599. Rog. Hoveden, p. 242.

² Chron: de Mailros and Matt. W.

³ Domesd. Lib.

⁴ S. Erdesw. Collect.

Chelle and Darlaston. He had issue¹ Robert, Edward, Thomas and Aldred. Robert had an only daughter² Alina, who,² by Engenulph de Gresley, had three daughters² Hawisia, Dionysia, and Petronilla, among whom she left Nether Biddulph, Darlaston, and Buckenhall, and having passed away Tunstall, Chadderley

Alured, Thomas and probably Roger, his sons by the second wife, for besides Robert, father of Alina, who married Eugenulph de Gresley (and made the large conveyances of land referred to in the pedigree), the Trentham muniments show that there was a son Ralph, whose only daughter Emma became the wife of Adam de Alditheley. This marriage, referred to in the Assize Rolls, 12 H. III. (p. 50, Vol. IV, *Staff. Hist. Coll.*), in a suit for Hortun Manor, though it escaped the notice of Erdeswick and Chetwynd, had an important bearing on the fortunes of the Audleys. "Sciunt tam p. quan f. quod Ego Thomas de Bidulph reddidi, et quiet' clamavi, Normancote, cum omn' pertin suis in bosco, in plano etc., Ade de Alditheleia, sicuti liberum maritagium quod Radulphus filius Orme, dederat p'dicto Ade, cum Emmã filiã suã, quando illam desponsavit, et hæc' suis quos habet de p'dictã Emmã, de me et hæc'. meis in perpet (usual warranty and seal). Hiis test. Thomã de Erdinton, tunc vice-comite (A.D. 1205-1216) Willõ Pantun, Phõ de Draicote, Hugone de Acovre, Radõ de Mutton, Normanno Pantun, Ranulpho Hosé, Radõ le Breth, Willõ Griffin, Heñ. de Chadderlee, Willõ fil Roberti de Tunstal, Alexandro de Tunstall, Johẽ filio Alexandri, Hulfel de Tunstall, Willõ fil Wolwrici, et m. aliis," Trentham MSS. Other lands besides Hortun and Normacote probably passed by this marriage. Of Emma's two sons, the elder, Adam, died *s.p.*, and was succeeded by Henry de Audley, his brother. For further notices of Orme "le Gulden," who was a very wealthy and powerful King's thane, consult Vols. I and V *Staff. Hist. Colls.* with Eyton's *Staffs. Domesday*.

Evidence of the earlier descent of this family will be found in the Stone Chartulary (Vol. VI, p. 7-10, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*). In the numerous deeds here published, and especially in the trial of 15 Ed. III., Vol. II, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, pp. 111-113, an interesting suit for the right of presentation to Biddulph church, brings to light the marriage between Petronilla, daughter of Dyonisia, and Thomas, son of Roger de Biddulph, a fact unknown to Chetwynd. Both parties agreed generally in the accuracy of the descent there given, and they were near enough in point of time to make their evidence reliable, confirmed as it is by family muniments.

The Hadfield papers in the William Salt Library have been consulted, especially for the "de Overton" branch of the Biddulphs. They agree with Chetwynd, except in omitting the fourth Thomas de Biddulph. A point that is certainly open to question, that three of the name succeeded, as in the case

¹ Ex autograph penes Ri: Bidulph arm.

² *Ibid.*

and Chelle to Henry de Audithlegh, gave Knipersley to Aldred, ¹Upper Biddulph, Normancote, and Fenton-Culverd to Thomas (her uncles), and Middle Bidulph to Roger, the son of her uncle Edward, whose posterity, having assumed the name of Bidulph, have continued here to this present time, as appears by the

of the de Verdon, in turn the deeds prove. Hadfield and Chetwynd agree in inserting a second Robert Biddulph between John, son of Roger, and the son who married Eleye Greenway, *temp.* Ric. II. If there was only one Robert he must have been twice married. A valuable paper by Dr. Arlidge, printed in the Naturalists' Field Club Series, has collected much that is interesting of a date subsequent to Chetwynd, and is here used. For the connection between the original Biddulphs and the branch represented by the late Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., of Birdingbury, Warwickshire, who claims through Simon, said to be a younger brother of Richard Biddulph of Birdingbury, see Mr. Grazebrook's notes on the Pedigree, part ii, Vol. V, *Staff. Hist. Colls.* The arms of Biddulph are, Vert an eagle displayed argent, quartering a chevron rompu between three crosses bottonee fitchee sable (for Greenway) and, Sable a saltire engrailed or (for Salway).

Chetwynd has omitted to mention that, when the Civil War broke out, John Biddulph was made a captain in Lord Northampton's regiment, and garrisoned Biddulph Hall for the King, but fell in the fight on Hopton Heath, March 19, 1642/3. The garrison was continued by his son Francis, until it was surrendered to Colonel Ashenhurst after a month's siege. Mr. Head's account states that little damage was done upon the east side; but when a large cannon called "Roaring Meg" was brought from Stafford against the west, a ball striking a beam supporting part of the front of the Hall so shook the building that Lady Brereton begged it should be surrendered.

After the Restoration, for his losses Mr. Biddulph was nominated one of the intended Knights of "The Royal Oak" Order. He had retired to Townsend Hall nr. Congleton, where he died at the age of 50, and was buried at Biddulph. John Biddulph, his second son, was a Groom of the Chambers to King James II., and one of the King's few attendants when he quitted the kingdom, December 31, 1688.

Richard Biddulph parted with much of the family estate in Biddulph, and, dying in A.D. 1704, was succeeded by John Biddulph of Burton Park and Biddulph, whose daughter Mary married Thomas Stonor of Stonor Park, Oxon., and had issue Charles Stonor, husband of Mary E. Blount of Maple Durham, whose grandson became Baron Camois. John Biddulph's other daughter, Anne Biddulph, married Anthony Wright of Weal Side, Essex, and their son Anthony had by his wife, Lucy Plowden, of Plowden, Salop, another Anthony, a London banker, who married Catherine Dorothy,

¹ Ex Regist. de Burton Abb. penes W. Dom. Pagett, 1676.

following descent extracted from the original evidences of this family.

In 24 E. I.¹ Hen. de Verdon, Rog. de Bidulph and Rob. de Knipersley were certified to hold Bidulph of Theobald de Verdon, and he of the King *in capite*, which Theobald was

daughter of Simon Thomas Scrope of Danby, and in 1837 assumed the name and arms of Biddulph, by the terms of the will of John Biddulph of Burton Park and Biddulph, who was the son of Charles Biddulph, the brother of Richard, who was the son of the John Biddulph before mentioned. This last survivor of the main line of Biddulph was born in 1749, and died in 1835, aged 86, at Florence. On the partition of the remaining estates in 1837, Biddulph Hall fell to Thomas Stonor. It is now the property of Mr. Stanier of Peplow Hall, Shropshire, but Mr. R. Heath of Biddulph Grange had in A.D. 1888 acquired most of the estate (*v.* Dr. Arlidge's account of Biddulph), and is the principal landowner.

It will be seen that there were three manors here, Middle, Over and Nether Biddulph.

A list of presentations to the living is added; though imperfect, it assists Biddulph history; the latter part is taken from *Hutchinson's Stoke Archdeaconry*, the former chiefly from the episcopal registers.

BYDULF.

- Odo. The Chaplain, *temp.* Ric. I. (Pleas 15 Ed. III.), p. by Henry and Hawise de Verdon. *c.* 1195.
- c. temp.* H. III. and 1279. Nicholas Coly, the rector of Bidulf, on death of Odo, p. H. de Verdon. (W. Chet. deeds and Plea Rolls, 7 E. III.)
1299. Roger de Verdon.
1300. Alexander de Verdon, p. Henry de Verdon.
1322. Roger de Verdon, accolite, p. Vivian de Verdon, and Joan, on death of Alexander de Verdon, late rector.
1341. Reginald de Cayntone,² cler. on death of R. de Verdon, p. Stephen de Ireton and Joanna his wife.
1365. John de Brett, rector, on resign. of Reginald de Caynton, Sir John de Verdon, patron.
1371. William de Montgomery, presb., by exchange with John Brette, late rector, patron, Sir John de Verdon, kt.
1371. Sept., John de Schovyngdon, presb. (same year), on resign. of W. de M., Sir J. de V. p.

¹ Inquis. de eod. anno.

² He is named in Plea Rolls, A.D. 1304.

Lord of Alton within whose fee it lay,¹ Thomas the son of Hen. de Bidulph, Tho. the son of Roger de Bidulph and Will. de Knipersley 31 H. III. acknowledging they owed suit and service to the court of Roese de Verdon at Alton.² About the beginning of E. I. Eva de Albo-Monasterio³ or Oswestry (the widow of Sir

-
1376. William de Blakelowe, presb., on resign. of John de Shovyndon, p. Sir John de Verdon.
 1382. Tho. de Walton, presb., on resign. of W. de B., p. Sir John de Verdon, kt.
 1403. Thomas Wylne, chaplain, Hulton Abbey, patrons.
 1406. Richard Lylleshull, chaplain, on death of Tho. Wylne, p. Hulton Abbey.
 1408. Thomas Lyllynge, chaplain, on resign. of Richard Lylleshulle. (Hulton Abbey.)
 1412. Brother John Ray, chaplain, on resign. of Tho. Luylyng.
 — John Cyevñ (or Cyerñ). Chet. MSS.
 1429. Ralph Bromley of Rugeley, presb., in exchange with John Cyern (?)
 1430. Andrew Valentyn, presb. (Hulton Abbey.)
 — John Beryngham.
 1451. John Nobull, on resign. of John Beryngham.
 1457. John Thorley, on resign. of John Nobull.
 1535. Nicholas Whelock, vicar. (Hutchinson.)
 1577. John Thorley.
 — Richard Baddeley.
 1617. Anthony Rowley, cleric, M.A., on death of Ric. Baddeley (Sir Wm. Bowyer, kt., patron).
 1622. John Bowyer, cleric, M.A., on resign. of Rowley, p. The Bishop.
 1663. William Armett, cleric, M.A., Sir John Bowyer, Bart., p.
 1665. Maurice Harrison, cleric, on resign. of W. Armett, patron, Sir J. Bowyer, Bart.
 — Thomas Kent.
 1693. Ralph Bowker, B.A., on resign. of Thomas Kent, p. Jane Bowyer widow de Knypersley.
 1702. John Brookes, B.A., on resign. of Ralph Bowker, p. Maria and Jane Bowyer.
 1704. Edward Hawkins, on death of J. Brookes. Charles Adderley, patron.
 — Ric. Terrick. (Hutch.)
 1762. Wm. Inge on death of R. Terrick (Hutch), p. Sir Nigel Gresley.
 1769. John Parker, on resign. of Wm. Inge, p. Rev. Tho. Gresley.
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¹ Ex autogr. penes Walt. Chetwynd de Ingestre arm.

² Ex Regist. de Burton Abbey.

³ Burt. Collect.

r1242

Adam, third son of Sir John de Chetwynd, of Chetwynd,¹ co. Salop, kt., with John and Will. de Chetwynd her sons, bought certain lands in Gillow (within Bidulph) of Nich. Colyn, Rector of Bidulph, two yards land and a half in Church Bidulph of Rob. de Quickshull, and the fourth part of Middle Bidulph of Robert de

1780. George Dallaway, p. Rev. J. Gresley.

1783. Jonathan Wilson, dean of D., p. Rev. J. Gresley.

1810. James Sewell, on death of Wilson, p. Sir J. E. Heathcote.

1831. William Henry Holt, p. James Bateman, Esq^{re}.

1873. Frederick Elmer, on death of Holt.

1892. David Brodie, resignation of Elmer, p. Robt. Heath, Esq^{re}.

The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was valued at 40 marks (Vol. II, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, p. 113). The registers date from A.D. 1558.

Biddulph Moor became a separate parish in A.D. 1864.

BIDDULPH DEEDS.

Alina, domina de Derlaveston, filia et heres Roberti filii Horm, Thome filio Horm avunculo meo, et heredibus, Superiorem Biddulph, et tenementum quod vocatur Culverds Fenton. Test' Viviano de Stoch, Edw^{do}. de Biddulph pres^{to}, Adā de Aldithlegh, Rob^{to} de Swinnerton, Nichō de Tidneshovr, et Ricō et Radō filiis ejus, Isabella Pantun, Alic' de Blortant, le Halimot de Bockenhall, et le Halimot de Culverdslaw, et m. aliis.

Alina, Domina de Derlaveston, Rogero filio Edvidi totam mediam Biddulph, cum Fulwood, scil' de "Slideford-siche" ad "Rulindbruc," sicut rivulus descendit in "Davenhichell" (?), et in Ham Bidulph church furlong, et medietatem de inpetloc (*sic*), quam Simon prius tenuit, et 2 bovatas, quas Will^o fil Matilde, et Will^s de Buloc prius tenuit. Test' Eutrop' Hastenc, Adā de Aldithle, Anselm de Bellocampo, Thomā de Bidulph, Henrico filio ejus, Aluredo de Gniþsley (Knipersley) et m[a].

Nov' univ' has litt' visuri, vel audituri, quod Ego Hawisia, filia Henrici de Verdoyn dedi etc. Henrico fratri meo, et hered. suis, totum jus meum etc. quod habui etc. in tota illa terra, cum pertin' quam predictus Henricus pater meus dedit mihi in villa de Bidolf (warranty and seal) H. Test' Dom^{no} Roberto tunc tempore Abbate de Lilieshul, dom^{no} Johō Chetwynd, Dñō Rogero de Puclisadona, magistro Tho' filio suo, dñō Philippo personā de Northbury, Roberto Marescallo, Rogero filio Orm de Derlaston, et multis aliis.

Dionysia de Derlaveston filia Engenulphi de Gresley Thome filio Henrici de Bidulf medietatem terre de Gillow (in Bidulf) reddendo mihi et her. meis 9d.

¹ Ex autog. penes Walter Chetwynd de Ingestre. Cetera ex autog. ejusd. familiæ penes R. Bidulph.

Stanlow and Margery his wife, sister to Thomas son of Hen. de Bidulph, who had it in frank marriage; most of which lands came 6 R. II. to ye Greenways, and from them in the next age by daughters and co-heirs to Bidulph and Broughton of Broughton, in whose possession they still continue.

Dionysia de Derlaveston Thome filio Henrici de Bidulf terram de Gillow quam Emma mater dicti Thome eidem Thome dedit; et messuagium ejusdem terre, et medietatem etc. Test. Heñ de Tittensour, Willō de Erdington, Galf Brahell, Thoma filio Rogeri de Bidulf, Eudone Tittensoure, Viviano de Standon.

[While on this branch of the Biddulfs, it may be as well to insert two more deeds, relating to Gillow in Biddulph.]

Felicia, relict', Thome de Superiore Bidulf, Nichō, rectori Ecclesie de Biddulph, totam terram in Gillow quam teneo nomine dotis—Test. Rogero de Bidulf, Thō de Superiore Bidulf, Robto de Knipersley, Stephño filio Siwardi, 7 Ed. I. (1279).

Iohannes de Verdon, dom' de Alveton, Thome filio Thome de Bidulf medietatem tenementi de Gillowe', quam Felicia de Leighton quondam tenuit—Test. Domño Willō de Kaverswall, Phō de Dracot, etc.

[It would seem that half Gillowe was given to Thomas, s. of Henry de Biddulph, and that Felicia, widow of Thomas, had dowry on it; but the other half had passed from Dionysia de Darlaston to her daughter Felicia de Leighton (and these two Felicias were apparently two distinct persons).]

In the Stone Cartulary, Henry, s. and h. of Dionysia de Darlaston, grants to Stone Priory half a virgate in Darleston, which they hold of the gift of Rob. de Suggenhall, and that which they have also of the gift of Petronilla (R. of S.'s wife).

Felicia, filia Dionysie de Derlaveston, Thome filio Rogeri de Bidulf terram quam habeo ex dono Rogeri, filii Henrici de Verdon militis—Test. Thoma de Superiore Bidulf, etc.

Thom. de Lecthona, et Felicia ux mea, Thome filio Henrici de Bidulf servicium suum de tertiā parte Superioris Bidulf, et de tertiā parte Fenton Culverd 5s. 3d. per annum, et de quartā parte de Gillowe et de medietate de Flaxmēwe 9d. p. annum, Reddendo unum denarium—Test. Dom R. de Mere, Hen' de Verdon, Thom' fil Rog. de Bidulf, Herv' de Derlaston, Hen. fil Ed. de Bidulf.

Thō de Lecthona, et Felicia filia Dionysie de Derlaston, ux mea, in Com. Staff, et in curia domine Roisie de Verdon de Alverton, etc. recognasse pro Tho' fil Heñ de Bidulf, Thō fil Rog. de Bidulf, Willō de Knipersley, Stephano fil Siwardi, Heñ del Heth, Heñ de Astbury et sorore ejus, Rico Gillow facere debemus servic in curia dicte Roesie, apud Alveton in perpetuum. Test. dom Viviano de Standon, Milone de Verdon, Heñ de Verdon, Johe Marescallo, Robto Marescallo, Rob. de Waterfall, Rob. de Crokēden, Willo. Muriel tunc constabulario Novi Castri, Willō de Fenton

Nether Bidulph is now possessed by Edward Mainwaring of Pever, co. Cest., kt., which first¹ Edward married Alice the daughter and heir of Robert Boghay, who enjoy it by descent from Hen. de Verdon and Hawisia his wife. The church, with a tenement called Cranage, was formerly given by the Lords of Bidulph to

et est Hen' de Verdon, Hen' filio suo, Rob' Marescallo de Aston, Willō dom' de Caverswall Rob' de Caverswall.

6 H. III. Iohēs de Verdon, dom de Alverton, remisi Rogero de Bidulf sectam curie de Alverton faciend. pro hāc dedit mihi tenementum vocatum "Brodelegh," quod Felicia de Leghton aliquando tenuit.

Inter Hen' de Verdon sequelam curie sue exigentem, et Thō fil, Rog de Bidulf resistantem. Test. doñ Rič de Draycot, Rič de Venables, Roß le Mareschal, Ivone de Walton, Rob de Chavernes, Eudone de Tittensor, Galfrido de Walton, Rog° fil Herv' de Derlaston.

49 H. III., A.D. 1265. Inter Tho' fil' Rogeri de Bidulf et Tho fil Henrici, le Heyr de eadem, etc. ut Tho le Heyr dedit terram de Blackhurst, et terras quas dictus Thomas dedit Henrico Wemere juniore, in lib. maritag. cum Margeriā filiā suā, etc. pro qua dictus Thomas fil' Rogeri dedit Thome le Heyr medietatem de Media Bidulf—Test. Thoma filio Henrici de Superiore Bidulf, Willo de Knipersley, Stephano filio Siward de Bidulf.

What relation Vincent was to Thomas, s. of Roger, is not clear, but a fine of A.D. 1222 (Vol. IV, p. 222) settled of moiety of Middle Biddulph manor on Henry, the heir of Biddulph, s. of Vincent, by payment to Tho. s. of Roger de Biddulph, a yearly rent of 7s., and doing all services to the overlord of the fee. In 1263, Thomas le Heyr, s. of Roger, s. of Vincent, put forward a similar claim (Vol. IV, p. 154).

Hen^s, fil Henrici de Verdon Thome filio Henrici Bidulf—Test. dom Viviano de Fenton, Tho. fil Rog. de Bidulf, Rob. de Knipsley, Willō filio ejus, Steph^{no} fil Siwardi, etc.

MR. SWINNERTON'S DEEDS.

Sciant p. et f. quod Eudo de Verdon d. c. et h. p. c. m. confirmavi Henrico de Verdon juveni et hered suis, unum bovatom terre cum pertin' in villa de Bidulf, illam scilicet quam emi de Henrico Franceys, filio Ranulfi de Astbury. Tenendam, etc., sicut carta domine Aline de Derlaston purportat, quam Ranulpho patri dicti Henrici et her' suis pro homagio, etc., fecit. Reddendo annuatim inde, pro me et her' meis, duos denarios et quadrantem, scilicet Thome de Letton et Felicie uxori sue, et her eorum, tres quadrantes, et Thome, filio Rogeri de Bidulf, et her' suis tres quadrantes, et de residuis tribus quadrantibus adquietabit servicium pertinens ad Aufeton (Alton?) in festo sancti Andree, pro omni servicio, etc. ; pro hac autem dedit

¹ Ex autog. penes Edw. Mainwaring de Whitmere arm.

the Abbey of Hilton, and after its dissolution was (3 E. VI) sold out of the Crown to John Cupper and Ric. Tevor, who soon after passed them to Will. Horne, who sold them (6 Eliz.) to Andrew Bowyer of Stonilow, co. Staff, gent., from whence they are come to the possession of Sir John Bowyer of Knipersley, Bart., now living.

Yvone de Waleton, Roberto Marescallo de Eston, Rogero filio Hervici de Derlaston, Wmō filio Simonis de eadem, Tho' filio Henrici de Bidulf, Wmo de Kniperslee, Stephano filio Siwardi de Bidulf, Ricardo de nemore de eadem, et m. aliis.

Thomas filius Henrici de Medio Bidulf Roberto de Stanlaw, et Margerie sorori mee, dimidiam totius terre mee in medio Bidulf. Test. Humfrido de Bray, Henrico de Verdon, Willō de Knipersley, Thoma de Superiore Bidulf, Thō filio Thoma de Bidulf, Ricō de Rudiard, Ricō de Stanlow.

Thō de Bidulf Radulpho filio meo bovat' terre in Bidulf, etc.

Tho' fil Fiviani de Bidulf Thome filio Thome de Overton in Bidulf totam terram quam habet ex dono Margerie matris mee in feodo de Lawton, que sibi hereditarie descendebat—Test. Rogero filio Rogeri de Bidulph, Willō fratre ejus.

Tho. filius Rogeri de Bidulf, Thome filio meo 2 bovat terre in medio Bidulf, quas Petrus sutor prius tenuit reddendo, etc., Test. Tho fil Henrici, etc.

Rogerus de Bidulf Willo filio meo totam terram de Mydlest Bidulf, cum homag' et servic' et dominiis et dominicis, scilicet de Rolindbroc usque le Shawebroc, et sic per terram Nich. de Aldithley, etc. et hered' de corpore suo, cum liberâ multura in molendino mea in neder Bidulf, etc. Test. Henrico de Verdon, Willō de Baggenholt, Robto de Knipersley.

Rogerus de Bidulf Rogero filio meo servic Emme de Hartwall in Middleston. Test. dom Rob de Standon, dom' Willo de Stafford, dom Ric. de Draicot, Willo de Mere, etc.

Thomas, fil Thome de Middleston, Johanni filio Willī de Bidulf totam terram in Middleston, etc.

Wm^s fil Rogeri de Bidulf, et Agnes uxor ejus.

Rogerus filius Rogeri de Bidulf, Johī filio meo clerico, et hered'—Test. dom Willo de Stafford, dom Robto de Dutton milit. Willo de Chetwynd, Willo de Knipersley, Tho. de Overton. (C. 2 Ed. II. ?)

19 Ed. II Tho. fil Tho. de Overton, dedi Thome filio meo, 20s. ann. red. de Rogero de Overton, et Helena uxore ejus, quas tenent de dono meo.

18 Ed. II. Johēs, fil' Rog' de Bidulf, Ricardo filio Willō Bronson, et Agneti filie Rogeri de Bidulf sorori mee, in lib. maritag.

2 Ed. III. Tho. fil Tho' de Overton, Thō filio meo 10*li*. ann. redditus exeunt de om' terris in Overton, in feodo de Bidulf, in lib' maritag'. cum Johannā, filiā Rici de Somerford.

The Vicarage is valued in the King's books att £4 19s. The Impropriator paying 6s. 8d. free rent to the Crown. Bidulph¹ is in the Hundred of Pirehill.

26 Ed. III. Tho' Creswall, Thome de Overton et Margarete uxori sue, omnia terras et servia que habui ex dono Thome apud le Overton et Gillowe in villa de Bidulf, pro ter^m vite eorum, et post decessum Roberto filio Johis de Bidulf et Cecilie, filie Tho. antedict. de Overton, et hered. de corp. eorum; et pro defectu Helene, et pro defectu Margarete, et pro defectu Alicie, et pro defectu Werburge, filiabus Tho. de Overton, etc. Test. Robto de Knipersley, Tho. del Greneway, etc.

48 Ed. III. Johanna filia Tho. de Overton in viduitate Roberto filio Johis de Bidulph omnes terras in villa de Bidulph—Test. Johẽ de Verdon milite, etc. (Tho.) Bidulph patre meo (?)

50 Ed. III. Helena Roberto de Bidulph patri meo.

11 R. II. Rob. de Bidulph ordinasse Rog. de Bidulph fratrem meum ad deliberandum seisinam dom^o Rico Tuchet presbytero, et dom^o Robto de Bidulph presbytero, in omn. terr' quas habeo in domino de Bidulph et in dominio de Darlaston.

They entail these same lands by a second deed on Robert, and after his death on William his son. Witnesses, Ric. de Greenway, Roger de Bidulph, Tho. Bower.

13 R. II. Rob. de Bidulph, Willo filio suo, manerium de Middleston ad terminum vite mee, si vixero post decessum Johannæ uxoris mee.

21 R. II. Johanna, relict' Rob. de Biddulph, Willo de Bidulph filio suo omnia terras, etc. quas habeo nomine dotis.

12 H. IV. Galfrid' de Overton teneri Ricõ de Bidulph et Helenæ matri dicti Ricardi.

10 H. VI. Ric. de Bidulph Olivero de Leigh manerium de Overton, et Middleton, test. Rado Egerton, Hugone de Mainwaring, Johẽ Leigh de Booth.

32 H. VI. Rob. Cherleton rector de Ipsley, co. Warwic, Margerie Bidulph, relict Rici de Bidulph, maneria de Middeston, Overton, et hered. Margerie.

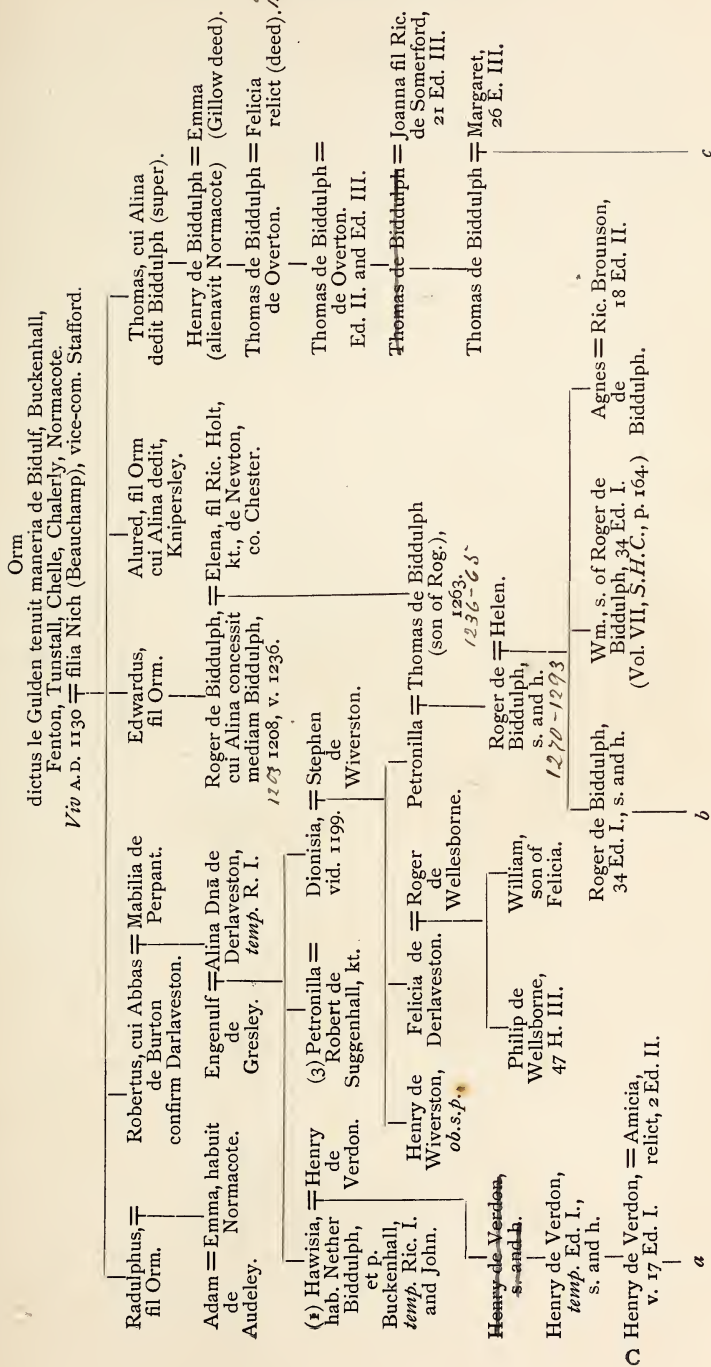
13 Ed. IV. Inter Isabellam, relictam Robt'i Aston mil et Ricardum Bidulph, quod Ricus duxit in uxorem Petronillam dict. Isabelle.

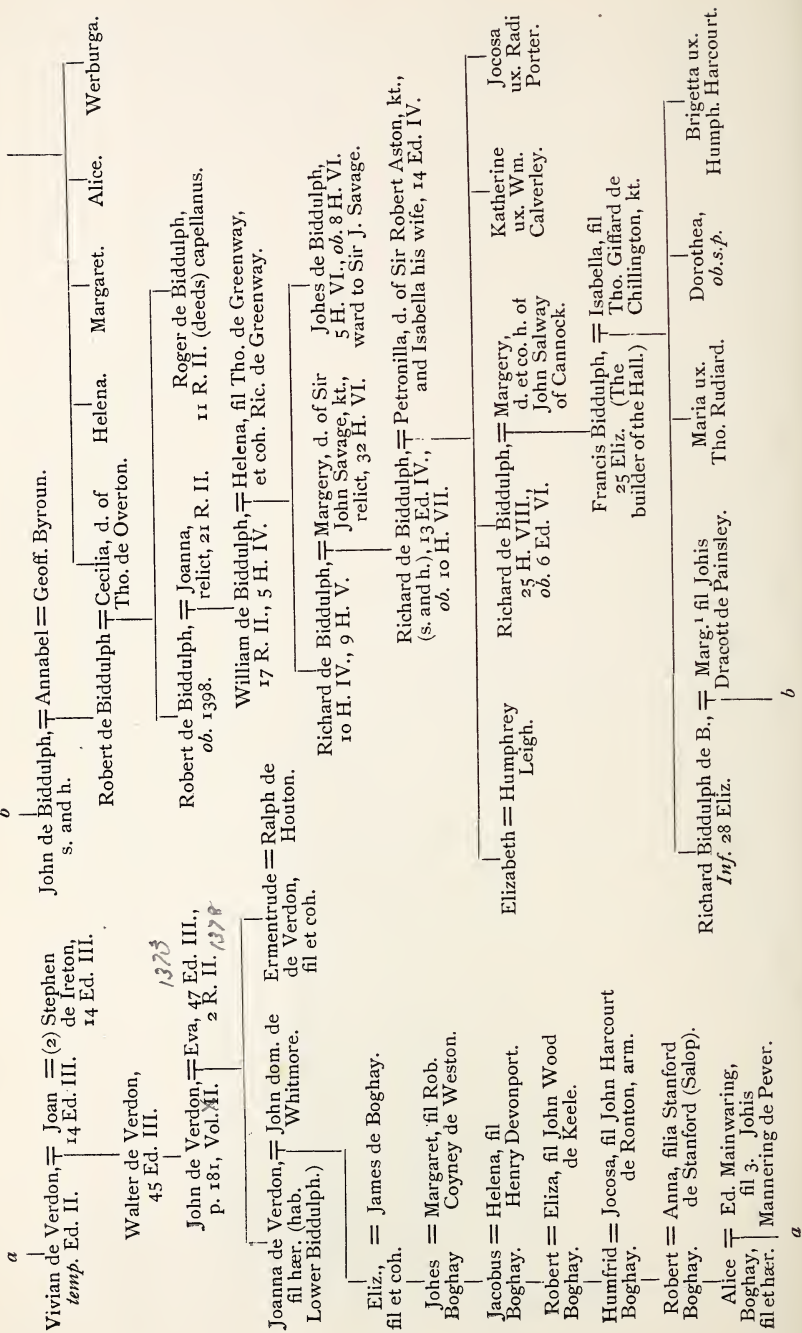
13 Ed. IV. Ric' fil' et her' Rici de Bidulph.

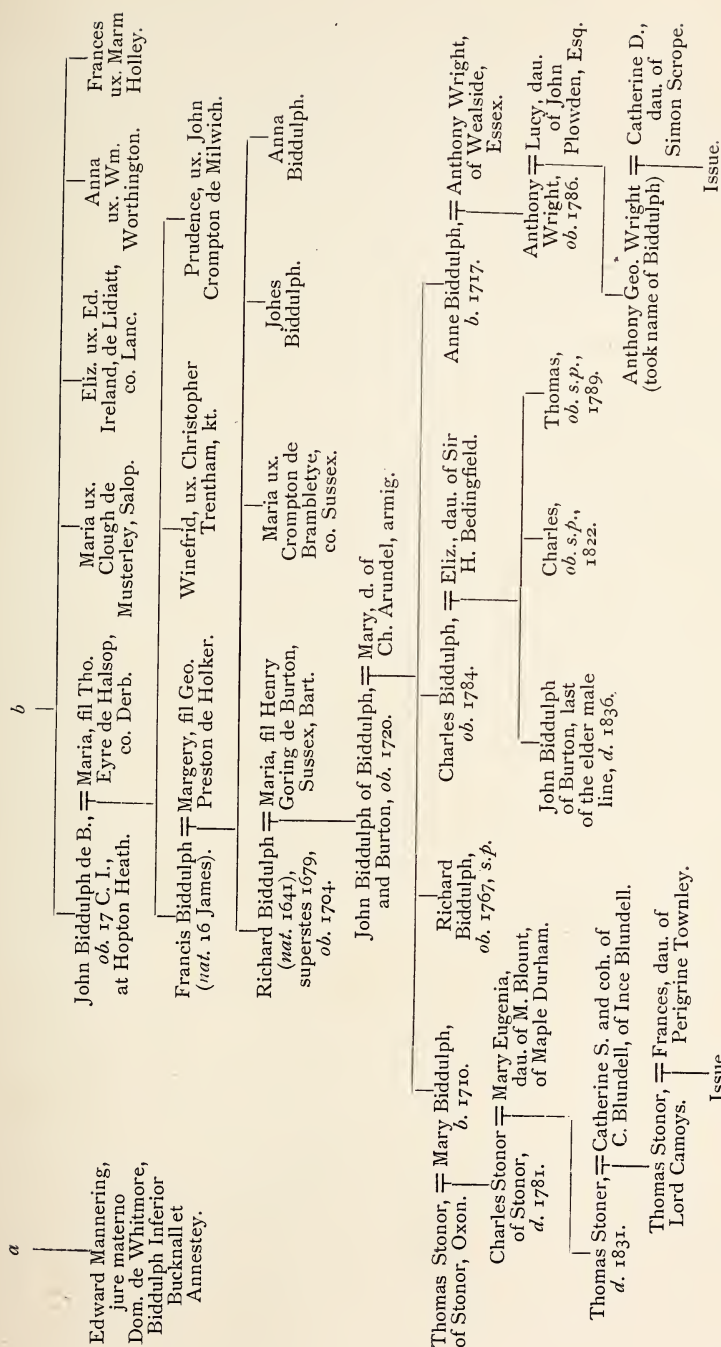
¹ ex stemate penes Ric. Bidulph de Bidulph ar.

NOTE.—General Wrottesley suggests that "Norman de Verdon's marriage with the daughter of Geoffrey de Clinton may explain the acquisition of this and other tainlands; rather than the allusion to Bertram de Verdon's services on page 7."

N.B.—In the following de Biddulph Pedigree, the 2nd Henry de Verdon, and the 3rd Thomas de Biddulph were entered by mistake, and must be removed.







C 2

¹ Margaret, dau. of John Draicott, is given as Anne in most pedigrees (v. p. 38, Vol. V, p. 2). Proof is wanting of the *fourth* Thomas de Overton and of the *fourth* Henry de Verdon (?) and of Vivian being his son. Was Vincent de Biddulph (the father of Henry, s. of V., and of Roger, s. of V., and the grandfather of Thomas the heir), who had half Middle Bidulf, v. Fine of A.D. 1222 (Vol. IV, p. 222), another son (or grandson) of Orm?

KNIPERSLEY.

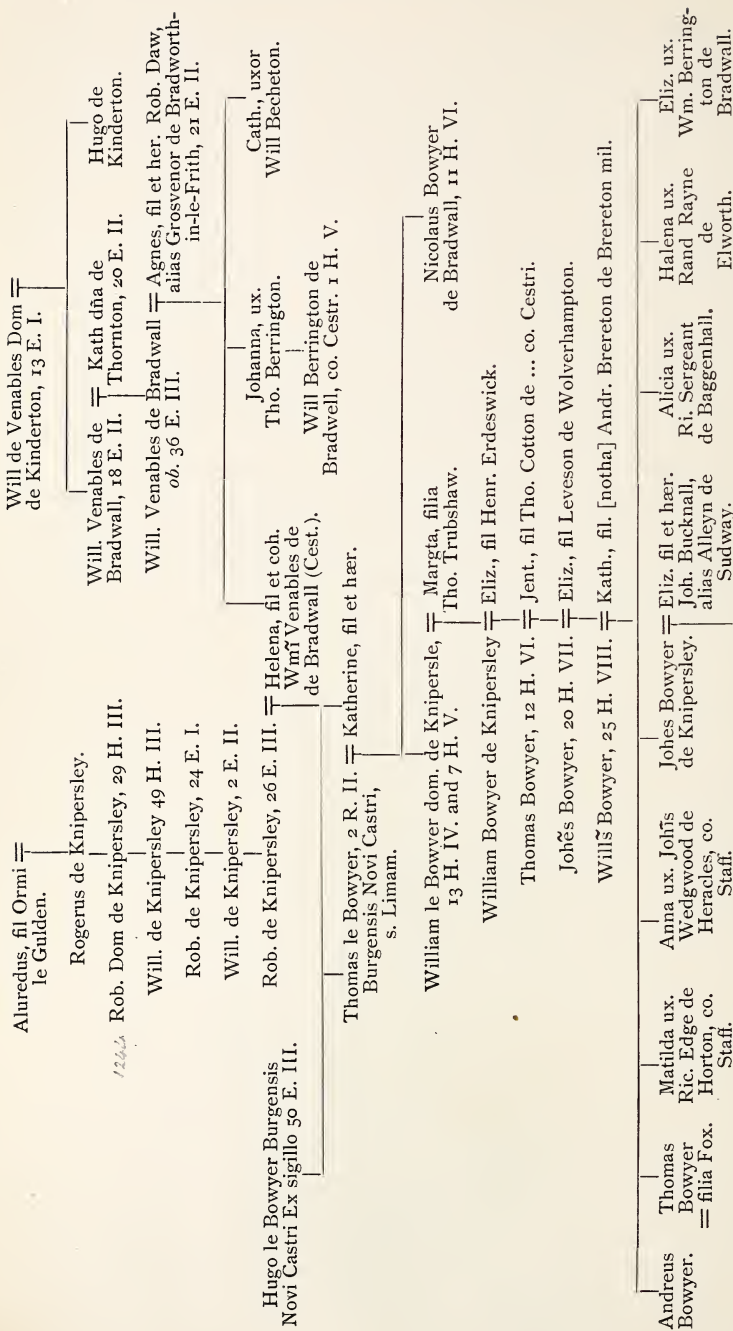
Knipersley continued in ye race of Aldred before mentioned till 2 Ric. II. when by a daughter and heir (as is shewed in the following Genealogy) it devolved to ye Bowyers, descending, after many generations, to John Bowyer,¹ who married ye daughter and heir of Buckenhall, alias Alleyn, of Sidwayhall (in ye parish of Mere) by whom he had issue Will, who (ult. Eliz.) died seized of ye manors of Apedale and Buckenhall, ye Rectories of Bidulph and Mere, Sidways-hall with divers lands and tenements in Mere Bidulph, Aston, Madeley, Newcastle, Bettley and Podmore; ye

Knipersley is not mentioned separately in the Domesday Survey, being there included in Biddulph—nor does it often occur in the records. Mr. Hadfield, commenting on the de Knipersley descent, suggests that Alured, or Aldred, who was living *circa* A.D. 1200, may have been a younger son of Orme (?); his son and successor was the William de Knipersley of 17 H. III., who had a son and heir, Robert, 56 H. III., husband of Margery, d. of Geoffrey of Little Morton (Cheshire); he seems to have survived to 33 Ed. I., leaving, besides Robert his second son, an elder named William. Probably the same who, 7 Ed. III. (A.D. 1334) served as one of a jury of 24; and had been assessed in the subsidy roll of A.D. 1327 at 4s. 4d., a considerable share towards the Scotch War. The Staffs. visitation of A.D. 1614 makes him the father of another William; certainly in 18 Ed. III., Wm. de Knipersley and Agnes, his wife, grant a messuage of 250 acres to Robert de Knipersley and Elena his wife, retaining the reversion, while in 30 Ed. III. the sheriff acquitted a man, charged with breaking into Wm. de Knipersley's grange at Knipersley (Vol. XII, *S.H.C.*, p. 146), which makes it the more probable, but Mr. Hadfield speaks of another Robert (instead of Wm.) as the father of the Robert who married Elena—besides a second son Richard, at any rate, the heir, whether of William or Robert, was the Robert de Knipersley, husband of Elena, daughter and co-heiress of William Venables of Bradwall (Cheshire) living in 33 Ed. III. By her he left two children, William de Knipersley, who took to wife Margery, d. of Thomas de Morton, and died *s.p.*, and Katherine, the heiress of Knipersley, who carried the estate to the Bowyers, by her marriage with Thomas le Bowier of Newcastle. Katherine survived to 2 H. VI. 3 Ric. II., Thomas le Bowyer and Katherine hold one-third of Knipersley manor in dower—entailed on Katherine and her heirs: and six years later sue Emma le Bowyer to compel her to carry out a covenant about Knipersley manor. In 20 R. II. they grant three messuages and 250 acres here to Wm. le Bowyer and Margaret his wife at a

¹ Ex autogr. penes Jon. Bawyer, 1679.

manor of Docking, co. Norf., and severall messuages in Bradwall co. Cestr., John his son (by Anne ye daughter and heire of Will. Heywood of Stonilow) being then 46 years of age: who was afterward knighted, and had issue Sir Wm. Bowyer, kt., grandfather to Sir John Bowyer, Bart., now living.

nominal rent with reversion to themselves. The Bowyer pedigree will be found fully in Vols. III and V, *S.H.Coll., Staffs. Visitations*. The family ended in the main line with the fourth baronet Sir William, who left four daughters and co-heiresses, (1) Mary, wife of Charles Adderley of Hams (Warwickshire); (2) Dorothy, wife of Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart.; (3) Jane, wife of Leftwich Oldfield of Leftwich (Cheshire), and Anne, wife of (1) Sir John Bellot, Bart., and (2) of Rowland Port of Ilam, but dying *s.p.* left her share of Knipersley to her nephew, Sir Nigel Gresley, who had married her grand-niece Eliz. Wynne, grand-child of Jane Bowyer above-named, Sir Nigel thus acquiring two-fourths of Knipersley. Charles Bowyer Adderley of Hams has considerable property in this neighbourhood. (S. P. W. Harwood's *Erdeswick*.) The Bowyers have frequently represented Newcastle in Parliament: one of them was governor of Leek for the Commonwealth during the Civil War (S. P. W.).



Margeria ux. Will Ford de Mosse.		Thomas.	Will Bowyer = Anna fil et hæ. Will ob. ult. Eliz. Haywood de Stonilow.	Helena ux. Thom. Dorington, co. Sal.
Franciscus. Thomas. George. Ricus. Willms.	Anna, ux. John Rowley.	Alicia, ux. John Thorney.	John Bowyer = Catharin. fil de Knipersley, Christopher mil. ob., 1604. Yelverton mil. et Justiciar, Banco. Reg.	Ursula, ux. Wm. Bourn. Eliz., ux or Wm. Dun.
Thomas. Christopher. George. Jacobus. Ricus. Edward. Johes.	Will. Bowyer = Hester, fil mil. vice c. Staff. Wm. Skeffing- 3. C. I. ob. 1640. ton de Fisher- wick, Bart.	Eliz., ux. Cliffe.	Maria ux. Willi Bowyer de Stalbrook, ob. s.p.	Anna, ux. Gregge de Wirrall.
Will's = ... fil Bowyer Will Jolley ob. ob. s.p. de Leeke. s.p.	Rics Xtoph. Eliz. ux. Francisci Trentham de Rowcester.	Eliz. fil Rad = Johes Egerton de Bowyer Betteley, mil. mil. et ux. 2. s.p. Bart. vice Com. Stafford, 14 C. II.	Maria fil Rob. = Maria ux. Milward de Tho. Whit- Snitterton, co. greave de Derby, mil. Bridgford.	Hester ux. Mat. Worsick de Stafford, s.p. Cath. ux. John Young de Charnes. s.p.
Will's Bowyer = Anna, fil et hæ. Geo. Dale de Flag, co. Derby.	Thomas.	Johes Bowyer = Jana, fil et coh. Hen. Murray Bart. (1680). Arm. q. et Annæ, ux. ejus. Vice-Comitissæ Banning.	Hester.	Dorothea.

NORTON.

Norton is the next village that receives Trent. At y^e time of y^e generall survey (20 Conq.) Ulviet held Norton and Mere of Robt. de Stadford ¹Sir Willam de Meare^c was certified to be lord of it, 9 Ed. II., and ye Barons of Audley² 37 H. III. and 9³ R. II., but I think it was divided betwixt them; Mear's moiety came (if I mistake not), not long after by purchase to ye Lord Stafford Ralph E. of Stafford died seized thereof,⁴ 46 E. III. Edmund⁵ 4 H. IV. and, after y^e attainder of Edward D. of Bucks, it was 14⁶ H. VIII. (*inter alia*) restored to Henry his son, and Ursula his wife, whose son, Edward Lord Staff., sold all his lands here (together with y^e manor of Gretton) to Sir Richard Hussey of Shropshire, kt., which Sir Richard, in

NORTON-ON-THE-MOORS.

Domesday Book showing Ulviet, the Saxon, holding Maer (Mere), is followed by the entry of Nerton and its appurtenances, held by Godric and Ulviet. This General Wrottesley notices as important, because part of Mere was manorially in the Norton fief—and this formed a portion of the de Standon fee, held under de Stafford, in A.D. 1166, by Robert, son of Ralph, the son of that Briend who was the Domesday tenant of Standon. Richard de Mara being Robert fitz Ralph's tenant in the Mere portion for half fee, while Philip de Norton held two-thirds fee of him in Nortun—Kirby's Quest A.D. 1284 shows that Norton-on-the-Moors was held by Wm. de Norton and Edmund de Stafford of Nicholas Baron Stafford as one kts. fee (Vol. I, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, pp. 163-5). In C. 1158-65 (Vol. II, p. 248) Horm de Norton attests a charter almost immediately after Rob. de Standon. Mr. Eyton holds he was probably a predecessor of Philip de Norton deceased before A.D. 1166. In 1263 (Vol. IV, p. 154) Iseult, the widow of Rob., son of Robert, sued Nicholas de Mere for 12 librates of land in Norton besides 10 in Mere, and Aston. Sixteen years later (p. 95, Vol. VI) Edmund de Stafford sued Nich., baron of Stafford, to acquit him of the service he exacted from him, for the freehold he held of him in Norton-on-the-Moors; in which Nicholas is mesne tenant between him and the King. This led after another three years to a renewal of the trial; when Edmund stated that he held of Nicholas a carucate in Norton, by the service of a pair of falcon's gees: and that the King distrained him to do suit to the Pirehill Hundred every three weeks; and he produced the deed of Robert de Stafford, father of Nicholas, showing his gift of the land to Edmund.

¹ Nom Villarum, 9 E. II.³ Esc. 9 R. II., m. 1.⁵ Esc. 4 H. IV., n. 41.² Cart. 37 H. III., m. 14.⁴ Esc. 46 E. III., n. 62.⁶ Pat., 14 H. VIII., p. 2.

King James's time, passed away his right here to Sir Wm. Bowyer of Knipersley,¹ kt., whose grandson, Sir John Bowyer, Bart., doth now enjoy it, 1679. The other moiety of Norton is now possessed by Will Sneyd of Keele, Esquire,² whose grandfather, Ralph Sneyd, bought it of Thomas, Lord Gerrard, son to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, kt., Master of y^e Rolls, who purchased it of George, Lord Audley³, 19 Eliz. Robert fitz Ranulph,⁴ Baron of Alfreton, and founder⁵ of y^e Abbey "de Bello Capite," or Beauchief, in y^e 12 H. II. held Alfreton and Norton, etc., which Norton, Mr. Erdeswick takes to be y^e same with this, and that which confirms him in this opinion is that y^e Arms of y^e family (viz., Az. two chevrons or) stand in y^e church windows here, and are so ancient that he thinks they were set up in the times of

Nicholas denied that Edmund had been injured, or distrained for suit to the Hundred, thro' any defect of acquittance by him.

That the Audleys had some holding in Norton appears by a suit of 29 Ed. I., when Edmund de Stafford was fined for not prosecuting his plea against Hugh de Audeley and Wm. de Mere for land here (Vol. VII, p. 84^v). In 1307 (p. 187, Vol. VII) Wm. de Mere fined half mark for licence of concord with Alexander de Norton about 4s. rent in Trentham and Hanchurch manor; they are settled on Wm. de Mere for life, remainder to Hugh, son of Wm., failing them, to John, son of Nicholas de Thickness, and his issue. A fine of 16 R. II. entails half of a moiety of Norton manor on Margaret, wife of Sir Roger Hillary, for her life—with the Audley estates, etc., remainder to John, son of Sir John Tochet, kt. The other fines mentioned by Chetwynd are given in the *S.H. Collections*. It is to be observed that in A.D. 1318 (Vol. IX, p. 255) Sir Wm. de Mere of Norton-on-the-Moors enfeoffed Hugh de Audley, in his quarter of the manor of Maer (Bagot deed), by fine of 1315 he had enfeoffed Nicholas, Lord Audley, in his Norton manor, reserving only a life interest; this does surely confirm the old tradition—given below—from Ward's Stoke-on-Trent Appendix; as this Sir Wm. de Mere was the last kt. of his name in the county (as Mr. Wedgwood observes) and the interval was only 174 years.

(WARD'S "STOKE") APPENDIX.

Record respecting Norton-on-the-Moors.

To all Christen people.

A.D. 1489.

Thirteen inhabitants of Norton testify that we have heard said, and told oft, and many times spoken, by our fathers, and elders before us, that on(e)

¹ Ex autog. penes John Boyer, Bart.

² Ex aut penes W. Sneyd.

³ Ex autog. penes Digbeum dom Gerrard.

⁴ *Baronage of England*, Vol. I, p. 673.

⁵ *Monast. Ang.*, Vol. II, p. 607.

those Barons (though Chaworth and Latham, who married ye daughters and coheirs of that family both afterward used them). But I believe he is mistaken, because I find a Norton in Derbyshire adjoining to the aforesaid Abbey, a great part whereof was given to it by Robt. Fitz Ranulph and Tho. de Chaworth, who possess it by marrying Alice ye daughter and coheir of Thomas, ye last Baron of Alfreton.

Sir Wm. Meere, kt., was sole seised of the lordship and manor of Nerton, an entire manor—by right of inheritance—which Sir Wm. Meere had one son, and one daughter married to a man dwelling in Cheshire, and her husband intending to inherit the said lands after Sir Wm.'s decease, (as by reason of his wife) came with force and a company of people by night to the house of the said Sir Wm. at Norton; intending to murder the said son of the said Sir Wm. for that purpose, and there murdered and killed him, and at that time the said Sir William fled for fear of his life, and afterwards, intending to disinherit his daughter's husband for the mischievous deed done by him; gave certain parcells of the lands of the said manor to the Baron of Stafford then being, and enfeoffed of the residue of the manor and lands, the Lord Audley. All which they declare to be true and seal. May 5, 13 K. H. VII.

BAGGENHALL.

Trent, being past Norton, leaves Baggenhall a village removed from it more than a mile eastward—20 Conq.¹ Robt. de Stafford was owner of it, and in ye time of H. II. Ivo Pantulf (then Ld. of Cublesdon in this county) granted all his lands here to Adam de Aldithlegh.

²About ye beginning of H. III., I find mention of one Roger

Chetwynd is mistaken, when (following Erdeswick), he thinks Rob. de Stafford had Bagnall.

Eyton (Vol. I, p. 229) allows there is much uncertainty about Bagnall in the Survey; and that it was probably involved in Endon (Leek Parish).

"It was given, or at least half of it, the other portion being in the Baskervilles, by H. I., to augment the Staffs fief of Wm. Pantulph of Wem. Erdeswick quotes a deed of Ivo Pantulf, granting to Adam de Audley, and his heirs, his lands in Baggenhall; reserving the right of Peter fitz Siward—perhaps a previous Feoffee of the Pantulfs; witnesses Alexander Pantune (the grantor's brother), Wm. Purcell (a Staffs tenant of Ivo P. in A.D. 1176),

¹ Domesd. Lib.

² Ex autogr. penes W. C.

de Baggenhall,¹ and 1 Ed. I. William de Baggenhall had lands here, which lands his son Robt. was certified to hold by ye 10th part of a knight's fee¹ (14 Ed. II.) of Ralph, Ld. Stafford. Whether ye Bagnalls were ever Lords here is uncertain, though no question they took their name from ye place, and were anciently men of some note (as Mr. Erdeswick observes) though far short of what is ascribed to them by a late author²; but from this time I have seen nothing of them, more than that Stephen de Baggenhall was by ye Commissioners 12 H. VI. returned among the inferior gentry of this country, in which condition they continued, till of latter years Nich. and Ralph, ye sons of John Baggenhall of Barlaston, raised themselves by their valour to the dignity of knighthood, whose sons, Henry and Samuel, by ye same steps ascended to ye same honours, which Sir Henry,

Roger fitz Liulph (brother of Adam de Audley), Saer de Chella, Hugh de Clivenhall, Matthew, and Alan de Baggenhall. There is later evidence that Adam, son of Lyulph de Audley, passed half Bagnal manor to Adam de Stanley; Ivo Pantulf's seignoury over Bagnall afterwards disappeared: the Audleys being of great note."

A trial of 11 Ed. I. If Wm. son of Wm. de Bagenholt, had unjustly disseised Walter de Stanley of c. of p. in a wood in Bagnall.

13 Ed. I., Wm., son of Walter de Stanley, sues Robert de B., Stephen de B., John, his brother, for wounding him at Stanley. These Bagenholts were a most turbulent and lawless family (*v. records*). Stephen de B. the son of Wm. de B., Lord of B., was either hung or outlawed (a paper by Rev. W. Beresford gives a good account of their misdeeds—*v. Staffs. Advertiser*). In A.D. 1204 (Vol. II) Robert de Baggenholt, who fled for killing Reginald de Witefield, was in no francpledge, and had no chattels; and Wm. de Bagenholt, Stephen's brother, was arrested for protecting robbers and sharing their plunder—though Bishop Roger claimed him as a clerk. Robert, and John de B., his brother, with Adam another brother, were outlawed for their share in many robberies (see Assize Rolls, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*). In 1279 (Vol. VI, p. 140) Wm. de B., Wm., his son, Stephen, son of Wm., Robert, son of Wm., Roger, son of Wm., and Peter de Bagenholt, had unjustly seized the land of Philippa, wife of John de Cokefield, in Bagenall, or Great Rowenhall.

In A.D. 1299 the abbot of Combermere sues Wm. de Bagenholt for half the manor of Bagnall, which Wm. held of him, by fealty and yearly rent of 6s. Wm. objected that one-third of it was in the hands of Margaret, widow of Wm. de B. (his father?) and that Wm. de Hanchurch had thirty acres, and Nicholas de Tykneshe (Thickness) twenty. Wm. de Bagenholt in 1285

¹ Inquis. per Hund.

² Dr. Fuller's *Worthies of Staffs.*

afterward¹ Marshall of Ireland, became eminent for actions in those wars during the reign of Q. Elizabeth, being an implacable enemy to y^e grand rebel Hugh E. of Tyrone, who had stolen and married his daughter without his consent. There are still remaining of this family Thomas Baggenhall of New Castle, and John Bagnall of Barlaston, Gent., 1679. There is also an house in Baggenhall Greenway anciently possest by the Greenways, from whom by daughter and coheir it, with other lands, devolved to y^e familie of Bidulph and Broughton, as is elsewhere exprest.

and A.D. 1300 attested Trentham deeds, next to John, Lord of Whitmore. The abbot of Cumbermere had acquired half this manor from Robert de Baskerville, whose grant Hugh de Lascy confirmed.

Vol. IX, New Series, *Staff. Hist. Colls.* contains, both in the Chancery Proceedings and in General Wrottesley's preface to Dieulacres Abbey Chartulary, many particulars of Sir Ralph Bagenall, "a descendant of the Bagenholts, and the first of a line of distinguished soldiers and statesmen in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The abbey was granted to him by K. Ed. VI, and passed from him to his nephew, Sir Henry, kt., Marshall, killed in Ireland, 1598. Sir Ralph, having opposed in Parliament Queen Mary's efforts to restore the Pope's authority in England, was forced to take refuge abroad; but was restored to favour and his large estates in the reign of Elizabeth."

Many papers relating to these Bagenalls are to be found in a MSS. vol. at the Salt Library, Stafford.

The principal landowners now in the parish Bucknall-cum-Bagnall are the Sneyds of Keele, Sir Thomas Boughey of Aqualate, Charles Coes, Esq., of Woodcote Hall, Newport, and W. M. Meigh, Esq., of Ash Hall.

¹ Camden Annal ad ann. 1593.

HILTON.

Trent leaving Baggenhall passeth to Hilton: In "20¹ Conq. Ulviet held ye third part of one hide in Hilton and Rushton² of Rob. de Stadford. Here was afterward an Abbey of Cistercian Monks, founded by Henry de Aldithlegh or Audley, A.D. 1223 (7 H. III.).³ I have seen ye foundation Charter, with his seal affixed to it, being "Fretté on a large canton in ye dexter part of ye shield a Crosse paté"; in which ye aforesaid Henry gives them ye town of Hilton with ye wood called Sneyd, and Hay of Kenvermunt, ye town of Rushton, with Mannesmore (?) and all his lands in Normancote, and Bokenhall, ye villages and tenements of Mixne and Bradenhop, Middlescliff, Arpesford, Ruhegg and Mulnesley, with all their liberties and appurtenances, as also ye pasture of Morrugge and Mulnesley, with all their liberties and appurtenances, as also ye pasture of Morrugge and Whiterward wood and Bucklegh meadow, with a pension of 10 marks p. ann. out of ye profits of ye Church of Audeley. ⁴Henry, Lord Stafford, son of Hervey Bagott, likewise confirmed to them all those lands in Normancote which he had in exchange of Henry de Audeley for certain lands⁵ lying in his Park att Heleigh. Will de Audeley granted them lands in Swinfen, Henry de Verdon⁶ and Hawysia his wife gave them part of Buckenhall and Eliz: ye widow⁷ of Nich: de Audley, with the king's licence, 19 R. II., annexed to it ye manor or Priory of

HILTON.

Hulton Abbey was valued in A.D. 1291 (*v. Hutchinson, Stoke Arch.*) at £20 4s. 6d., in A.D. 1535 at £80 10s. 1½d. On Oct. 1, 1536, it had acquired the King's grant to remain undissolved, on payment of a yearly rent of £66 13s. 4d. Too crushing a burden probably, for it surrendered in Sept., A.D. 1538. Comparing Mr. Wedgwood's and Mr. Hutchinson's lists of abbots, the following order, though imperfect, may be of service in dating deeds:—

Adam, Abbot (c.)	...	...	...	A.D. 1230.
Robert, "	"	...	...	" 1240.
William, ⁸ "	...	...	...	" 1242-1244.
Simon, ⁹ "	...	...	...	" 1246-1255.

¹ Domesd. Lib.² In Burslem.³ Biblioth. Cotton, 1676.⁴ *Monast. Ang.*, Vol. I, p. 943.⁵ Which lands were given them by Simon de Verney.⁶ Ex Autogr. penes Walterum Dom. Aston de Tixhall, 1670.⁷ Claus. 19 R. II. in dorso, memb. 15.⁸ Normacote deed.⁹ Trentham Chartulary.

Camerington, co. Linc., formerly a cell belonging to ye Abbey Blaunclande in Normandy. I shall not mention their smaller Benefactors. It was afterwards, 27 H. VIII. (together with all ye monasteries under £200 p. ann.), by Act of Parliament suppressed; being then valued at¹ 76*li.* 14*s.* 1*d.* p. ann.: and not long after was granted out of ye crowne to Sir Ed. Aston of Tixhall, kt., in exchange for ye mannors of Ashtede and Newdigate, co. Surr.; in which family it continued till Sir Walter Aston, kt., of ye Bath and Baronet (afterwards created Baron of Forfar in Scotland) passed it away² (9 James I.) to Ralph Sneyd of Keele, Esqre., whose grandson Wm. Sneyd of Keele is now possest thereof.

The Abbey of Hilton was formerly seized of certain lands and burgages in Newcastle, which after ye dissolution came to ye Earl of Essex, and are now in ye possession of Robt. Lord Ferrers of Chartly, and Mr. Ralph Wood of Newcastle, Draper; they had also lands in Mere by ye grant of Sir Wm. de Mere; Wm. ye son of Tho. de Rudyerd gave them all that land near Arpelford which Ennisius and Liutfus some time held. Rob. de Caldwal granted them Normancote Heath, and lastly, 23 Ed. III., James Lord Audley granted them ye advowson of ye church at Audley, with liberty to appropriate it (which they soon after did).³

They had also (14 R. II.) licence to appropriate the church of Biddulph and (22 Ed. III.) the church of Merewoode, *v.* Tanner, p. 501.

William, Abbot...	...	...	...	A.D. 1271-1284.
Richard, „ (c)	...	...	...	„ 1286.
Henry, „ „	...	...	...	„ 1287-1300.
Stephen, „ „	...	...	...	„ 1306.
Henry, „ ...	...	...	...	„ 1317.
William, „ ...	...	...	...	„ 1332.
Robert, „ ...	...	...	...	„ 1340.
⁴ Henry, „ ...	...	...	...	„ 1349-1375.
Richard, „ (c)	...	...	...	„ 1399-1417.
Nicholas, „ ...	...	...	...	„ 1432.
Richard, „ ...	...	...	...	„ 1449.
John, „ ...	...	...	...	„ 1529.
William Chalnar, Abbot	...	...	...	„ 1535.
Edward Wylkyns, „	...	...	...	„ 1538.

¹ *Mon. Ang.*, p. 1044.

² Ex autogr. penes W. Sneyd arm.

³ Ex autogr. penes Walt. Dom, Aston.

⁴ Trentham deed.

For further details of Hulton Abbey, see Ward's *Stoke*, pp. 288-296.

BUCKENHALL.

Trent, passing on to Stoke, leaves Buckenhall something eastward from it, which¹ 20 Conq. was in the king's hands, Chetell held it before, and not long after Ormus (already spoken of in Bidulph), and, by descent from him, a part of it came to Hawisia ye wife of Hen. de Verdon, who were both benefactors to the Monks of Hilton, he giving them certain lands here, and she² liberty to make a pool-dam upon her lands in Buckenhall lying near to the Abbey. This Henry and Hawisia had issue Henry, who had issue a third Henry, and he Vivian father to Sir John Verdon, kt., whose daughter and co-heir³ Joan married John de Whitmore, from whom these lands in Buckenhall descended by the Boghays to ye Mainwarings (as is already shewn in Bidulph) and are now possest by Edw. Mainwaring, Esqre. Another part of Buckenhall was anciently in the possession of the Verdons, Barons of Aulton, for Theobald de Verdon, 21 E. I.,⁴ claimed free warren in all his demesne lands here, and at Creckmarsh, as heir to John Ld. Verdon, who had it by ye grant of H. III., which was allowed,⁵ 9 E. II. He and Vivian de Verdon were certified to be joint lords of Buckenhall, which Theobald died the next year without issue male:⁶ so that

Buckenole was estimated at one and one-third virgates with land for three p. teams. "This Tainland (says Eyton) escheated and waste in 1086, went subsequently to augment the Staffs. honour of de Verdon, which (c. H. I.) rose in the person of Norman de Verdon by marriage with Lesceline, daughter of Geoffrey de Clinton, the Justiciar, a great seeker after petty escheats, and whose Staffs. lands did not pass to his male heirs." General W. notes (Vol. VI, p. 71, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*) that there were two manors here, Bucknall cum Bagnall, and Bucknall Eaves, the de Verdons being chief lords of the latter and the Audleys of the former; but does not this arise probably from Bucknall and Bagnell having been joined as one rectory from Stoke? The fine entailing Buckenhall Eaves on B. de Burgherssh and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas, their son, with remainder, failing his issue, to Elizabeth's heirs, is given in Vol. II, p. 139.

That conveying to Sir John de Delves, kt., the same manor in 39 Ed. III. from Sir B. de Burgherssh will be found on p. 175, and answers Chetwynd's difficulty. The rents and lands belonging to the de Verdons of Biddulph

¹ Domesd. Lib.

² Ex autogr. penes Walt. Dom. Aston.

³ Ex autogr. penes Ed. Mainwaring, arm.

⁴ Rot. de quo Warranto, 21 Ed. I.

⁵ *Nom. Villarum.*

⁶ *Bar. Eng.*, Vol. I, p. 474.

his lands came to be divided among his daughters : this being allotted with Aulton, etc., to Joan his eldest daughter (10 Ed. II.) then ye wife of Tho. ye son of Tho. Ld. Furnivall : But not long after, viz., 14 E. III., her sister Elizabeth ye wife of Bartholomew de Burghersh (a great baron) was possest of a great part of it : and 34 E. III. writ herself¹ "Dna de Buckenhall," being then widow. But how she came to it, or how long it continued in ye family, I am yet to learn.

About ye time of H. III.² Alanus de Buckenhall had land here, from whom ye Allens of this county do pretend to derive themselves.

The family of Delves held another part of Buckenhall about ye latter end of Ed. III.,³ for 19 R. II., John Delves of Delves hall had seisin given him (by Tho. Stones, Escheator of Staffordshire) of the third part of Buckenhall and Fenton-Culvert, upon ye oath of Isabell, widdow of Sir John Delves, who from 43 Ed. III. had it in dower.

passed by deed, 11 Ric. II., to James Boghay and Elizabeth, when Ralph de Houton and Ermentrude took two parts of Darlaston manor (marriage deeds). 2 H. IV. John Delves, senior, added by fine (p. 211, Vol. II) to his Bokenhale estate. Ward, mentioning Bucknall (p. 527) states that there is an old stone mansion in this township, called Ubbeley Hall, formerly owned by Bertram de Verdon, and that Elizabeth Lady Burwash, d. of Theob. de Verdon, gave her lands to Adam de Buckenhall (*temp.* Ed. III.) formerly held by Henry de Abbiley.

Thomas Bokenhall was a principal man here in 22 H. VI. (Vol. III, N.S. *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, p. 166), another Thomas was rated here at £6 p. a. (5 Eliz.). The co-heiresses of Mr. John Sparrow of Bishton owned the manor in Ward's day ; Mr. Sneyd, the Rev. J. Clarke, F. W. Tomlinson, John Bill, Esq., and others being the chief landowners.

Eaves is a hamlet, on hilly ground adjoining Bucknall on north-east, the chief estate there being "The Ash," where Mr. Meigh, Mr. Coyney and Mr. Bennet were leading proprietors.

¹ Ex autogr. penes Geo. Digby de Sandon, 1670.

² Erdesw. Collect.

³ Ex autogr. penes Tho. Delves de Dodengton, co. Cest., Bart.

WOLSTANTON.

Westward from Trent lyeth the parish of Wolstanton, containing Wolstanton, Knutton, Chesterton, Tunstall, Chadderley, Chelle, Wedgwood, Stodmerlow, Thursfield, Ouldcott, Brerehurst and Ramscliffe. In the time of Edw. ye Confessor, Algar,¹ Earl of Mercia, was possest of Wolstanton. After the Conquest it was given to ye Earl of Chester, from whence it came to Ferrers, Earl of Derby, whose lands being forfeited by his rebellion, this was (*inter alia*) given out of the Crown by Ed. I. to Edmund,² Earl of Lancaster, his brother, and was assigned to his second wife,³ Blanch (daughter to Rob. Earl of Artois, third son to Lewis VIII., King of France) in part of her dower, in which family it⁴ continued till, with the Duchy of Lancaster, it was united to ye Crown.

The Church and Tythes of Wolstanton were formerly given to ye Abbey of Hilton, and after the dissolution continued in ye Crown, till⁵ in ye 9th year of her reign Q. Eliz. granted ye inheritance of ye rectory of Wolstanton, and ye nomination of ye Vicar there, to Sir Will. Sneyd, kt., to be held (in) soccage of ye Honour of Tutbury, paying yearly £3 4s. 4½d. to ye

Wolstanton was a royal manor, escheat of the Mercian earldom ; and estimated A.D. 1086, at two hides, with appurtenances. In the demesne were two plough teams, while 14 villeins, and two bordars, with the priest had eight teams. There was a wood of about 120 acres (Eyton), and the yearly value of the whole £6.

In this manor, subsequently to the Survey, one of the Chester earls, *temp.* Stephen, as Mr. Eyton thinks, founded Newcastle and its burgh, for, like Trentham and Leek, Wolstanton had not continued in the Crown, but had been alienated previous to H. IInd's accession. If so it was resumed afterwards, for we find the Sheriff charging the large sum of £7 5s. 0d. for stocking it in A.D. 1198 (Vol. II, p. 79, Pipe Roll). In 51 H. III. the King gave Newcastle manor, with the churches of Wolstanton, and Stoke, to his son Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the advowson of the former being then worth yearly 100 marks. So valuable were these churches that this part of K. R. III.'s grant was the subject of frequent lawsuits between the Crown and the Duchy. In A.D. 1200 King John (*v.* grant Ward's *Stoke*)

¹ *Bar. Eng.*, Vol. I, p. 10.

² She was widow of Henry, King of Navarre.

³ Ex autogr. penes Will Sneyd de Keel, arm,

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 779.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 115.

Crown in ye name of a tenth, and 19s. to ye Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, from whence they are descended to Will. Sneyd of Keel, Esqre.

The Rectory of Wolstanton is valued in ye King's books att 32*li.* 3s. 9*d.*, and the vicarage at 10*li.* os. *od.*

had given the perpetual Vicarage of Wolstanton church to Vivian de Stoke his chaplain, except six marks p. a. reserved to the rector. He occurs in the Pipe Roll (1199-1200), Vol. II, pp. 95-116, amerced one mark for his dogs, the Trentham Chartulary (Vol. II) p. 323 (*c.* A.D. 1175-80) as arbitrating in a dispute between Roger de Costenim and the Canons of Trentham about the churches of Newcastle and Whitmore. Vivian is to appoint to Whitmore on certain terms.

A.D.

1086. The priest of Wolstanton (D. Survey).

1200. Stephen de Burgennoey.

1254. Henry de Wengham, parson—patron The King, Patent Rolls, Vol. I, Salt. Lib.

— Nicholas de Audley.

1308. John le Brabazon.

1332. Henry, de-la Dale, p. Henry Earl of Lancaster on death of John le Brabazon, late rector.

1336. Richard Gent, presb., by exchange.

1342. Richard Hillary, by exchange with Gent.

1349. William Blaby, cleric, p. Henry Earl of L., on death of R. Hillary.

1353. William de Blaby, senior chaplain, resignation of Wm. de B., late rector, p. Earl of L.

1360. Robert de Wilford, p. Lady Matilda de Lancaster, Countess of L.

1374. John de Salford, presb., by exchange with R. de W.

1384. William de Newenham, on resign. of J. de S., patron John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

— John de Halleswayn, rector.

1406. Henry Elmesale, on resign. of I. de H., patron King Henry.

1432. William Bontemps, patron Henry Arch.-Bp. of Canterbury and others.

1441. John Reybald (al. Reybald) by exchange with W. B.

1474. John Bothe, on death of Rabald.

1500. John Grigge, chaplain, on death of predecessor, patron K. H. VII.

1535. John Olyve.

1548. Andrew Borde, clerk.

1574. John Cartwright, on death of A. B.

1590. Henry Stevenson.

TUNSTALL.

Is a large manor comprehending ye towns and hamlets of Tunstall, Chelle (a small manor but within ye Leet of Tunstall), Chadderley, Sneyd, Wedgwood, Stodmerlow, Burslem, Bemersley, Oldcott, Berehurst, and Ramscliff.

In the time of H. I.¹ Ormus (held it?) of Engenulph de Gresley, who granted Tunstall, Chadderley and Chelle (as hath been already declared) to Henry de Aldithlegh; Ranulph Earl of Chester confirming the same. Henry had issue James Lord Audley, who 37 H. III. obtained a charter of free warren for ye said lands, which continued in that family till 15 R. II.: when Nich. Ld. Audley dying without issue his lands came to be shared among his sisters (Margaret ye wife of Sir Roger Hillary, kt., another Margaret ye wife of Fulk Ld. Fitzwarine, and John ye grandson of Joan his eldest sister, ye wife of Sir John

Eyton agrees with Erdeswick in thinking Tunstall was a member of the Domesday manor of Thursfield, which had been held under Ric. Forester, by Nigel de Stafford, ancestor of the Gresleys. Nigel's son Wm. having been father of that Ingenulf de Gresley, who married Alina de Darlaston, d. of Robert fitz Orm: but Ralph fitz Orm's daughter Emma was the wife of Adam de Audley, father of Henry de Audley, and did not the Audleys acquire the seignury at least by that marriage? Earl Ranulph's confirmation being only the surrender of his rights as suzerain. Ward's suggestion that Tunstall was a member of Chelle appears open to question (*v. Eyton's Domesday*).

In 21 Ed. I. Nicholas de Audley claimed view of frankpledge, assize of bread and beer, and wayf in his manor of Tunstall, as given formerly by Eugennulph de Gresley and Elena his wife, its owners, to Adam de Audley, his ancestor (p. 243, Vol. VI, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*).

In 1212 Henry de Verdon is said, in right of his wife, to hold 12 virgates in Tunstall, Chadderley and Normacote, paying 15*s.* 4*d.* yearly, and when Tunstall, Chadderley, Bucknall and Normacote are said to have been given to Henry de Audley by Earl Ranulph (3) of Chester, Eyton thinks (pp. 234-5, vol. i) that the Earl merely released what was due to him as suzerain previously, for those manors had been subjected to the honour of Chester, probably by K. R. I.; Earl Raoul (2) having married the King's granddaughter (*c.* A.D. 1128). Adam de Audley's marriage with Emma, d. of Ralph fitz Orm (before proved), probably gave the Audleys their original hold on Tunstall, possibly on Chadderley and Chell; Tunstall, un-named in the *Survey*, being a member of Thursfield Manor (while it belonged to Wolstanton Parish), and in A.D. 1212 Henry de Audley had four virgates in Bradwell and Thurfredsfield, for 11*s.* a year, "*de antiquo jure.*" Some twenty

¹ Ex Regist. Burton Abbey.

Touchet, kt., among whom this lordship was equally divided, being¹ then certified to be held of the heirs of Alina de Gresley. Margaret Hillary, having no issue, settled all her lands upon Sir John Tuchett, kt., who by that means became possessor of two parts of this manor, consisting of Tunstall, Chelle, Chedderley, Sneyd,² Wedgwood, Stodmerlow, Burslem and Bemersley,³ which he left to his son James Ld. Audley, in whose posterity they continued till 18 Eliz. when Geo. Ld. Audley⁴ sold them to Ralph Sneyd of Bradwall, Esqre. whose grandson Will Sneyd of Keele is the present owner of them, 1679.

Fitzwarine's part containing Thursfield, Oldcott, Ramscliffe, and Brerehurst, came by heirs female to ye Bouchiers, afterward Earls of Bath, and was A. 1606 (?) sold by Will Earle of Bath to Will Bowyer of Knipersley, Esqre., from whom the inheritance of them is come to Sir John Bowyer, Bart., 1679.

years later H. de Audley certainly acquired, by purchase or negotiation (Eyton, p. 88, *Domesday*), the vills of Tunstall, Chatterley, Chell, Thursfield, Bradewell and Normacote, "by the serjeantry of providing an archer towards the Newcastle garrison, for eight days, in time of war at his own cost." But in (Vol. VI) 22 Ed. I. (A.D. 1294) Nicholas de Audley claimed view of francpledge, etc., wayf, etc., in Tunstal Manor, as given by Engenulf le Gresley, and Alina his wife to Adam de Audley. In 16 Ed. II. Hugh de Audley being in arms against the king, Roger Corbet is ordered to seize it. That there were iron mines here a suit of 35 Ed. III. (Vol. XIII, p. 17) by Henry de Audley against Hugh de Delves proves; as a Fine of 3 Eliz., conveying ten iron mines in Tunstall from Henry Touchet, Lord Audley, to Sir Wm. Sneyd confirms it (Vol. XIII, p. 215); *v.* Ward's *Stoke*, pp. 70-108, for further particulars. In 16 H. VI., Vol. III (N.S.), p. 145, Thomasia, wife of Wm. Bouchier of Tunstall, sued for her dowry in Bettely, Heley, Tunstall, Redcastle, etc., *v.* John de Tiptoft, kt. General Wrottesley observes that she must have been an heiress of the Audley Barony, though not mentioned in any Historical Peerage.

Ward (p. 75) holds that two parts of Tunstall came into the hands of Sir Wm. Sneyd of Bradwell, at first as guardian of his grandson George, thirteenth Lord Audley, afterwards Earl of Castlehaven, who, when of age, dissipated his estates, and sold two parts of this manor to his uncle, Ralph Sneyd, the remaining third part had gone in A.D. 1331 to Margaret Audley, who married Fulk Lord FitzWarine, ancestor of the Earls of Bath. Wm., Earl of Bath, about 1619, parted with his manorial rights here to Robt. Bowyer of Knipersley, whose descendant, Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. sold them to Mr. Ralph Sneyd of Keele.

¹ Inquis. capt., 15 R. II.

² Ex autogr. penes Will Sneyd.

³ Ex autogr. p. John Bowyer, Bart.

⁴ Ex autogr. penes W. Sneyd.

Henricus Sneyd de Tunstall.

Nicolaus Sneyd *temp.* E. III. habuit ... fil Tunstall (A.D. 1310) de Tunstall, co. Staff.

Ricardus Sneyd,
temp. R. II.

Willus Sneyd, 1 H. IV. =

Ricūs Sneyd, cui Johes Touchett dom.
Audley concessit omnia messuagia terras,
etc., in Bradwall in foed. firm., 2 H. IV.

Nicolaus Sneyd, 13 E. IV. = Margareta, fil et her. Rob. Downes
de Shrigley, co. Cestr., arm.

Willūs Sneyd civis Cestr.
major Cestri, 1531.

Ricūs Sneyd Juriconsultus Recordator, = Anna, fil Fowlehurst de Crew,
Cestriæ, 10 H. VIII.

Tho. Chetwynd = Jana, fil et hæ. = Will Sneyd de Bradwall = Anna, fil et hæ.
de Ingestre Johis Salter de mil. Vicecom. Staff. Rob. Barrow de
arm. maritus Salterhall mil. 3 E. VI., and 5 and 6 Cestriæ, ux. 1^{ma}.
1^{ma}. ux. 2^{da}. P. and Mary.

Anna, ux. Will.
Leicester de Tabley,
co. Cestr., 23 H. VII.
post. Rog. Hurleston
de Cestri.

Jana, ux. Johis
Booth de
Leigh, Cestr.

Jana, fil et hæ.
Rob. Barrow de
Cestriæ, ux. 1^{ma}.

Radus Sneyd,
vicecom. Staff.
18 and 37 Eliz.

Georgius Sneyd
de Madeley.

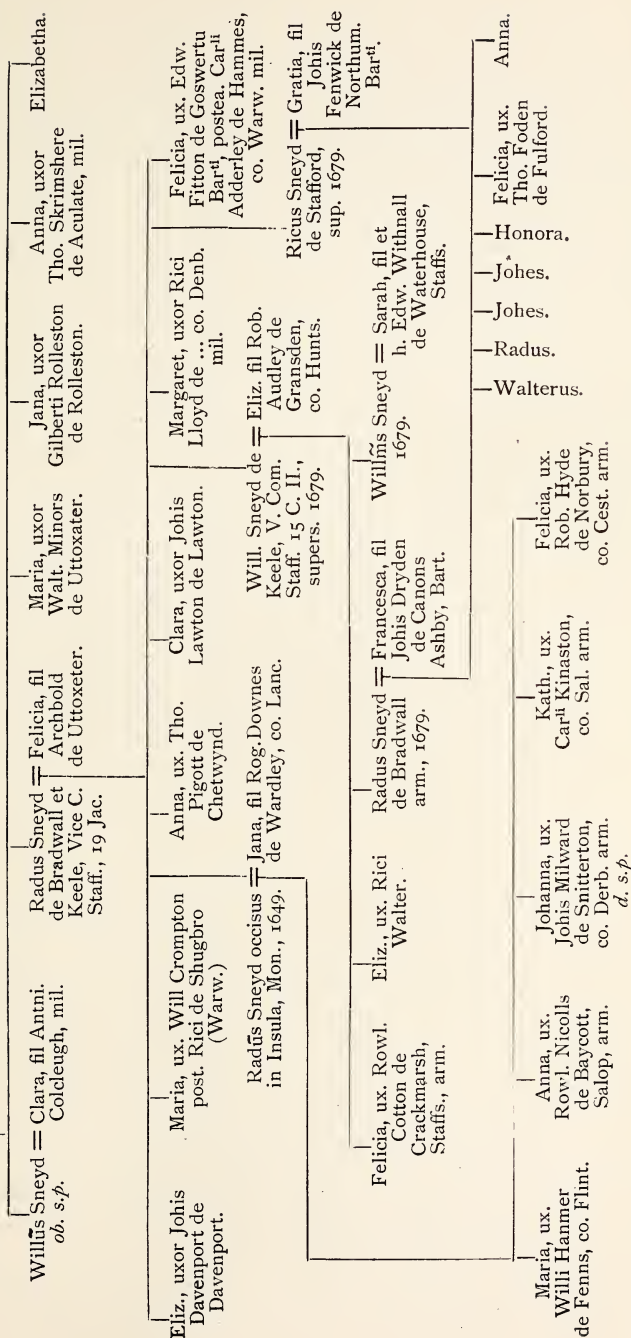
Anna, ux.
Th. Trentham
de Rowcester.

Maria, ux. Johis
Delves de Doddington,
fil. H. Delves mil.

Margareta, ux.
Johis Somerford
de Somerford, Cestr.

Jana, ux.
Wmi Young
de Kemton.

a



BURSLEM.

Our author, for want of material, has passed over this place—now a great centre of the Potteries. Burslem, however, like Thursfield, is recorded in the D. Survey; as Barcardselim. Ulviet then held it, under Robert de Stafford, as one-third of a hide; one villein with four bordars had a single plough team, and there were two acres of alder, or willow trees; Alward had owned it T.R.E. 10s. was the yearly value. "Originally Burslem was an independent manor, as in A.D. 1253; but is now within the jurisdiction of Tunstall Court." Though held by the Audleys, as mesne lords (*v.* Ward, p. 185), it was under the de Staffords; for Humphrey de Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, slain at the battle of Northampton A.D. 1460, was seised of it at his death. In 1272 there was a cloth fulling mill here, belonging to James de Audley, whose rents, etc., were then valued here at £4 2s. 2d. p. ann. (Vol. XI, N.S., pp. 239-42). Ward gives the descent of a family bearing the name of Burslem, or Burwardeslym from 1416—(c) A.D. 1600, when Margaret and Catherine, the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Burslem, married Gilbert Wedgwood and William Colclough. The arms of this family were "on a field argent ten escallops 4, 3, 2, 1 sable." "Borewardeslyme" occurs in the Pleas of 37 Ed. III., as the scene of the slaughter of John de Bromley for which John Wolrich, one of an old yeoman family in Sandon, was accused. In 4 Ed. IV. William and Thomas Burslem of Burslem were sued by John Harcourt (Vol. IV, N.S. p. 133) and in 23 H. VIII. (Vol. X, N.S., pp. 150 and 168) John and Thomas Burslem complain to the Court of Star Chamber of having been forcibly deprived of land in Betteley.

For further particulars of this place, and others not named in the Survey of 1086, see Ward's *Stoke-on-Trent*.

THURSFIELD.

"Turvoldsfeld," otherwise New Chapel, occurs in the survey of A.D. 1086, under Richard Forester's estates, held *in capite*, by soccage tenure; Nigel (de Stafford) was the mesne tenant: estimated at one virgate it had arable for two plough teams. Two villeins, with one bordar, having a single team—there was woodland of (c) 1440 acres. Bernulph, a free man, had owned it T.R.E.—and it was worth yearly 10s. Some collateral rent-charge, acquired by the Chester Earls, was released by Ralph Blundevil, Earl of Chester, to Henry son of Adam de Audley, as in the case of Chatterley, Bradwell, and Tunstall; which release King H. III. confirmed in May, A.D. 1227. As formerly stated, Henry de A. acquired all previous dues, and interests, in these soccage tenements; and, with the King's permission, commuted them for the serjeantry afore-named; eight days' service of an archer in time of war at N. Castle (Eyton, p. 88).

Mr. Wedgwood shows, Vol. XI, N.S. p. 242, etc., that in A.D. 1272 James de Audley had held two-thirds of a carucate here; worth yearly two marcs;

and in rents £5 8s. 5*d.* ; besides two-thirds of a mill. Total £7 5s. 1*d.* Mr. Ward believes that the new chapel, which gave its name to Thursfield, was built late in Q. Elizabeth's reign. Ralph Sneyd, Esqre., is now lord of the manor and a chief landowner, with the representatives of Percy Lawton, Esqre., Viscount Sidmouth, and Robert Heath, Esqre., of Biddulph.

BRADWALL.

Within ye manor of Tunstall lyeth Bradwall, which hath long been the inheritance, and was formerly the chief seat, of ye Sneyds.¹ It is a member of Chadderley, and came with it from Engenulph de Gresley and Alina his wife, to ye possession of Hen. de Aldithlegh ; to whom Ranulph Earl of Chester, about ye beginning of H. III. granted all his (chief) rents there. From ye Audleys it came with Tunstall, etc., to ye Tuchetts, where it continued till John Tuchett, Ld. Audley, 2 H. IV., passed away all his messuages, land, and tenements in Bradwell in fee farm to Ric. Sneyd, reserving 60s. per ann. rent, and two appearances att his court at Tunstall yearly, which Rich. was descended from Nic. ye son of Hen. de Sneyd, who was seized of lands in Bradwall *temp.* E. III. Rich. had issue Nicholas and he Will. a citizen and mayor of Chester, who having by his industry much enlarged his estate, left it to his son Richard, Recorder of Chester, and father to Sir Wm Sneyd,² kt., who died 14 Eliz., being then possest of ye manors of Tunstall, Keele, Chesterton,³ and Norton-in-ye-Moors, co. Staff. of Wigsterston

In 21 Ed. I. (A.D. 1293) the king sued Wm. Russell for Bradwall manor, except seven bovates of land and six of meadow, and Tho. le Forester for four bovates, and John de Knotton for three, and Nich. de Audley for six acres of meadow here. Wm. Russell called Nicholas de Audley to warranty, and the Great Assize confirmed it (Vol. VI, p. 244). Nine years later, Geva, widow of Wm. Russell, of Bradwelle, sues Thomas. . . . The guardian of the heir of Adam, son of John de Bradewell, for one-third messuage, a bovate of land, and five acres of pasture here. She also sues Ric. de Dymnesdale and Agnes, his wife, . . . de Knotton and Eudo, his son, and three others for dower, in each case one-third messuage and a bovate of land. Ward quotes (p. 150) a deed (*c.* A.D. 1274) by which Wm. Russell had released to his lord paramount, Nich. de Audley, the manor of Bradewell, and other lands, etc., for 12 marks of silver—and by another, and earlier

¹ Ex vet. membr. penes Will Sneyd de Keele, arm., 1678.

² Ex autogr. penes præfat. W. Sneyd.

³ Vale Royall of Eng., p. 80.

co. Cestr.,¹ with Sythstone (vulgo Sison) and Glenfield co. Leic. (which last was Fulshursts of Crew his grandfather's) all which descended to Ralph² his son, progenitor to Will Sneyd³ of Keele, Esqre., whose son and heir Ralph Sneyd, Esqre., hath now his residence at Bradwall.

charter, as Lord of Bradewell, granted to Nich. Lord Audley all his waste and woodlands in Bradewell, 33 Ed. I. (Vol. XI, p. 166). James de Audley sued Roger de Beaumarreys, and Agnes his wife for a messuage, a carucate, four acres of meadow, two of wood, and 20s. rent here. They called to warranty Ric., son of Wm. at Halle, who was under age. Stephen de Knighton had apparently granted the land to Wm. and Agnes (43 Ed. III., the case was resumed).

TALKE.

Newcastle water taketh its beginning near Talke, in ye utmost limits of ye county. About ye time of K. John, Adam ye son of Lidulphus de Audley did give to Wm. ye son of Adam de Stanley (his uncle) all Standley and half ye town of Balterley in exchange for ye town of Talke; whose son Hen. de Audley, 39 H. III., had a charter of free warren for all his lands here, and⁴ 29 E. I. Nich. Ld. Audley was certified to hold it of

Talke, or Talc, as it is written in the Survey, was held as tainland by Gamel, the King's thene. Godric had been its former owner T.R.E. It was estimated at one virgate, with arable land for a single plough team, with four villeins, the meadow land one acre, but 1440 acres woodland (Eyton), the annual value being 3s. It came early to the Audleys, Adam de A. being the chief tenant of Bertram de Verdon, *v.* deed of c. A.D. 1160 (Vol. III, p. 225). General Wrottesley notices that they have owned no service save fealty for Audley, Heighley, Talk, Batterley, Endon, Longsden, and one of the Rushtons; which makes it more than probable that the Audleys were a junior branch of the de Verdons of Alton. It is now divided into Talke and Talke-on-the-Hill. One Gregory de Talc occurs with Henry de Audley as pledges for Thomas, son of Ralph (Assize Roll, 5 K. John). In 21 Ed. I., one Adam le Nolyere of Talke, arrested for a robbery, and taken before Wm. Bagod and his fellow justices, turned approver, and accused Wm. Budde of Talk, of having robbed in company with him two merchants in the park of

¹ Sir R. Leicest. Cheshire, p. 187.

² Ex autogr. penes W. Chetwynd.

³ Ex autogr. p. W. Sneyd.

⁴ Inquis. per Hundr.

Theobald de Verdon in soccage. Upon ye division of ye Lord Audley's estate (15 R. II.), it came to the Touchetts, and continued in their posterity till 19 Eliz., when George Touchett Ld. Audley sold it with ye rest of ye manor of Audley (of which this was a member) to Gilbert Gerrard, Esqre., from whence it is descended to Digby Ld. Gerrard.¹

Audelegh. Wm. offered him the combat ; they fought, and Adam being conquered, was hanged immediately. Wm. was bailed by Thomas Budde and ten others named, but as he never appeared, when called on, he was outlawed, he was in no tything, being a vagrant (Vol. VI, p. 268).

Talke frequently occurs in suits of the Audleys, for dower, etc. In A.D. 1253 King H. III.'s Charter of free warren to James de Audley, grants a weekly market at his manor of Talc, to be held on Wednesday, and a three days' fair at the Feast of St. Martin and the preceding and following days (Ward, p. 147, note and Appendix 4). For details of their Talke property, see Mr. Wedgwood's account (Vol. XI, N.S., pp. 251 and 265).

CHESTERTON.

Not far from Bradwall stands Chesterton (anciently Chestreton), so-called from a castle built there in the times of the Saxons, and long since buried (in) its ruins, which are now, together with its founder, lost in obscurity. Since the Conquest it belonged to the Audleys, and 37 H. III.² James de Aldithlegh had a charter of free warren for his lands here, in

Mr. Eyton holds that Chesterton was included in Wolstanton (A.D. 1086). That it is the site of a Roman, not Saxon, encampment can hardly be doubted ; but whether identical with the "Mediolanum" of Antonine, though possible, is open to question. Ward (p. 9) gives a careful description. Estimating the area at about 20 acres, its "shape a parallelogram, some 370 by 300 yards, the situation on a high hill commanding enough !" Camden says (Vol. II, 276), "I saw here many walls of a half-ruined castle." Richard I. (not John) regranted it to Ralph, Earl of Chester, for the earlier grant of H. I. (probably) had been revoked by H. II. In 1155 and "57, "King Henry II. passed three or four times thro' Stafford" (Eyton, Vol. II, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, p. 87), and on one occasion halted at Chesterton, taking up his lodging in the house of Waldeve de Walton. The house was burnt by some accident, and the King recompensed Waldeve with the munificent gift of 30 solidates

¹ Ex autog. penes Digby Dom. Gerard, 1679.

² Cart., 37 H. III., m. 14.

which family it continued till 15 R. II.; when Nicholas ye last Lord Audley dying without issue, this among other lands came to John Touchett, ye grandson of Joan his sister and coheir. George Touchett Ld. Audley sold it to Sir Wm. Sneyd, kt., and his son Ralph conveyed it about 20 Eliz. to Gilbert Gerrard, Esqre., whose son, Tho. Ld. Gerrard, passed it away to Will Macclesfield of Mere, in whose posterity it still continues.

¹Ænora, daughter and coheir to Will. Baron of Wich Malbance 1 H. III., granted Chesterton to Hen. de Aldithlegh (pro homagio et servitio suo) reserving a rent of 20s. p. ann. to her and her heirs, for which grant ye said Hen. gave 100 marks and a palfrey, which was confirmed by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, chief lord of ye fee.

of land in Chesterton, or its adjuncts, for the ferm of Trentham manor is reduced by that amount till A.D. 1180, when the land went back to the crown. In 1198 Waldeve's nephew pays 100s. for livery (*i.e.*, three and a half years' purchase) and appears to have changed his name to Walton as (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 55) Henry de Walton holds six virgates here by King Henry's Charter, worth 30s. yearly, and pays no rent. In A.D. 1127 King Henry III. ¹¹²⁷sanctions Henry de Walton's sale of one virgate of this Chesterton land to Henry de Audley. In A.D. 1212 Henry de Walton had fined half a mark for a writ against Petronilla.²

The Barons of Wych Malbank were apparently the mesne tenants under the Chester Earls, until the land passed to the Audleys.

In 21 Ed. I., 1293, John le Bret, husband of Matilda, stated that the carucate of land, with 20 acres of wood, etc., which he held in Chesterton, were his by deed which he produced of Ralph le Bret, the uncle of Geoffrey and Stephen le Bret. Matilda afterwards had dower from this land. The Audleys claimed free warren here, and Ela, widow of James de A., held this manor in dower; the same, who by Sir James Audley of Stretton became mother of the celebrated Sir James Audley of Poitiers, K.G., whose parentage Mr. Wedgwood has established (in Vol. IX, N.S., pp. 256-7, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*). As Eva, widow of Tho. Lord Audley, who died a minor in 7 Ed. II., she is sued for waste here in the woods and iron mines, 16 Ed. III., as Eva de Offord, assessed at 8s. in the Subsidy Roll.

The present lord of the manor, and principal landowner, is Captain Justinian H. Edwardes-Heathcote.

¹ E. vet. exempl. autogr.

² The Waltons (Farrer, *Lanc. Pipe Rolls*, pp. 111-112), Lords of Walton-on-hill, near Liverpool, are said to represent the owners of these six virgates. They were, in the person of Wm., son of Henry de Walton, benefactors to Dieulacres Abbey (Vol. IX, p. 309, *S.H.C.*). If the descent can be proved, this is of interest.

Sciant etc., Anor' Maubanc, filia Will' Maubanc dedi Henrico de Aldith', et hæred' suis pro homagio et servicio suo totam terram meam quam habui in Cestretun infra Limam, cum om' pertin' suis, et totum servicium feodi de Chetelton in feod' et hæred'. Tenend', etc., de me et hæ' meis in perpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim xx solidos. Pro hac autem donatione dedit mihi predict' Henricus 100 marcas argenti et unum palfredum. Hiis test', Tho. de Orreby, tunc Justic' de Cestr', Hug' Dispensatore, Tho. Dispensatore, Rog. de Monte Alto, Warino de Vernun, Willō de Venables, Willō de Aldithley.

Ranulph, co. Cestr', Notum sit me concecisse Henrico de Aldithlegth totam terram de Cestreton quam tenet de dono Ænore de Maubanke. Hiis Test' Tho. de Orreby, Ivone Pantun, Normanno Pantun, etc.

APEDALE.

Near a mile from Chesterton south-westward lies Apedale, not mentioned in *Domesday Book*, nor have I met with anything of it till ye time of Ed. II.,¹ when it was possess'd by Richard Delves, and continued in his posterity for many descents, till ye time of Henry VII., when Sir Robert Sheffield, kt., Recorder of ye city of London, by marrying a daughter and heir of this family, in her right had this and divers other lands in this county: whose grandson Edmund being 1 Ed. VI. created Lord Sheffield of Butterwick had ye ill fortune to be slain ye next year by ye rebels in Norfolk: he left issue² John, and he Edmund, who, having passed through many honourable employments, was by Queen Elizabeth made Kt. of ye Garter; by King James President of ye Council in ye North, and by K. Charles, in ye first year of his reign, created² Earl of Mulgrave, and, dying full of years and honour 1646, left his estate and title to Edmund his grandson, having first sold this manor

A mile south-west from Chesterton in a glen stands Apedale, the seat of the Delves, who came originally (note in Harwood) from Delves Hall, near Uttoxeter. Apedale is famous for its iron ore; on a neighbouring height (Ward, p. 124) extensive foundations were found, when Mr. Heathcote, lord of the manors of Apedale and Podemore, built the present Apedale Hall. In 33 Ed. I. (Vol. VII, p. 139) by a fine one Adam de Knottick and Joan his

¹ In 1379, Henry Delves had licence from the Bishop for an oratory in his house at Apedale.

² *Bar. Eng.*, Vol. II, p. 386.

and divers other lands in Staffordshire, *temp.* Eliz., to Will Bowyer of Knipersley, Esqre., from whence they came by descent to Sir John Bowyer, Bart., now lord of this manor, 1679.¹

Delves hall (ye ancient seat of the Delves) is within Ape-dale. 10 Ed. II., Ric. de Delves was possest of it together with certain lands in Cnotton, being then constable of Heliegh Castle to Nic. de Audley. He had issue John, a person not a little eminent in his time, as will appear by that brief account I shall give of him.² In 30 Ed. III. he was one of those four esquires that so valiantly attended James Ld. Audley in ye battle of Poitiers, among whom, in recompense of their valour and faithful service, performed to him that day, he, immediately after ye battle, bestowed ye 500 marks per an., then newly given him by ye Black Prince. The same year (and possibly for ye same service) ye Black Prince gave to this John ye Manor of Aberfraw in North Wales for his life, which 33 Ed. III. ye King confirmed to him, he being then a knight. In 38 Ed. III. he was constituted one of ye justices of ye Common Pleas, and ye same year had licence to make battlements to his house at Dodington in Cheshire. In ye 39 E. III. he had a grant of 40*li.* per ann. during his life to be paid out of ye Exchequer by equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas: and that year purchased ye manor of Briddesmere, co. Cest., of Sir Wm. Chetwynd of Ingestre, kt. In 43 Ed. III. he made his last will and testament, by which he appointed his body to be buried in ye church at Audeley, and that two great tapers of wax should be made to burn on ye day of his funerall; and that 12 poor men, clothed at his cost in white woollen, should each of them carry a wax taper before his hearse, his own body

wife allowed a carucate in Audley and Chesterton to be the property of Ric. de Delves and his heirs. The same year Ric. de D. is suing Ralph de Bromley and Agnes his wife for a bovate of land in Dimmesdale, for which he held their deed (p. 143). In 1326 he is assessed for Audley next to James de A., in the Subsidy Roll, and also for Bettileye. John Brabazon, parson of Wolstanton in 10 Ed. II., and Vivian, son of Rob. de Standon, six years later were bringing actions against him while, 20 Ed. II., he serves as executor for

¹ Ex autog. penes J. Bo. Bart. Cetera ex autog. penes Tho. Delves de Dodington, Bart.

² Orig. Juridical.

being covered with white worsted only. He left 40*l.* to be distributed immediately after his death to poor, needy, and imprisoned persons. To ye High Altar of ye Parish Church of Audley he gave his better cup, or chalice, two great potts of silver, with one vestment and furniture for ye Altar of purple Velvet; to ye other Altar and chantry in ye said church he gave one vestment of Taffeta for festivals, another for daily use, one missall, one cup, with towells, napkins and potts fit for ye said altar; also he bequeathed to Isabel his wife the use of two vestments in divine service during her life, of which one was of blue, and ye other striped, with furniture for ye altar of ye same colour, which were afterward to be (given?) to St. Chadde for ye High Altar in ye church of Winbunbury; to his brother Henry, and after his decease to John his son, all his Arms, and to his wife Isabel aforesaid the use of all ye rest of his wardrobe, whether linen or woollen, as well for beds as for ye table; and also gave to her during her life ye use of three dozen of his silver plates, to be chosen by her out of all those that he had, and 2 dozen of his silver saltcellars, to be chosen by her in like manner; one silver bowl, heretofore belonging to Guido de Brien, with 6 silver bowles made att Paris; the use of 2 silver cupps that were guilt, and heretofore belonged to John Harkeston; with one silver ewer guilt, together with a silver ewer and 6 goblets of silver contained in ye said ewer, which he bought of Thomas Messuager. He also left her ye use of 2 basons of silver, ye bottoms of which were guilt and marked with his armes, with 2 ewers of silver belonging to ye said basons; 12 spoons of silver, which he bought of ye executors of Ric. de Velveston, one covered piece of greater weight, bought of the said executors, one plate of silver for spices, and 2 mazers standing upon feet of silver, one silver cup guilt,

Wm. de Mere. Evidently he was a clever man of business and of standing in Staffs. We find him placed between Hugh de Aston and John de Okeover on a jury at this date; in 15 Ed. II. (Vol. IX, p. 99) he was holding cattle and goods of the King's enemies valued at £40, his sympathies being possibly with the side of Lancaster. The Delves family continued to acquire land in 39 Ed. III. (Vol. II, p. 175). The manor of Buckenhall was made over to Sir John de Delves, kt., by Sir B. de Burghersh for 200 marcs. A Trentham deed of 1380 is witnessed by Henry Delves, and John, his son,

with 2 potts of silver, and one Tabull of silver for ye kissing of the Pax ; all which after her death were to be sold, and disposed of for ye good of his soul : He also did leave to William of Wickham Bishop of Winchester, one silver cup guilt, standing upon 3 feet of silver, which he had of ye gift of Degory Leys, etc. About ye same time he founded a Chantry at Hondebrig near Chester, and settled a plentiful maintenance upon it out of his manors of Abere Penmain and Lessemain, co. Carnarv., etc., and died the same year, being then likewise seized of the manors of Brandones, Warw. ; Malberthorp, co. Linc. ; Stow Bidon, co. Norf. ; Crackmarsh and Apedale, co. Staff. and Dodington, etc., co. Cest., leaving Henry, his brother, his heir. This Sir John bare for his arms : Arg., a Chevron of Audley (viz. Gul. Fretté or) betwixt 3 Delfs, or Peats sable, which hath since been continued by that family, but was then no doubt taken in allusion to ye arms of ye Lord Audley, on whom he had so great a dependence ; his brother Henry using a plain chevron betwixt 3 mullets ; as appears by ye originall seals now in ye custody of Sir Tho. Delves, Bart., 1679. Henry de Delves had issue John, whose posterity remained in possession of this manor till 11 Ed. IV. when Sir John Delves being slain att ye battle of Tewksbury, on ye part of King H. VI., and attainted of high treason by Act of Parliament 14 Ed. IV. it became forfeit to ye Crown. But 1 H. VII., ye said Act being repealed, great controversies did arise betwixt Dame Ellen, widow of ye said Sir John Delves, Sir James Blount, and Sir Robert Sheffield, kts., who had married Elizabeth and Ellen, daughters and coheirs to John, son and heir of Sir John Delves, and Ralph brother of Sir John, who claimed as heir male : which were at last referred to ye arbitrimint and decision of John Alcock Bishop of Ely, John Ld. Dynham, Treasurer of England, Sir

A suit of 2 Ric. II. contains the Pedigree of Isabella, wife of John de Delves, for six descents, her sister Elena having married a de Brereton. 1379 (3 R. II.) John, son of Henry de Delves, was serving in the retinue of Sir Hugh de Calverley. The P.M. Inquisitions of 19 R. II. state that Henry Delves had Buckenhall and Fenton Culvert, and that John, son of John, son of Henry is his heir. In 7 H. VI., A.D. 1429, the P.M.I. give Apedale Manor, Knotton and Hilderstone manors, Whitmore manor, Clayton parva vill, with lands in Audeley, Dimesdale, Betteley and Delves, as John Delves

John Donne, Sir Richard Guildford, Sir William Bytonell, kts., and James Huberd, gent., ye King's attorney ; who, by their award dated 6 Decemb. 2 H. VII., did ordain that Dame Ellen should have during her life so much of ye Lordships, lands, and tenements, which she claimeth for her jointure, as should amount to ye clear yearly value of 91*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, of which the manor of Dodington to be parcel ; and that Ralph Delves in like manner should have and enjoy to himself, and ye heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, an estate of ye clear yearly value of 100 marks, out of ye lordships, rents, etc., in Cheshire, of which ye manor of Dodington (in reversion after ye death of ye said Dame Ellen) to be parcell. All ye rest of ye Lordships, manors, Lands and Tenements to be to ye said Elizabeth and Ellen and their heirs, Apedale excepted, which belonged to ye said Sir James Blount and ye heirs male of his body lawfully begotten ; and ye remainder to ye heirs generall of ye said Sir John Delves, which Sir James and Eliz. dying without issue this manor fell to Sir Robert Sheffield, son of Sir Robert and Ellen, whose great grandson Edm. Earl of Mulgrave, sold it to Bowyer, as is already declared.

estates ; Richard, aged 12, being his son and heir, and in 1446 (24 H. VI.), Newcastle manor, Crakemarshe, Hondeford, Buckenall manor and lands in Chesterton had been added to these by Ric. Delves, whose brother John (aged 23) was his heir. Of these lands, Vol. III, N.S., p. 169, contains a long suit, showing that Ralph de Egerton obtained the manors of Knotton, Apedale, and Hilderston, five messuages and three carucates in Delves, two messuages and half carucate in Chesterton. John Delves (son of John) had married Elena, daughter of Ralph Egerton, and they recovered Crakemarshe manor.

Johēs de Delves de Delves Hall
(Staff.), 31 E. I.

Ricardus Delves de D. Hall. = Amicia.
Constab. Castr. de Helegh,
6 E. II. and 12 E. III.

Eliz. Relicta Walt. = Johes Delves = Isabella,
Baskerville, ux. i. de Dodington, fil et coh.
co. Cestri. mil., Philp Malpas,
ob. 43 E. III. ob. s.p. 10 R. II. Mareschall.
Margareta, fil Will = Henry de Delves,
Brereton, ux. 2nd ob. 19 R. II. hæc.
post ux. Johis fratris.
Cath., fil Joh. Arden
de Aldford mil. rel. i.
Willi Chetilton post
Rad. Wittenhall.

Thomas,
ob. s.p.

Hugo,
ob. s.p.

Alicia, ux.
Hug.
Thikness.

Johanna, ux.
Henry Kiner.

Helena, ux.
Will. Egerton.

Johes de Delves ob. ante
patrem vicec. Staff.
14 R. II.

Margareta, fil David
de Caverley, ob.
10 H. IV.

Beatrix, ux. Ric.
de Wybunbury.

Johes de
Delves,
junr.

Margareta, fil Johis Norwood =
Merc. Covent. post nupta Joh.
Gresley mil. ux. 2nd.
11 H. IV. and 3
H. V. ob. 7 H. VI.

Johes de Delves = Philippa
vicec. Staff. Harcourt
ux. 1ma.

Johā, fil and h. Johae = Henry de = Alicia,
rel. Rustin Willeneuf, Delves. ux. 2nda.
mil., ob. s.p.

Matildis ux.
Edm. Basset
de Blore.

Margerie. Johanna.

Johes de Delves, mil. vice-
com. Staff. 34 H. VI. occisus
pro R. H. VI. in prælio
de Tewkesbury.

Helen, fil Rad.
Egerton de
Wrynehill.

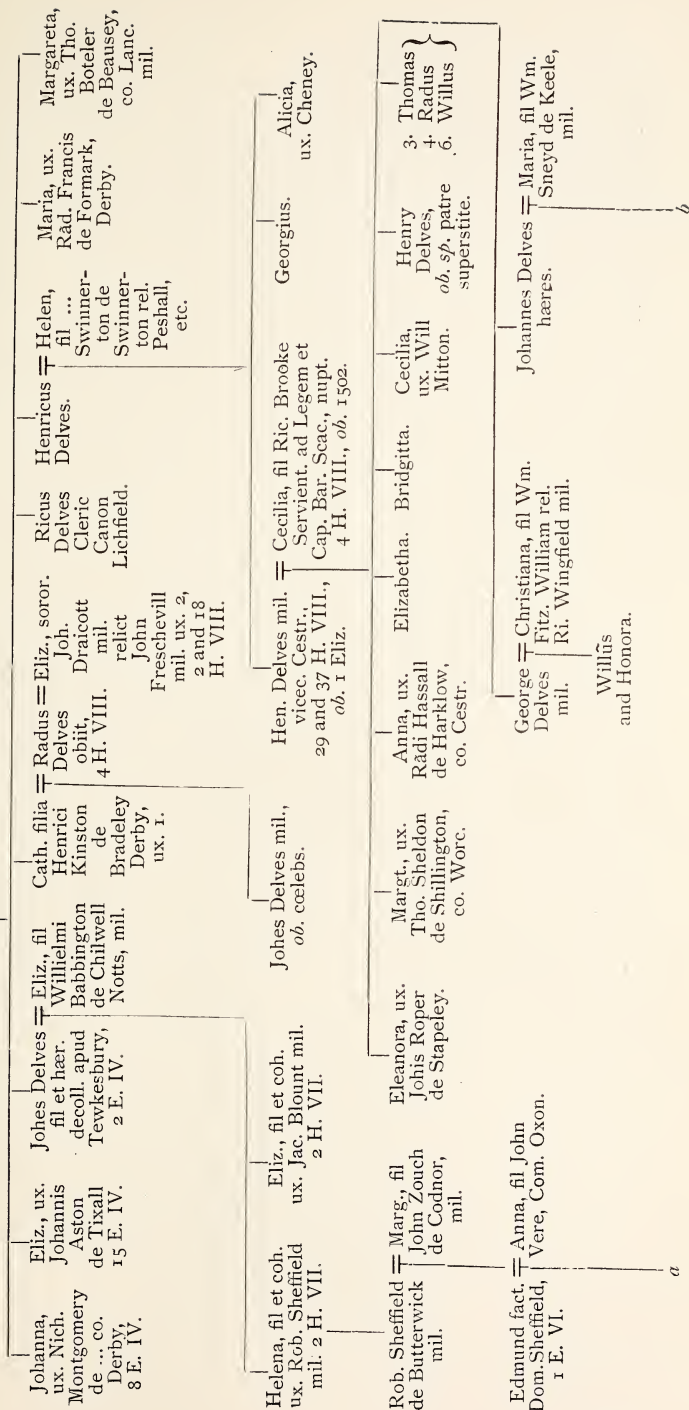
Ricus de = Eliza, fil
Delves, Winnington
ob. s.p. post Hum.
24 H. VI. Blount, ob. s.p.

Thomas de = Anna, fil
Delves. Hugo de
Holes.

Marg. ux.
Johis Main-
waring milit.

Eliz. ux.
Rici
Colcleugh.

a



a

2

Johes. Dom = Douglas, fil
Sheffield, ob.
Wm. Howard
Bar. Howard
de
Effingham.

Henricus = Frances,
Delves fil Tho.
et h.. ob. Stanley de
4 Jac. Alderly.

Laurentius. Willus.

Joh̃es
cæsus
apud
Black-
water,
Hib.

Hugo
Delves
de
Blacken-
hall.

Margaret.

Edmund com. = Mariana,
Mulgreave, fil Wm.
ob. 1646. Erwin mil.
æt. 80. (ux. 2^{nda}).

Thomas = Maria, filia = Maria, fil Edw.
 Th. Baber serv. ad
 mil. et Wilbraham legem. de
 Cart. vic. Woodhay. Chew.
 Cest. 13 ux. 1, ob. 1503. Somers.
 C. I., ob. Relict Roger
 1648. Wilbraham
 mil. (ux. 2).

y. Jolies. Wms.

Maria, ux.
Ric. Stacy
de Bitham
co. Linc.

Henricus Delves = Catherina, fil et h. = Maria, fil Randolph
 Bart., vicec. Cestr. Rog. Wilbraham Leicester civ. Lond.
 1649, ob. 1663. mil. nupt. 1620, ob. ux. 2nd, ob. s. p.
 1630 ux. prima.

Ricus Delves
Mercator
Hanburiensis,
ob. s. p.

Thomas.

Maria, ux. Tho.
Mainwaring de
Pever, co. Cestr.
Bart., nupt. 1642.

Thomas Delves, Bart. $\mp$ Eliz., fil et hæ. Hall
vice. Cestr., 1665, nat.
1630. Superst. 1679.
Ravenscroft de
Horsham, co. Suss.,
ob. 1654.

Catherine, ux. Edw.
Glegge de Gayton,
co. Cestri., *ob.* 1666.

Gratia, uxor Joshua
Edisbury de Pentre
yr. Clawda, co. Denb.

Henricus Delves,
ob. cœlebs.

Tho. Delves, = Jana, fil Ric. Knightley de
Fawslev, mil. de Baln.
fil et hæd.

Maria, ob. Infans.

KEELE.

South-westward from Apedale stands Keele¹ given by H. II. to ye Templars (a^o. 1180,² for which they then received 8 marks yearly), an order of Knights that began about ye year 1118,³ so-called from their residence allotted them by Baldwin ye Second, King of Jerusalem, in certain rooms adjoining to Solomon's Temple; who from a very mean beginning became so great, that at their suppression they are said to possess no less than 76,000⁴ lordships in Europe, their yearly revenues being by some estimated at two millions,⁵ which made many judge that their wealth was their greatest crime,⁶ though they were charged with heresy,⁷ idolatry, and blasphemy.⁸ They were all at the same time seized on and imprisoned in all parts

The earliest reference to Keel is that mentioned in the *Staffs. Pipe Rolls* of 3 H. II. (A.D. 1156, of 6*d.* due from the Templars of Keel, as Mr. Eyton observes). In 1212 they apparently owed the Crown two years' rent (£4 6*s.* 8*d.*) the yearly profit from Keele being £2 3*s.* 7*d.*, pp. 160 and 171, Vol. II. A fine of 1211, Vol. III, p. 174, shows Emeric, Master of the Templars, letting to Wm. de Erdinton 13 acres in Keele for 11½ marcs yearly, for his life. 55 H. III. (Vol. VI, p. 49), Roger de Bonington, kt., preceptor of Keel, was charged, with eight more, for destroying a fence in Clayton, to the injury of Geoffrey Griffin. In 10 Ed. I. the case was reversed, when Rob. de Bromley was accused by the Templars of Keel for damage done on their ground. In 21 Ed. I. the master of the order in England pleaded H. III.'s grant of view frankpledge, assize of bread and beer, and Theng in Keele, and it was allowed. All tenants owing suit to the manor court of Keel now (28 E. III.) belonging to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, to decide the question about the guardians of the lamp of the B.V.M. in Keele Chapel and Tho. de Cotlesford, tenant of 30 acres in Keel, who complained that other tenants should be produced (among them one John Levet).

In 3 Ric. II. (Vol. XIII, p. 158), the Prior of the Knights of St. John sued Thomas, Ralph, and John de Podmore, for trespass and damage to his free warren, etc., at Keele, and 15 R. II. for damage to his trees and underwood (suit of 10 H. IV.). John de Redyngton, the Prior's predecessor, had given Kele manor to Nic. Colman for life, in 13 Ric. II., who had pulled down a hall worth 20 marks, a chamber worth 10*s.*, a kitchen worth £10, a stable worth five marks, an oxstall worth six, a dovecote worth 10 marks, a

¹ *Mon. Ang.*, Vol. II, pp. 546 and 552.

² *Mat. Paris*, p. 67.

³ *Pantal. de Ord Johanis*, Lib. 1, p. 23.

⁴ Heylin's *Cosmog.* L. 3, p. 110.

⁵ *Andr. Mendo de ord milit.* Dis. 9, n. 27.

⁶ *Andr. Favinen le théâtre d'honneur*, p. 104.

⁷ *Tho. Walsingham*, p. 72.

⁸ *Pantaleon de Ord Johanis*, Lib. 3, p. 95.

of Christendom, and shortly after ye whole order condemned and dissoluted in a Council held at Vienna in the time of Pope Clement V. A.D. 1311, all their possessions being annext to ye Knights Hospitallers (now Knights of Malta), and confirmed to them in England by Act of Parliament 17 E. II.; and accordingly this lordship was by them possest till ye general dissolution 32 H. VIII., and was (then) purchased from ye Crown by Sir Wm. Sneyd of Bradwall, kt., 30 H. VIII., whose son Ralph built here a very faire house of stone, since which time it has continued ye chief seat of this family, and is now ye inheritance of Will. Sneyd, Esqre., 1679.

The Bretts of Dimsdale have for some generations been possest of certain copyhold tenements in Keele, which came to them by marrying ye daughter and heir of Wood.

sheepfold worth eight, a grange worth 20, a water mill worth 20, and a wind-mill of same value, besides selling timber, etc., waste amounting to £200 altogether which Colman denied (Vol. XVI, p. 66).

Vol. III, N.S., p. 154. Ralph Maynwaring, Esq., sued Oliver Chaterton of Fulfen and Alice, his wife, for burning down his house at Keele *vi et armis*: they are to be arrested, 18 H. VI. Nine years later one John Heywode was suing several yeomen of Whitmore, and Wm. Wyse of Standon, for robbery of three horses and goods from his house at Keele (Vol. X, N.S., p. 172). One Wm. Plant petitioned the King, H. VIII., in the Star Chamber that the late Prior of Knights of St. John had farmed to Sir Henry Delves, kt., all Keele manor for 40 years, some portions of which had been underlet to him; by command of Wm. Sneyde of Bradwall, a party of men from Newcastle had forcibly entered two pastures and driven off 10 kine and 20 calves worth £14, beating and injuring them, and also expelling him, Wm. Plant. He prays they may be summoned to answer for it.

Dimesdale, or Dulmesdene, according to the Survey, was owned by Gladwin and Godwin, T.R.E. Richard Forester now held it *in capite* estimated at one virgate, with arable for two plough teams, four acres of meadow, 720 of wood, yearly value 10s. Ralph de Knotton, Ric. Forester's descendant in 1212 (Eyton) possessed it.

A Ralph Bret witnesses a deed of Alina de Beauchamp, widow of Wm. Malbanc, possibly of the same family. Pedigrees of the Bretts of Keele, and Dimsdale are given in Vol. III, and V, part 2, *Staff. Hist. Colls.* The P.M. Inquisition of Nicholas de Audley (p. 252, Vol. XI, N.S.), states that he had held at Dymmesdale in soccage of Lord Thomas de Lancaster 30s. $\frac{1}{2}d.$ yearly rent, Geoffrey le Bret paying 11s. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ of this for his holding.

NEWCASTLE [UNDER LYME].

Of this place (which is in Stoke Parish) there is no mention in *Domesday Book*, it having been built since ye time of ye general survey, and, no doubt, took its name of "New"-castle from a more ancient one att Chesterton (near to it) though now like that, lost in its own ruins. This with all its appurtenances was given by King Stephen¹ to Ranulph Gernons, Earl of Chestèr, and his grandson² Ranulph ye 3rd, surnamed Blundevill, had a grant of it from King John (17 Joh.) to hold it by ye

Because, to quote the delightful description of an old writer of A.D. 1610-1615 (*v. Ward's Stoke*):—

"There are manie that need be tould what John of Gaunt his 'New Castle' was, and will sore lament it now is not, to give the needy sojourner largess of bread, beef, and beer. Our grand-dames doe say that their grand-dames did delight to tell what it had been, and how well it was counted of before theire day; Altho^p they say onlie of it what they had been tould; as how that the Newcastle was no more nor 150 acres (yards) from south to north, but well nigh 200 from est to west, and had two transepts and four bayes, with Dungen (*i.e.*, Keep) tower of 20 paces square, which rose in three stories of the full height of 70 feet: that it did stand over all the knol, in the middest of the picturesque vale, and gentle riseing hills, verie delightful and rich in pasture and woodlands, and to the west and north remnants of diverse parks belonging. A low portal, and not well lighted passage, did admit to the halle, very large and spacious, with roof loftie, and painted with devices, gallerie for the minstrels, and the walls clothed with gear of warfare, helmets, coats of mail armour, buff jerkins like shirts, and such like doublets. Wending (winding) a gloomy staircase did lead to the state rooms, and bedd-chamber of the Prince, and other, on the upper for companie. The drawbridge to the north did approche into the court ninetie paces in length, with 30 in width; and south and west were two lesser. The walls outer had good buttresses to the height of 30 feet; and the whole was moer fitt as a statelie comfortable dwellinge, than as a fortress of defence, (be)cause of the rising lands south and este. It almost now is all carried away, and Meastre Sneyd doth hold the ground, the mote, and the mills." (Written *c.* 1610-5 probably, because in 1610 these lands were granted to Ralph Sneyd, Esq^{re}, and found in a copy of Chaucer, belonging to Mr. John Smith, Alderman and bookseller of New Castle.)

The earliest Pipe Roll entry of Newcastle occurs in 1 H. II. (A.D. 1154) when 30 Librates of Crown land in Trentham and four solidates in Newcastle were entrusted to Wm. de Beauchamp (Eyton, Vol. I, p. 18). The

¹ *Bar. Eng.*, Vol. I, p. 39.

² *Ibid.*, p. 42.

service of one knight's fee. In ye 17 H. III.¹ Gilbert de Seagrave procured from ye king a grant of it to himself and his heirs in fee farme, with ye advowson of ye church of Stoke paying 20*li.* rent p. annum : and 22 H. III. Hen. de Aldithlegh² was by ye king instituted governor of it: 49 H. III.³ Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, extorted a grant from ye king (then his prisoner) of this town and castle, to him and his heirs : but long he enjoyed it not, for being slain att ye battle of Evesham ye same year, and attainted in Parliament ye next, this (with his other lands) were forfeited to ye Crown, and by K. Ed. I.⁴ in ye 13th year of his reign, this, with other vast possessions, was granted to Edmund,⁵ Earl of Lancaster, his son, who having married Alice ye sole daughter and heir of Hen. Lacy, Earl of

town and soke of Newcastle are fined for some breach of forest law in Alan de Newill's roll of A.D. 1164, and five years later with other towns and royal manors had to aid the marriage of the Princess Matilda. In 1173 the Sheriff gives account for £23 6*s.* 8*d.*, a tallage raised by the Crown here. The strong garrison kept by the king, five kts. and 20 men-at-arms, for 19 weeks ; and the year following, five kts., six mounted, and 15 footmen in Newcastle for 33 days ; the first, to meet the younger king's rebellion, when Leicester was taken and burnt ; the other, when Tutbury was being besieged by Prince Rees, of S. Wales, as King H. II.'s ally, are observable (Eyton, Vol. I, pp. 69 and 71). In 1181 Ralph de London, probably the Provost of the burgh, was too poor to pay £10 still due on a long outstanding aid to the Crown, from N. C. ; four years later his widow is excused £2 of it, the whole amount, £41, being excessive. The pay of the garrison (in A.D. 1190) was £27 9*s.*, and a further £4 had been spent in repairs to the chapel chamber and king's buildings within the castle by the King's Writ ; more outlay follows the next year for repairs to the castle and for the draw-bridge, £6 15*s.* 6*d.*, Gilbert, the Provost, and Orm being the surveyors. £1 5*s.* 2*d.* had been laid out on the Bretasche, palisading, etc.

The garrison of 30 foot soldiers and 5 kts. were paid £20, through Hugh Bishop of Coventry, in 1192 (Vol. II, pp. 24-5), while further amounts were due by the Burg.

Hugh de Chaucumbe, the sheriff in 1195, claims for outlay in conveying prisoners from Newcastle to Lichfield under guard, and for repairs to the King's vivary pool at Newcastle. These instances show the "Castle (Eyton, p. 174, Vol. II) was garrisoned by the Crown, its maintenance being secured

¹ *Bar. Eng.*, Vol. I, p. 673.

² *Ibid.*, p. 747.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 756.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 779.

⁵ *Claus.* 16 E. II., m. 32.

Lincoln,¹ endowed her at ye church door with ye castle and borough of New-castle, ye towns of Penkhull, Sheprugg, Wolstanton and Clayton² (co. Staff.) and all other hamletts belonging to ye same castle and borough ; which Thomas³ was beheaded at his castle of Pontefract, and attainted of high treason 15 Ed. II. ; but Henry his brother and heir having 1 Ed. III. obtained an Act of Parliament for reversing his attainder, was thereupon re-possessed of this and ye rest of his lands. He had issue Henry Duke of Lancaster, who left only two daughters Maud⁴ (first married to Ralph Ld. Stafford, and after to William Duke of Bavaria) and Blanch⁴ (ye wife of John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, fourth son of K. Ed. III.) betwixt whom partition of ye lordships and lands of their inheritance being made, this

by sundry rent charges and services assessed on the soke tenants of the neighbourhood ; the occasional improvements and repairs being executed by the Sheriff, at the King's order and cost."

It was originally built on part of Wolstanton manor. "The new forest mentioned on the roll of 2 John (1200) is probably the name now given to a park near Newcastle ; it is traceable in *Domesday*, and the inclosed part was called at this time the 'Haye of Clive.' Ralph the forester occurs in 35 H. III." ; but Mr. Wedgwood doubts this.

A trial (9 Ed. I.) (Vol. VI, pp. 111-12) convicts Wm. de Thicknes and others for acting illegally in seizing four ells of cloth which Wm. de Pykestoke, a burgess of Stafford, had bought for sale at Newcastle. Wm. pleaded that by King John's Charter he had all burgess right everywhere (save London), and he and others had always sold retail in Newcastle (by small weight) till the last year, when their goods were seized. The Defendants said since the Charter of 19 H. III. established a merchant's guild in N.C. all rights of buying and selling belonged to the guild members, but it was given against them.

Many members of the Thicknes family occur in a trial for land in Chesterton near Newcastle (Vol. VII, p. 105) 31 Ed. I., besides various disputes for property in and adjoining Newcastle. 6 Ed. II. another Thykness claim for land here and in Thyknes, p. 81, Vol. II. Subsidy Roll, 6 Ed. III. names the leading burgesses of Newcastle. Members of the Delves, Sneyd, Wood and Colclough families occur in the fines, *temp.* Ed. III. for Newcastle. Vol. II, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, a suit affecting several holdings is given, p. 90, Vol. XII, and a fine, p. 207, between Ed. Brette and Ralph Egerton about 184 acres in Newcastle. The rest are of less importance.

A case of arson was tried 39 Ed. III. (Vol. XIII, p. 49), Wm. de Erdeslowe accusing Ric. de Ronthesleye and Wm. Smalwode of coming armed three

¹ Tho. Walsingh., p. 116.

² *Mon. Angl.*, Vol. II, p. 189.

³ Whose son Thomas ?

⁴ *Bar. Angl.*, Vol. I, p. 789.

among others was allotted to Maud 35 E. III., who dying the next year¹ without issue ye said John of Gaunt in his wife's right became seised of this and all her other lands; whereupon he was advanced to ye title of Duke of Lancaster, and left these his ample possessions to Henry of Bolingbroke his son, afterward King of England,² who united them to ye Crown.

years before to his house at Newcastle, and burning it down. They said it was an accident, the fire having spread from their own burning houses maliciously set alight by one Ric. Wylot. 21 Ed. III., the Bagenalds had assaulted and robbed John Burgylon at Newcastle, and a similar charge by Thomas de Thykness, mayor of Newcastle, occurs in 4 H. IV., Vol. XV, p. 106. The Pleas of 9 Ed. IV. name Ric. Colclough, of Newcastle, gentleman, Nicholas Lee, Roger Damporte, Tho. Lee, Richard Bret, Rich. Rede, all of Newcastle, gentlemen, and many yeomen of Newcastle and the neighbourhood, for having broken into John Clyffe's house at Hynealgrange, assaulted and robbed him of 12 heifers, 80 sheep and 40 lambs, worth £12. They are to be arrested.

For the expedition to France, 20 Ed. III., which led to Crecy, Newcastle was ordered to find three armed men (Vol. XVIII, p. 67). Lichfield was assessed at 15. c. 30 H. VIII. Ralph Brett, of Newcastle, prays the court of Star Chamber to punish certain persons, who, when he was quietly attending evensong in the parish church of Wolstanton, riotously entered the church in the middle of service, with swords and staves, and beat his servant, one Ralph Bucknall.

LONGTON.

Eyton thinks "Longton was probably involved in the Domesday manor of Wolstanton." In 1220-1240 Randle de Beville held 6½ virgates there of ancient right by a yearly rent of 5s., and performing castle guard at New Castle, finding one fully equipped man-at-arms for forty days. From Randle the manor passed to William de Beville, his son (28 H. III.), on payment of a fine of 10s.

The Testa de Nevil notes that portions of this land had been alienated :— Gilbert de la More holding ½ carucate, rented at 8s.; William de Hales and Philippa, his wife, ½ virgate at 1s.; Henry de Audley 6 acres at 4s.; Thomas le Brun 6 acres at 3s.; Adam de Lavenen ½ virgate at 5s.; William de Fenton ½ virgate at 5s., while, by the next entry, reckoning the sum of these lands at 1 carucate, 1 virgate, and 18 acres, William de Beville fines 9s. 8d. yearly for the alienations, by agreement with the tenants, William doing the service aforementioned for the residue of the manor in his own hands.

Ward observes that this stamps the entry in Testa de Nevil as not earlier

¹ Esc. 36 E. III., p. 1, m. 37.

² K. Henry IV.

than A.D. 1244. The Prior of Trentham held also of this manor 3 acres of land and 1 meadow, value 6s. 8*d.*, and on a fine of 2*s.* At the Dissolution the Priory's holding here was worth yearly 40*s.* by certain rents 6s. 8*d.* and four barbed arrows.

Ward states that Longton manor continued to be held of Newcastle seigniori and the Duchy of Lancaster, that in 13 James I. Thomas Hunt held it by a rent of 16*s.* 4*d.* Passing subsequently to Lord Foley, it was early in 1700 sold to an ancestor of the Rev. O. Lane, from whose representatives Sir John E. Heathcote bought it. Longton manor is reckoned at 583 acres, and "Lane end" within, but distinguished from it, at 194 acres." Its full name is "Meir Lane end." It seems to have been held *in capite* as "*Mere passage*." Ward thinks it was a trackway over a swamp, connected with a small lake. Strong springs exist between Longton and Normacot, Lud-wall (*i.e.*, "the people's well") and "Whit-wall" (White-well) being named in the Hulton Abbey Charter." But a more likely explanation is that suggested afterwards, that "*Meir passage*" meant the "*boundary lane*" between the two Hundreds.

In A.D. 1242 Ralph de Beville attests the settlement between Hulton Abbey and Trentham Priory (Vol. II, p. 314). In 21 Ed. I. Ralph de Beville holds Longton manor *in capite* of the king, by finding a horseman with iron cap, gambyson¹ and lance for forty days at New Castle, and by escorting the king in war time from Newcastle as far as Wrinesford and back, and it is worth 2 marcs yearly. Another list of alienated lands and their tenants is given, and besides stating that Philip de Luvel (*temp.* H. III.) had commuted the dismemberment by the King's writ. The enquiry of 21 Ed. I. (Vol. VI, p. 266) further reported that the Prior holds land here rented at 18*d.* and 12*d.* yearly; John Phelipe of Longton holds 4 bovates worth 4*s.* yearly, and Thomas Brun an assart (clearing) worth 2*s.*; Margaret de Bagenholt 4 bovates worth 4*s.*; Roger Meyron 2 bovates worth 2*s.*; Richard de Adderley 6 acres worth 12*d.* yearly; Thomas de Mere a place worth 12*d.*; and Eva de Hartwell 2 bovates worth 2*s.*

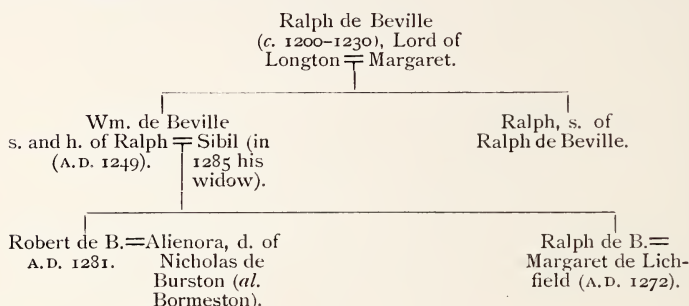
In 4 Ed. III. (A.D. 1331) Ralph le Burgoynen and Joan, his wife, had entailed on themselves and their issue male, with remainder to Joan's heirs, 2 messuages, 1 carucate, 2 bovates, 10 acres of meadow, 20 of waste and 4*s.* rent in Longeton, nr. New Castle. (Does this suggest that Joan may have been one of the de Bevilles?)

In 15 Ed. III. (A.D. 1341) Ralph Burguilon (s.) and Joan, his wife, convey by fine 4 messuages, 1 carucate, 4 bovates, 15 acres meadow, 40 of pasture and a rent of 4*s.* in Longeton to Ralph Burguilon and Alianor, his wife, and Ralph's heirs for 100 marcs.

In A.D. 1346 (Vol. XII, p. 56) Ralph Burguilon is the first summoned to decide a question about a mill here. Two years before a mill at Longton was settled by William, son of William Coyne, of Weston, on John and Margaret Blorton and their issue, reversion to John's heirs, while (30 Ed. III.) 2 messuages, 2 virgates and 8 acres were entailed on Henry de Honesworth

¹ A gambyson was a "quilted" coat descending to the thighs.

and Emma, his wife, and their heirs by Thomas, s. of Laurence, s. of John, s. of Simon de Clayton (Culverd?). From benefactions to Trentham, and pleas, the following stages can be proved in the descent of the Bevilles, Lords of Longton (Vol. XI, p. 318-322).



The Burgyllons seem to have succeeded to the Beville's position in Longton, but they resided chiefly at Whitmore (Vol. III, N.S., p. 93), and will be mentioned there.

In 17 Eliz., Tho. Corbett and Elizabeth his wife, entailed some 168 acres and 2 messuages in Handford, Longton and Stoke on themselves and their heirs by Thomas (Vol. XIV, p. 180). Three years later Ralph Bagnold surrendered to Ed. Brett, Esq., more than 700 acres with a water mill and five messuages, part of which was in Longton, though it lay chiefly in Chadderley, Bradwall, Tunstall, and Handley, while the next year Wm. Bowyer, Esq., acquired lands in Longton. Thomas Corbett and his wife passed to Edmund Vise some property here, including an iron mill and two acres covered with water. Other fines of this date occur in Vols. XIV and XVI, particularly 36 Eliz., when the elder Tho. Corbett, with his son Tho. the younger, remit their rights in 168 acres and a mill to one Tho. Browne, gentleman; and 43 Eliz., which shows Tho. and Roger Bagnold giving to John Clayton and his heirs, lands in Longton. Longton Hall belongs to Captain J. H. Heathcote, who, with the Duke of Sutherland, is the leading landowner.

STOKE (*sup.* TRENT).

Is a member of ye manor of Newcastle, and hath always passed along with it, and been partaker of its fortune. The Rectory of Stoke contains ye towns and hamletts of Newcastle,

"Stoke is not mentioned as a Domesday manor, a great part of the parish of 12,406 acres being implied in the two hides, with appendices, attributed to the Royal manor of Pinchetel (Penkhull), still one of Stoke's largest townships. The Domesday Commissioners ignored all particulars of parish churches." Under Totmonslow Hundred, however, we find half

Whitmore, Burslem, Norton (in ye Moors), Buckenhall, Clayton, Seabridge and Penkhull with its members Handley, Fenton-

the advowson of Stoke, with half a carucate of land next to it, belonged to the Lord of Caverswall, Ernulph de Hesding, under Rob. de Stafford. "Caverswall lying adjacent to Stoke on the east side. In Erdeswick's day the rector of Stoke was sole lord of Stoke manor" (*vide* Eyton and *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, Vols. I, II). In A.D. 1223, the Prior of Kenilworth, through Philomena, daughter and heiress of Walter de Caverswall, who had given the moiety of Stoke advowson and land to the Priory, *temp.* H. II., defended his right against the king (Vol. IV, pp. 23-25). Vivian de Stoke had been presented by King Henry II. : his name occurs in the Pipe Roll of 1166 and in 1201, when he fines for his hounds ; evidently he stood well with King John, who gave him, as his chaplain, the perpetual vicarge of Wolstanton on payment of six marcs yearly to the parson of that church (*vide* Deed, Ward's Appendix). Vivian was allowed to decide the dispute about Newcastle and Whitmore churches, between Robert de Costentin and the Priory of Trentham (*vide* p. 323, Vol. XI, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*). Stoke and Wolstanton advowsons passed with the manor of Newcastle to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, by grant of his father, H. III. ; the Earl's claim to them was challenged by Ed. I., but he kept possession, and they so remained apparently with his successors, until H. IV.'s accession reunited the Duchy of Lancaster to the Crown. Mr. Ward is mistaken in thinking the change only took place in James I.'s time, for Thomas,¹ Marquis of Dorset, presented to the living in A.D. 1490, while in 1552 John Bagnall was appointed to Stoke by Thomas Bowyer² and John Wedgwood ; Sir Ralph Bagnall being patron in 1525 and Roger Brereton in 1617. By fine of 39 Eliz. (Vol. XVI, p. 161), Stoke advowson was transferred to Wm. Crompton, Esq., by Henry Bagnall and Eleanor his wife.

When, in 1634, the parson of Stoke had to provide one light-horseman for the county, the Muster Roll was assessing him on a par with Mr. Anson of Shutborough.

Many fines relating to lands here are given in Vols. XV and XVI, etc., *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, but so entangled with neighbouring places that little clear information can be drawn from them.

STOKE.

A.D.

- c. 1154-1200. Vivian de Stoke, p. H. II. (Pleas 6 H. II., etc.) Vicar.
- c. 1215. William, parson of Stoke. (Trentham Deeds.)
- c. 1220. Peter, parson of Stoke. (Trentham Deeds.)
- 1235. James de Chaworth, p. H. III. (Patents.)
- 1252. Henry de Barre (or de Sarum), chaplain to the King, parson of Stoke.

¹ *Vide* Hutchinson, *Stoke Archdeaconry*.

² *Vide* accompanying list,

Vivian, Fenton-Culverd, Bootheren and Longton, and, being one of ye best parsonages in ye country, hath had ye fortune, though formerly encompassed with religious houses, to escape an Appropriation. The king is lord. The Rectory is valued in ye king's books at £41 os. 8*d*.

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1272. John de Wycham. (Pleas 56 H. III. ; Vol. III, p. 188.)
 1305. John de Sandale, p. Earl of Lancaster.
 — John de Kynardseye.
 1332. Geoffrey de Edenham, presb., p. Henry, Earl of Lancaster on death of John de Kynardseye, late rector.
 1351. Nicholas de Coleshull, presb., p. Henry, Earl of Lancaster, on death of Geoffrey de Edenham.
 1360. Master Paschal de Bononia, presb., p. Henry, Earl of Lancaster, on death of Nich. de Coleshull.
 1361. John Wynter, chaplain, p. Lady Matilda, Countess of Lancaster.
 1362. William de Mirfeld, by exchange with J. Wynter, p. John, Earl of Lancaster.
 1363. Robert de Walkynton, by exchange with W. de Mirfeld.
 1367. John de Marton, presb., p. Duke of Lancaster, on death of R. de Walkynton.
 1368. Thomas de Ampcotes, acolyte, p. John, Duke of Lancaster, on death of J. de Marton.
 1369. Roger de Burton, by exchange with T. de Ampcotes, John, Duke of Lancaster.
 1374. John de Yerdeburgh, presb., patron Duke of Lancaster, on death of Roger de Burton.
 1376. John Guttiers, or Guttern, presb., on resign. of J. de Yerdeburgh, p. Duke of Lancaster.
 1380. Richard de Monnemouth ("primam tonsuram clericalem habens") on resign. of John Guttiers, late rector, p. Duke of Lancaster.
 1424. John Burdet, cleric, on death of Richard Mynnemouth (*sic*), King Henry, patron.
 1448. Edward Stanley, chaplain, on death of John Burdet, Sir Thomas Stanley, kt., patron this turn.
 1453. Richard Pede, Doctor of Laws, on resignation of Ed. Stanley, p. King Henry.
 — William Boudon, or Boudoin, rector.
 1490. Thomas Hanys ("in decret. Baccallaureus") on death of Wm. Boudon, late rector, p. Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, etc.
 — William Gresley.
 1493. Richard Egerton, presb. on resign. of Wm. Gresley, late vicar (*sic*).
 1538. Robert Wyttington, on death of Richard Egerton, late rector.
 1552. John Bagnal, p. Thomas Bowyer and John Wedgwood (Hutchinson).
 1575. Roger Bailiss, Sir Ralph Bagnall, patron, on death of John Bagnall? William Overton.

PENKHULL.

Penchetel, or Penkhull, was a royal demesne by escheat of Edwin, last Earl of Mercia, Harold's brother-in-law (Eyton). T.R.E. Earl Algar owned it. Reckoned at two hides, with its appendices, this large manor, of which Stoke-on-Trent is the parish, contained arable land for 11 plough teams; in the demesne there were 2 teams; and 17 villeins, with 6 bordars, had 8 teams; there were two acres of meadow, and a wood of 240 acres. It was valued yearly at £6.

"In A.D. 1168 the 'aid' on the marriage of the Princess Matilda had been assessed, not only on Baronies and Spiritual Fiefs, but on Boroughs and Royal demesnes, and the Penkhul men pay seven marcs" (Vol. I, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, p. 58). While for tallage the same year they paid through the Sheriff 24s. 8d. Thirty years later for stocking Penkhul manor with 16 oxen the sheriff charges 48s. (three shillings a head), for two cart horses 6s.; and for 25 cows 75s.; for a bull 3s., and for 15 sows and 1 boar 16s. (a useful illustration of the prices of stock in A.D. 1198).

In A.D. 1204 Penkhull owes 20s.; and sends 12 jurors as its representatives, in 1228, to the assize at Lichfield when Eccleshall provided six. The Subsidy Roll of 1327 gives John and Wm. de Titensore, Wm. de Suede (Sned?), Wm. le Faunt, Ric. and Robt. de Fulford, Wm. de Boys and John Lovat among the leading contributors, also one "Symon Schakespere." Previously 3 Ed. II., the steward of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, had claimed a messuage in Newcastle as being situated in the Earl's manor of Penkhull (Vol. IX, p. 16); and the roll of 1333 places Penkhull next to Newcastle (Vol. X, p. 82), which the fines in several reigns confirm. Hulton Abbey held Mixene of the king by the service of 5s., and the curious addition of a cartload of hay and an iron fork paid to Penchul manor (Vol. V, p. 119). John of Gaunt, describing himself as King of Castile and Leon, in 4 R. II., sues Thomas, Ralph, James and John de Podmore for breaking forcibly into his free warren at Penkhull, Wolstanton, Clayton, and Seabridge (Shepbrugge). In 1522, Penkhull manor, Barlaston, etc., were restored to Henry, son of the forfeited Duke of Buckingham, by H. VIII. Penkhull overlooks Stoke-on-Trent. Its present landowners are the Duke of Sutherland, Sir T. Boughy; L. Lovatt-Ayshford, Wise, Esq.; Sir L. Pilkington; F. Bishop, and John Bromley, Esq., of The Mount.

Little information can be gained about Penkhull from the records; it was merged in Stoke, and was not the seat of one great family.

FENTON-VIVIAN.

Fenton was a waste tainland, held by the Saxon Alward under the King; estimated (A.D. 1086) at one virgate only; and having arable land for three p. teams—the present area of that portion is 606 acres; that of the other part 993. Eyton holds "that, after being a tenure *in capite* for one-and-a-half centuries, it became a socage or rather composite tenure, the socage due becoming a fee farm rent of 7s. 4d. yearly; and the serjeantry, the duty of serving as a guard at New-Castle for forty days annually at the king's cost,"

The inquests of A.D. 1211 and A.D. 1220-1240, showing that Wm. de Edinton, son of Thomas de Erdinton (a trusted follower of King John) had 3 virgates here, in right of Philippa de Fenton his wife, who held it "by ancient right"; and whose marriage had been K. John's gift. In 25 H. III. Vivian de Standon, being Philippa's heir, on payment of his relief, was given these 3 virgates: from whom this part of Fenton received no doubt its name of Fenton-Vivian. On Vivian's death (p. 164, Vol. I) Philip Luvel obtained from the Crown the custody of Vivian's heir, Robert de Standon (Vol. XII, p. 247). In 21 Ed. I. Robert de S. produced the King's charter of free warren in Standon, Fenton-Vivian, and Bukehall. Henry de Motlowe (Vol. XIII, p. 60), one of the King's justices, acquired the Standon holding in Fenton-Vivian, when Vivian de S., in Ed. III.'s time, committed felony, "probably (General Wrottesley suggests) as a bribe to compromise the case." There were then 22 messuages, 2 carucates of land, 30 acres of meadow, 11 of wood, 15 of pasture, and 16 marcs of rent in the Fenton-Vivian estate. Vol. XIII, p. 99 (47 Ed. III.) shows John, son of Hamon le Massy and Joan his wife, suing Richard, son of Wm. de Bromley, to warrant to them Fenton-Vivian manor, which they held of him by the deed of Sir Wm. de Chetelton, kt., great grandfather of Ric. de Bromley.

That Fenton-Vivian (or Little Fenton) was a distinct manor from "Culverd's Fenton," or great Fenton, the subsidy roll of 6 Ed. III. further proved, by classing Fenton-Vivian with Longton and Hanley, while Fenton-Culverd is joined to Buckenhall (Eaves?). In 7 and 8 Eliz. and later, various fines were made by different claimants on condition that they each did suit at the court of Fenton-Vivian to Thomas Essex, Esqre., and Joan his wife (Vols. XV and XVI, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, etc.). Tho. Essex in 1564 (according to Ward, p. 549) sold the larger part to Mr. John Brode, whose son Thomas bought from Andrew Vyse certain chief rents here; and in 1843 four-fifths of the manor belonged to his descendant P. Barnes Broade, Esqre. The ancient rent of 7*s.* 4*d.* which had been paid *temp.* H. III. was in James I.'s time still due from the freeholders.

FENTON-CULVERD.

Fenton-Culverd and Buckenhall Eaves are classed together in the subsidy roll; proving the accuracy of General Wrottesley's view, that the latter was a manor distinct from Great Buckenhall. The Seignury of Fenton-Culverd had passed to de Verdon, and become appendant to Alton Castle. In 3 Ed. I. Alienor, widow of John de Verdon, sued Theobald de Verdon for one-third of the manor of Fenton-Culverd, Buckenhall-Eaves, and Balterley, etc. (Vol. VI, p. 71); while the subordinate fief remained with the Biddulphs, as already shown from Orme of Darlaston. In Ed. I. Theobald de Verdon had resisted William, son of Thomas, de Biddulph's claim for 30 bovates and 50 acres, besides 5*s.* of rent here; and in A.D. 1663, Richard Biddulph held this manor (*Staff. Hist. Colls.*).

The Blounts of Sodyngton in 30 Ed. III. (Vol. XI, p. 168) settled two bovates and 200 acres in Fenton-Culverd on themselves and their heirs; as

previously in 9 Ed. III. Bartholomew de Burghersh, and Elizabeth, his wife, entailed 16 messuages, 316 acres, and 11*s.* 6*d.* rent, here and in Buckenhall, on themselves, their son Thomas, his issue, and failing them, on the right heirs of Elizabeth (see p. 33).

A pedigree of the family of Smith of Great Fenton is given by Ward, who traces their descent from Dr. Wm. Smith, Bishop of Lichfield in A.D. 1492, and subsequently of Lincoln—whose descendants intermarried with the Fowlhursts, Breretons, Mainwarings, Jervis's, etc. The Allens also were landowners here in Queen Elizabeth's time.

The Fenton pedigree Ward places under Shelton ; but Chetwynd's abstracts of Mr. Fenton's deeds, since they concern this place, are entered here.

MR. FENTON'S DEEDS.

Sciant quod ego Thomas, fil' Henrici de Bidult dedi Willielmo filio Willielmi, filii Roberti de Fenton-Culvert pro homagio et servicio suo tres bovatas in villā de Fenton-Culvert, red' mihi 3 solid' pro omni servicio, salvā sectā ad curiam meam de Fenton, et salvā firma capital' dom̃o de Alveton. Test' Joh̃e de Wethamstede, tunc senescallo dom' Joh̃is de Verdon, Willō Coyne, Rand' de Bockenhall.

51 Ed. III. Sciant quod ego Henr' de Delves dedi Benedicto fil' Witt' de Fenton-Culvert un' dimid' placeam, et un' bovat, terre' et prat' in feodo de Fenton-Culvert.

Theobaldus de Verdon, Constab' Hibernie, dedimus Willō Wylott 2 acras terre, et 1 rod' in Fenton-Culvert (sealed with Fretté, and on ye other side a man on horseback).

3 Ed. II. Sciant &c. quod ego Robertus clericus, fil' Benedicti de Monte in Fenton-Culvert, dedi Tho fratri meo, 2 acras terre in le Longolee. Test' Rogero de Honford.

7 Ed. III. John, son of Henry de Fenton, to Henry my brother all my claim in a certain piece of land.

I, Benedict, son of Wm. of Fenton-Culvert, give to John and Henry my sons, &c.

4 Ed. IV. Sciant quod ego Rog' Fenton dedi Johanni filio meo omnia terras &c. infra feod' de Fenton-Culverd ; habend' de cap' Dom' feodi illius in perpet'. (If he die without heirs, then to Stephen, son of Roger aforesaid, and his heirs, failing them then to Margery, Roger's daughter and her heirs.)

3 and 4 P. and M. John Fenton of Great Fenton (gentleman) covenants that his son George Fenton shall marry Margery Bagnall, daughter of John Bagnall of Stoke-on-Trent, yeoman.

12 H. IV. Roger, son of John of Fenton-Culvert, has lands in Fenton-Culvert.

19 R. II. Tho. de Fenton-Culverd has lands here.

18 C. I. Thomas Fenton de Fenton-Culvert married Margaret Bayly, niece and heir to Raph Bayly, of Normacote.

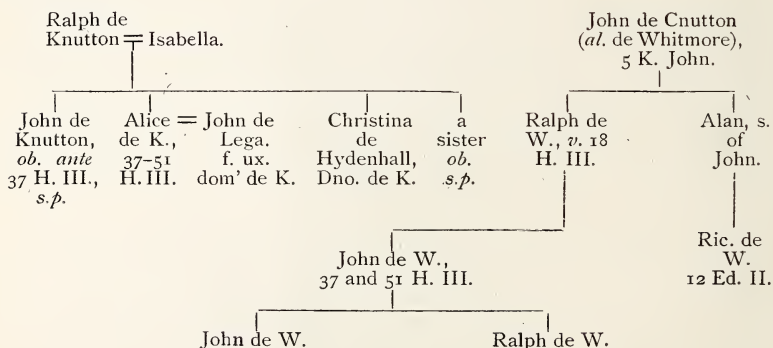
41 Eliz. Tho. Fenton of Fenton-Culvert married Alice Beardmore, daughter of Ed. Beardmore of N. Castle.

KNUTTON.

Newcastle water being past ye town leaves Knutton westward, which Ricūs Forestarius held¹ 20 Conq. as is already said in Hanford. In 22 H. III. Ralph de Cnotton was certified to hold² 36 yard-land in Cnotton, Clayton, Whitmore, Hanford and Han-

Knutton, or Knotton (in Wolstanton?) is entered as Clotone in the survey (Eyton). It was held T.R.E. by Godwin, and estimated at one virgate, having arable for two plough teams, with four acres of meadow, and valued yearly at 5s. It was one of Richard Forester's ten Staffs. estates, held *in capite*: "In the time of K. John Ralph de Cnoton held 36 virgates in Knutton, Dimsdale (omitted by Chetwynd), Hanford, Clayton, Hanchurch, and Whitmore; all members of Ric. Forester's Domesday fief" (Eyton). "Ralph, then, was lineally descended from Richard Forester, whose tenure by thenage, or serjeantry, had been commuted into tenure by socage of the Crown, at a rent of £4 11s. 6d., while the service by serjeantry remained in the form given to it by K. H. II. of 40 days castle guard at N. Castle, at the King's cost." Isabella, his wife, occurs in an assize roll—A.D. 1199—and John, his brother, in a suit for Whitmore lands (5 K. J.), brought by Roger de Bidulf and Margery, his wife.

This John is identical with John de Whitmore, and the pedigree is as follows:—



Chetwynd's account is imperfect; we know that John de Cnotton (2) was certified to hold Cnocton at fee farm (*c.* 23 H. III.), paying the same rent and castle guard; on whose death the lands appear to have passed to his sisters Alice and Christina, and a third, who is thought by General Wrottesley to have died unmarried, or become a nun. Alice and her husband, John de Lega (Leigh), son of John, parson of Leigh, sold their share of the manor of Knotton (*v.* Inq. 39 H. III.) (*ad quod damnum*) to Walkeline de Arderne, of

¹ Domesday Lib,

² Inquisit. de eod. anno.

church, by descent, as I think, from ye aforesaid Richard.¹ In 35 E. I. Rich. de Bromley married a daughter and co-heir of Cnotton, and had issue by her Ralph, who had issue another Richard, who 11 Ed. III. gave to John Delves ye third part of Berlemore, lying in ye fee of Cnotton. ²37 H. III. Magister John de Legh Ld. of Cnotton, with the assent of Alice his wife (another of ye coheirs of Cnotton as I suppose), did confirm to

Elford, whose son, Peter de Arderne, was returned in 56 H. III. (*Staff. Hist. Colls.*, Vol. IV, p. 213) as holding, with John de Offeley, and Robert de Knotton, the Knotton manor, by the now reduced rent of £4 6s. 6d., and the service of finding three armed horsemen at Newcastle for 40 days, at their own cost.

That Christiana (de Hydenhall), d. of Ralph de Knotton, continued to be styled Lady of Cnotton (as well as her sister Alice) is certain from her grant in 51 H. III. to John, s. of Ralph de Whitmore (her first cousin, once removed) of all the lands he held in Cnotton, at a rent of 23s. 6d.

A grant also confirmed by John de Leigh and Alice. The said John and Alice, the same year, likewise surrender to Robert de Offeley and Alice, his wife, all their claim over their holding in Cnotton, receiving in exchange certain claims of Robert and Alice over lands in Whitmore, and two and a half marcs yearly. (The deed is witnessed by Roger, Prior of Trentham, Sir Rob. de Mere, Bertelin Griffin, and William Muriel.) And that Rob. de Offeley had a share in Cnotton manor is further shown, when, in granting, with his wife Alice's assent, to Gregory, s. of Wm., the Priest of Audley, a serf and his family in Dimsdale (for certain annual payments), "two suits yearly *at our court of Cnotton*" are reserved (Brett deed).

Peter de Arderne is styled Lord of Cnotton in (a Brett deed of) 1299.

4 Ed. I., Agnes, John de Whitmore's widow, sued Roger Burguylon for dower, who called John, s. of John de Whitmore, to warranty, and produced a deed of Ralph de W., John's grandfather, whose heir he is, by which Ralph gave to Roger the land in question. John pleaded that nothing was of Roger's heirs, yet Roger had enfeoffed there one Wm. de Burgullon, which Roger allowed, but said Wm. was dead, and he himself had now resumed it, while the Pleas of 32 Ed. I. (Vol. VII, p. 119) show that J. de Burgulon bought land of him here, and in 9 Ed. II., Margaret, widow of John de Arderne, sued John Burguylon for one-third of the manor as her dower, saving one-third part of a mill, and of an iron mine, with two tenements, etc., but John denied that her husband had been seised of them when he married her. This implies that J. de B. had acquired the rights of Peter (de) Arderne (?)

¹ Samp. Erdeswick MS.

² Ex autog. penes Edward Mainwaring de Whitmore.

John ye son of Ralph de Whitmore all ye lands which he did hold of them within ye town of Whitmore and dominion of Cnotton, paying therefor yearly 23*s.* 6*d.*¹ which were again confirmed to ye said John 51 H. III. by Christiana de Hyder-hall, who then writ herself Dna. de Cnotton. It is a member of New-

In 19 Ed. II., Peter, s. of Peter de Arderne, fails to appear against John, s. of John de Burgulon, in a plea for the manor of Knutton.

The Burgulons were occupiers of land here certainly in A.D. 1327. In 14 Ed. I. Matilda, widow of Wm. de Arderne, had sued Peter de A. for one-third messuage, a carucate of land, and 60*s.* rent here. Agnes, widow of Robt. de Knotton, recovers dower here (14 Ed. II., Vol. IX, pp. 82-5) against John le Burgoynton, John, s. of John de Swynnerton, and others; and three years later Ralph Burguillon is fined as a sub-taxer of Knotton. In 41 Ed. III. (Vol. XI, p. 177) Roger Burgilown sells to Sir John de Delves 24*s.* yearly rent from tenants in Whitmore, together with the homage and service of John de Whitmore and his heirs, "quæ de predicto Rogero prius tenuit, &c. pro 20 marcis."

41 Ed. III. (1367) "These (*v.* Hatfield MSS.) were the services by which the mesne manor of Whitmore, belonging to the Whitmores, was held under Knutton manor, and which had passed from the family of Knutton to that of Burgylon of Whitmore, probably by purchase. In virtue of this conveyance the Delves family are found to hold Whitmore manor" (Vol. IV, p. 97).

In 22 Ed. III., by Fine, John de Delves acquired land here; also in 31 Ed. III. In 17 Ed. II., the Knotton tenants were assisting the Earl of Lancaster at Burton Bridge, as we might expect, against the king, for which they were fined. In Vol. III, N.S., p. 93, Mr. Swinnerton holds the same view from the previous suits, that John le Burgylon was in seisin of Knotton manor, which came eventually to the Delves family, as before stated.

John Bennet, Esqre., is now lord of the manor; he and Mr. Sneyed of Keele being the chief landowners.

KNUTTON.

HEVENNINGHAM DEEDS.

Anno Gratie 1251 (35 H. III.) Facta fuit conventio inter Magistrum Johannem Leey, dominum de Knotton, et Aliciam uxorem ejus, ex unâ parte; et Robertum de Offiley, et Aliciam uxorem ejus ex altera; viz., quod predicti Johẽs et Alicia concesserunt predicto Roberto et Alicie, in perpetuum. totum jus quod habuerunt in toto tenemento in Knutton, &c. ita quod dicti Johẽs et Alicia nunquam de cetero aliquod jus vindicare poterunt. Pro hac autem, &c. Rob et Alicia, pro se et hered' suis, concesserunt Johĩ et Alicia

¹ Domesday Lib.

castle, but distinct manor; Edw. Brett of Dimesdale, Esqre., is now lord of it by descent from Ed. Brett, who, 6 Eliz., purchased it from John, Lord Sheffield.

totum jus quod habuerunt in quibusdam particulis terre, &c. in Witemore et duas marcas et dimid' dederunt. Test. Dnõ Rogero tunc Priore de Trentham, fratre Galfrido ejusdem loci, domũs Rõbto de Mere, Bertelino Griffin, Willo Muriel, et aliis.

MR. MAINWARING'S DEEDS.

51 H. III. Christiana de Hydenhall, Dnã de Cnotton, confirmat Johanni filio Radi de Whitmore, omnes terras, &c., quas tenuit in dominio de Cnotton pro redditu 23s. 6d.

CLAYTON.

Trent receiving Newcastle water below Knotton, leaves Clayton¹ on its western banks. 20 Conq. Ric. Forestarius held it (being then called Clayton Griffin, from its owner before ye conquest) of which I can say no more (than) that Ralph de Cnotton above mentioned had lands here, and that having been anciently

Our author scarcely notices Claitone, though in the survey it is entered as formerly Seagrim's estate; but in 1086 held, under Ric. Forester, tenant *in capite*, by Nigel de Stafford; estimated at half hide, it had arable for three plough teams. In the demesne was half a team; there were four villeins and six bordars, with one and a half teams; 720 acres of wood; the whole rented at 10s. Ralph de Cnotton, R. Forester's descendant, held Claitone, as part of his 36 virgates, already mentioned, by rent and serjeantry of castle guard (*temp.* K. John), but respecting the smaller part at least, rather as overlord, for Clayton was subsequently divided into Great and "Little" Clayton. The Griffin family seem to have become already the immediate owners of the latter, from whom it has taken the name of Clayton Griffin. In 1199 the assize rolls show Eugenia, wife of Alexander Griffin, accusing Alice de Claiton, and her maid, of the death of her husband, and though the charge fell through, it may possibly point to the origin of the quarrel, and certainly to the connection of the Griffins with this place. "Wm. Griffin, styled Wm. fitz Eustace, had paid 20 marcs and a palfrey, to

¹ This is Great Clayton. Little Clayton, otherwise Clayton Griffin, was attached to Trentham Parish.

accounted a member of New-castle, it accordingly attended it under its severall owners till settled in ye Crown.

have the custody of Pirehill Hundred in fee, secured to him and his heirs ; at a rent of £4 6s. 8*d.* per annum, A.D. 1200." " It was a lucrative office, worth 30 marcs per annum (Vol. II, p. 107, Eyton), and the only Hundred so held in Staffs." C. 1225, Sir Geoffrey Griffin held Clayton Gryffyn (Vol. IV, p. 67), and was one of four kts., summoned to enquire into Horton manor.

He was probably the son of William ; and father of Geoffrey and Bertram Griffin. Geoffrey II. was a wealthy clerk ; who, A.D. 1230, founded a chantry at Clayton Griffyn ; and gave all his land in Elkesdon, to Trentham (A.D. 1210-15) : he died *s.p.*, A.D. 1253. The bailiwick of Pirehill had passed in 1228 to his brother Bertram, the husband of Albreda (or Aubreia), who, as his widow, held one-third of Clayton G. manor, and one-third of the Bailiwick (21 Ed. I.). When the king sued the Prior of Trentham for a messuage and two carucates here, and Albreda for a messuage and carucate, they called to warranty Geoffrey, son and heir of Bertram, and were successful. In 1277, the Sheriff returned Geoffrey's manor of Clayton as worth £15 2s. 11*d.* The Priory's share (in A.D. 1306) was £8 3s. 6*d.*, from which one marc was due to the lord of Knotton ; and 12*d.* owing to the same for a park, besides 2s. 6*d.* to Albreda, Lady of Clayton. Geoffrey (II.), died A.D. 1283, leaving by Amice his wife a son Geoffrey, then twenty-one years old, and perhaps another son, named Bertram after his grandfather, according to the P.M.I.

Trentham Priory had (A.D. 1283) gained the "Manor" in the King's court from Geoffrey Gryffyn, though Albreda's one-third of the manor was certified by the jury (p. 328, Vol. II). The Prior puts in a deed of John Burguillon, clerk, granting Clayton Griffyn manor to the Priory of Trentham for a rent of 13s. 4*d.* (the one mark paid to the Lord of Knotton). Roger B. confirms it, reserving only their fealty 2s. 1*d.* (A.D. 1380).

In 7 Ed. II., John Burguillon had been summoned by the Prior, for their lands in Clayton, as mesne lord between them and the Earl of Lancaster, and this was approved. In 1326, Peter, s. of P. de Arderne, had failed to prove his right against John de B. Previously (in 1 Ed. II.) John de Knokyn (p. 126, Vol. IX) had been given the Bailiwick of Pirehill. Geoffrey Griffyn having failed to show any deed proving his hereditary right to it now, 14 Ed. II., Rob. de Sapy receives it, in reward for good services.

The manor of Clayton Griffyn subsequently passed to the Delves family, who owned land also in Great Clayton (*temp.* R. II.), Vol. II. Little Clayton now belongs chiefly to the Duke of Sutherland (Ward).

CLAYTON CULVERD.

At Great Clayton there was a family of the same name, who died out with Thomas Clayton (in A.D. 1633). Ward states that by the marriage of Ellen, a daughter of John Clayton (*temp.* Eliz.), with Thomas Lovatt, part of the

lands came into that family ; so that in 1615 the Lovatts and Claytons appear to have owned more than one-half of Clayton, and Seabridge adjoining it. Part of this then was John Clayton's ; who dying *s.p.* his nieces and coheireses, Mary, w. of John Wynser, and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lea, succeeded in coparcenery. Thomas Lovatt, Esq., the last male of that family in the main line, bought up these lands in 1785, and dying in 1803, left them to his only child Anne, who married Hugh Booth, Esq., and their only child became the wife of John Ashford Wise, Esq., who thus acquired Clayton Hall.

HANFORD.

This, like Hanchurch and Claitone, formed part of Richard Forester's Domesday estate, held under him by Nigel de Stafford. T.R.E. it belonged to Toulf, a Saxon. It was now (1086) described as waste, and estimated at one virgate with arable for a single plough team, the wood only one-eighth of an acre. Eyton adds that it formed part (A.D. 1210-11) of Ralph de Knotton's 36 virgates before named. It will be seen that Knotton and Honford are united in the subsidy roll of A.D. 1327, Ric. de Honford paying 2s. 6*d.* In 1299 one Roger de Honefort and Wm. le Hunte (probably an ancestor of the Hunts of N. Castle) prove that the land claimed by the Prior of Trentham is in Hanford. Roger, s. of Roger de H., occurs in 13 Ed. III. (A.D. 1340). In the Pleas of 19 Ed. II. John de Honford holds a good place as one of those who had ridden armed in support of Tho. de Brumpton, kinsman of Sir Wm. de Stafford, kt. He was bailed by John de Hymkele. Wm. de Chetewynd and V. de Verdon. John and his son John, with Wm. and Tho. Honford, are parties in a plea of 22 R. II. (p. 88, Vol. XV).

Handford, or part of it, passed with Knotton, etc., into the Delves family. John de Delves in 4 Ed. IV. (Vol. IV, N.S., p. 136) owned it. The Fines continue to prove the Hunts connected with Hanford between A.D. 1299 and 1621. In 33 Eliz. John Hunt for 130 marcs entails 340 acres, etc., on Roger Reynolds, clerk. Seven years later Tho. and Eliz. Hunt settle on John Hunt and his heirs 100 acres, which John and Agnes, his wife, shortly remit to Thomas Cockes ; and 18 James I. (Vol. VII, N.S., p. 217) Thomas Hunt and Katherine, his wife, entail the same on one Roger Whittakers.

In 4 H. VIII., Vol. II, p. 257, Thomas Entwissell and Katherine, his wife, kinswoman and heir of Wm. Lago, deceased, entailed on themselves and Katherine's issue a moiety of Hanford manor and lands in the neighbourhood. The Duke of Sutherland is now lord of the manor and, with W. J. Rawlins Esqre., the principal landowner.

HANLEY.

Hanley, unnoticed in D. Survey, occurs in the *Testa de Nevil*, being charged, like Fenton, etc., with the serjeantry at N.-Castle. "William de Henle holds three virgates in Henle, probably a part of Wolstanton manor, *de antiquo jure*, paying a yearly rent of 6*s.*, and wardship for 40 days." Vol. XI, *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, p. 319, shows William de Henle living in A.D. 1250

Alan de Hanley, who seems to be the leading landowner here in the subsidy roll of A.D. 1332, may be his descendant. Richard de Peshale, son of Adam de P. and husband of Joan de Chetwynd, the daughter of Reg. de Chetwynd (parson of Chetwynd and son of John de C.) had land here. In 47 Ed. III. (Vol. XIII, p. 99) Richard de Colclough sues Sir Ric. Peshale, kt., to warrant to him Hanley manor, which Wm. de Kynardsle claimed; Ric. de P. did not appear, but in 16 Ric. II. (Vol. XV, *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, p. 54) Joan, Sir Richard's widow, sued John Colclough for one-third of 6 messuages, 100 acres of land, 40 of pasture and 100s. rent in Hanley. Joan was an heiress on whom the manors of Weston, nr. Assheleye, and Chetwynde were entailed, and, failing her issue, then on her uncle, Wm., s. of Sir John de Chetwynde (Vol. XI, p. 187, 17 Ed. III.). In 22 Ric. II. she was again at law for this Hanley dower, but now as the wife of one William Lepe. In 29 Eliz. John Coyne had property here entailed on him and his heirs, as had also John Lovatt. The Colclough descent is traced (by Ward) down to the heiresses of Thomas Swinnerton of Butterson, the husband of Margaret Colclough. Sir Thomas Colclough held this manor in 1615. He removed to Ireland, and was buried at Tintern Abbey, co. Wexford, in A.D. 1642, aged sixty. "Colclough" is in "Oldcott," the name being still preserved in "Colclough Lane." As the site of Hanley manor survives in "Old Hall" (Ward). Shelton in 1857 was incorporated with Hanley, and now forms the borough of Hanley. The Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Tho. Boughey, A. Armitstead, Esqre., C. Homer, Esqre., C.E., and the N. Staffs. Railway Company are the chief landowners.

HANCHURCH.

Follows Handford in the survey, as "Hancese," the property of Pata, T.R.E. It also formed part of Ric. Forester's estate, estimated at one and a half virgates, with arable for two plough teams, one acre of meadow, 20 acres of wood, and now valued at 5s. Robert de Mere gave sole right of multure in Hanchurch to Trentham Priory c. A.D. 1230. In 1260 (Vol. IV, p. 144), Ric. le Brun, who had from the king the wardship of Robt., s. of Rob. de Mere, sued Ric. le Riche, and nine other villein tenants, here, for suit and service; three years later Iseult, widow of Rob., s. of Robt., sued Nich. de Mere for one-third of lands in Norton, Mere, and Aston; and one-third of 100s. rent in Hanchurch, etc. Wm. de Mere had a freehold here at this time. Vol. VI (p. 51) there was a plea whether Edmund, the king's son, Ralph de Burg, and eight others, had deprived Wm. de Mere of 12 messuages, 12 bovates, and 10 acres, besides four of pasture in Hanchurch. Vol. VI, 127, shows (11 Ed. I., A.D. 1283) Adam de Hanchurch charging Tho. de Mere, John, s. of Alexander de Mere, Thomas, s. of John, s. of Alexander de Mere, of breaking open the manor house door of Wm. de Mere, at Mere; and robbing it. 35 Ed. I., a fine between Wm. de Mere and Alexander de Norton (de Mere?) settled Hanchurch manor on Wm. de M. for his life, remainder to Hugh, his son; failing his issue, to John, s. of Nich. de Thyknes; then to Wm., s. of Robert Joce; failing

them, and their issues, to Wm. de Mere's right heirs. The Trentham Chartulary records an agreement between Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and John de Swinnerton, on one side, and John Prior, of Trentham, and his tenants in Hanchurch, A.D. 1280, concerning their mutual claims here.

Thomas, s. of John Jorce, of Brekenock, Esqre., petitions A.D. 1454 (Vol. VII, N.S., p. 251), that being seised of the manors of Hanchurch, Blortun, and Kyvyell-hill in Staffs., John having arranged for settling them by trustees on Margaret, his wife, for her life, and then to Thomas, "the remaining two trustees, Thurston Collyer, and Tho. Bromwiche, declined to do so." The case was to be investigated by Roger Draycote, of Draycote, Esq., and John Wyot, of Stone; evidently the fine of 35 Ed. I., had brought Hanchurch to the Jorce family; for, previously, in A.D. 1330 (Vol. II, p. 326), Wm. Jorce, Lord of Hanchurch, gives the priory a messuage and serf of his (*nativum meum*) with all his belongings, to Trentham Priory; and five grants from him to the same follow, etc. But 29 H. VI. (Chetwynd's MSS.) Guy Forde, and John Ford, remit to, Humfrey Cotes and Thurstan Collyer, all rights they had in *half* Hanchurch manor. These Cotes were of Cotes near Swinnerton, and had lands in Milneese, Chorleton, and Eccleshall (1 H. VI.).

Apparently they had succeeded in keeping Thomas Jorce out of his father's estate here.

The other moiety, Delves land (Vol. VI, N.S., p. 111), John Brown recovered; consisting of one-half of 10 messuages, 500 acres of land, 100 of meadow, 20 of wood in Hanchurch, from Elena Delves, widow, the capital lady of the fee. This was a *collusive* suit (General W.). The Collyers were gradually acquiring land here (see fines, Eliz. and James I.).

In 37 Eliz. (Vol. XVI, p. 150) Richard Leveson, Esq., lets on lease for 99 years, to Julius Cæsar, Dr. of Laws, considerably more than 1,000 acres; he paying £20 12s. 2d. yearly rent, after the decease of Sir Walter Leveson, Ric.'s father, in Trentham, Hanchurch, etc., on certain terms specified.

Hanchurch is now included in Trentham; an inclosure, surrounded by yew trees, still shows the site of the original church. The property is the Duke of Sutherland's.

SHELTON.

In King John's time the enclosed part of the Park (not a royal forest, as before stated) adjoining N.-Castle, was called the "Haye of Clive," and the Custos had land in Shelton by this serjeantry (Vol. I, p. 98). Alviet, a Saxon, held it, T.R.E., it was a waste tainland in 1086, with arable for two plough teams. Eyton observes, "It probably remained in the Crown till Henry II.'s time." In A.D. 1211 William Murel held a virgate here. This William Murel, or William Fitz-Muriel, left a widow, Alice (Vol. IV, p. 26), who, in A.D. 1223, sues William FitzWilliam, her son probably, for one-third virgate of land in Aspele, and for one-third of a messuage and carucate of land in N.-Castle (Shelton?) as her dower, and Thomas FitzMuriell for one-third of three messuages and four acres in N.-Castle. William and Thomas denied her right, because her husband, William Muriel and herself had entered the

religious house of Buckland, where she was a professed nun, and wore the cross, and they called the Prior of Buckland to warranty. She replied that she had been placed there against her will, by her husband's command, and was not professed, appealing also to the Prior. The Muriels of N.-Castle descend from this William Muriel, who kept the King's enclosed wood, but this suit proves the William Muriel, who attests a Trentham deed in A.D. 1250, was the son of William and Alice. In A.D. 1327, Richard Muriel pays 3s. to the N.-Castle subsidy.

In 56 H. III. John de Swynnerton yielded to Hugh de Beumeys and Yseult, his wife, one-third of three virgates and 7s. of rent, in Shelton, Acton, and Chelle, as her dower from Robert de Mere, her first husband, and John's kinsman. Dionisia (Denise), widow of John de Bret, senior, sued Stephen, Parson of Swinnerton, for one-third messuage, a carucate of land, and 10s. rent in Shelton (33 Ed. I., Vol. VII, 136). Ric. de Shelton had letters of protection in 36 Ed. III., as one of the retinue of the Black Prince. In A.D. 1365, John of Gaunt granted to Hugh le Bowier, and William de Brompton and their descendants, part of Castle Cliff (near Penkhull) for a rent of 20s. a year (Ward, Appendix 34). Vol. IX, N.S., p. 137 (Chancery Proceedings) gives a petition to Sir Nicholas Bacon from one John Burne of Snead Greyne, yeoman, about a coal mine called the "Small Roe," lying in Shelton and Hanley, a false claim having been forged to it by Ric. Turner of Shelton, and John Verden of Hanley.

TRENTHAM.

Trent, continuing its course, enters and gives name to Trentham; now ye seat of Will. Leveson Gower, Esqre.; formerly a Priory, belonging to ye canons of St. Augustine's order, first founded by¹ St. Werberg, daughter to Wolfere ye Mercian King, and after the Conquest² restored by Ranulph Gernons,³ Earl of

Chetwynd's derivation of Trentham is disproved by its earlier name of "Triccingham," or Trytenham, probably the home of the Triccing, or Trittings, "well-wooded, fertile, watered by three streams, and easily defensible, it would be occupied from the earliest times; witness the barrow opened here at Northwood, which contained three or four earthen vases, a cinerary urn, calcined bones, fragments of flint arrows, &c.; evidently a chief's resting place" (*Annals of Lichfield Diocese*). The names "King's wood bank," and "Offandyke" show that the Mercian kings held Trentham; the only manor of the old royal domain in Pirehill. "The mention of a

¹ Camden, *Brit. in Staff.*

² Ex autog. penes Ric. Leveson mil. de Baln. 1660.

³ Erdeswick had met with a record stating that the works entered *Tempore Regi Rufi*: if so, Hugh Lupus should stand for R. de Gernons.

Chester, who endowed it with Trentham (and its members), Bloreton and Cochenache, which lands *temp.* H. I., yielded 100 per annum; all which was confirmed to them by K. H. II. together with Sac, Soc, Tol, Team and Infangtheof.¹ Philip de Orreby gave them liberty to keep a boat upon ye river Dee at Chester, for ye conveniency of fishing and James de Audley granted them a certain wood called ye Threpwood (*juxta le Wall*).

resident Provost, or Reeve, in 1086, proves its importance (Eyton) for he was the King's officer, governing the estate independently of the Sheriff." The survey also records a priest, a free-man, eight villeins, and seven bordars; as subtenants. It was estimated at one hid., with arable for three plough teams.—In the demesne one team and five villeins, with one bordar, and the Reeve, have three and a-half teams. The priest, and the free-man, have two teams; and there are three villeins, and six bordars, with one; a small proportion of tenants for so large a manor, the present area being 6,900 acres; about 720 acres of wood; the whole valued then at £5 15*s. od.*

Mr. Eyton holds that "about A.D. 1070, Hugh, Earl of Chester, had been forced to surrender whatever hold the conquest had given him in Staffs. But, *c.* A.D. 1096, he obtained from King William Rufus a grant of this royal manor, and became the founder of its first Priory (*Testa de Nevil*, p. 60). From Hugh Lupus the manor passed to Earl Richard, his son, then under age, and a ward of the Crown. From Richard to the next Earl, Ranulph de Mexhines; and from him to Ranulph de Gernons, "whose ambition (Eyton) culminated in the Devizes treaty, which guaranteed him, with a few reservations, the whole of Staffs: the Earl's death, poisoned by William Peveril's contrivance, put an end to his policy; but from his deathbed at Gresley Castle the charter was addressed to Bishop Walter Durdent, restoring Trentham Priory, and endowing it" (as Chetwynd states).—King Henry II. ascended the throne, and promptly resumed the royal demesnes, including Trentham; but was careful to conciliate the church by confirming the last will of his former ally the Earl, adding certain lands, and taking the Priory under his own protection, to bar more effectually any future claims from the Chester Earls (witness four royal charters)—30 librates was the estimated value of the *Manor* in the Pipe Rolls, until the opening of a new market here, in A.D. 1173, which, within seven years, added another 60*s.* In A.D. 1169 the sheriff charges a payment of three-fifths of a penny daily, per man, to 10 men-at-arms as the cost of guarding Trentham Castle,—which, as the roll shows by another entry, was distinct from N.-Castle, while the name "Castle Field" still preserves the site. In 3 R. I. Trentham was absorbed in the rest of the county; and farmed by the Sheriff.

¹ *Monast. Ang.*, Vol. II, p. 261.

They held lands in¹ Gaddesby (co. Leicest.) 20 Ed. I.: and had large possessions in² Fenny Compton (co. Warw.) by ye gift of ye Ardens, which they after passed away to ye Peches (Lords of Wormleighton), who 7 Ed. I. were certified to hold ye lordship of ye Prior of Trentham by ye service of half knight's fee. Thomas de Titneshover gave them certain lands in Titneshover in exchange for a parcel of land near Trent, where ye gallows belonging to ye

Chetwynd has not noticed Pope Alexander's (III.) confirmation of the Priory endowments in A.D. 1162, including all its members, *i.e.*, Berlaston, Betteley, half of Balterley, "a small village of New Castle, belonging to the territory of Trentham Parish," 100 solidates of land in Blurton and Cocknage, appendices of Trentham, which Henry, King of England, gave them at their institution; the hermitage of the well of Dunstall, with land, which Walter the Hermit brought into cultivation; three carucates of land at Sutton, the gift of the Countess Gundrada, with the assent of William, Earl of Warwick, her son, and others named by Chetwynd, all all which the Pope secures to John, the Prior of the church of "The Blessed Virgin and All Saints," and to the Augustinian monks of Trentham. In A.D. 1201 the canons seek licence to fence their wood, with provision for free entrance and exit for the King's deer. The assize roll of 5 King John (Vol. III, p. 97) shows the Priory to be void, probably through the death of Samson; and in the custody of Alan the canon, the next prior, and of Henry de Verdon, as being in the King's gift. W. Chetwynd has not noticed among the Priory possessions the lands given by Jordan de Thoc (*c.* A.D. 1242-55); Ralph de Boscherville's grant of the moiety of Sutton advowson (*c.* A.D. 1162-1181) or Hugh, Earl of Chester's of the moiety of Beltesford church (*c.* A.D. 1155). The grants of the de Beyvilles, Lords of Longton; Robert de Mere's in Hanchurch, and of Wm. de Jorke his successor. In Whitmore from Ralph de Knutton (*c.* Ric. I.) and others.

Like most religious houses Trentham suffered from the abuse of corrodies (Vol. VII, p. 132) (and Vol. X, p. 26). In 6 H. VI. Prior Thomas sues Ric. Twig of Assheburne for carrying off his goods, and lying in wait to kill him, so that he could not leave the Priory, without being guarded by a strong posse of men.

A list of the Priors is given in Vol. XI (*Staff. Hist. Coll.*) with a chartulary, from the muniments at Trentham.

It is noticeable that in A.D. 1321 on the execution of Earl Thomas of Lancaster at Pontefract, Ric. de Dulverne (Dilhorn) chosen Prior, immediately petitions the King to confirm his election (Patents 15 E. II.); King Edward II. accepts his excuses, and for a fine of 40 marcs pardons

¹ Burton's *Leicestershire*, p. 112.

² Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 406.

Priory formerly stood ; and ye Abbots of Leicester paid them an annual pension of eight marks and a half, for ye church of Barkby, co. Leic.¹

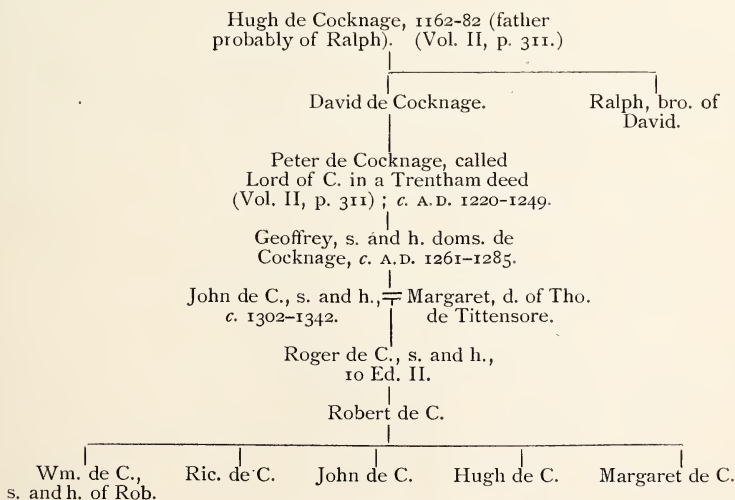
In 21 Ed. I. ye Prior claimed by prescription a court leet here, with other privileges and free warren ; all which were then allowed. In 27 H. VIII. it was among ye smaller monasteries dissoluted, being then valued at £106 3s. 10d. per annum, and was

him, and admits his election. (Canon Edward's paper.) In A.D. 1539 the Priory was sold to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, passing from him to the Levesons. The present church was in part, at least, the nave of the Priory church, the former chancel extending beyond the present east wall of the churchyard some distance ; the foundations were excavated in A.D. 1858 in a line with the north wall of the present chancel.

COCKNAGE.

Chetwynd makes no mention of Cocknage as a member of Trentham. In A.D. 1243 (Vol. IV, p. 99), Peter de Cocknage was summoned by the Prior for not having paid suit at his mill for three years past as his ancestors had done, and was convicted.

In 30 Ed. I. (Vol. VII, p. 98) John de Cocknage sued the Priory for 60 acres of wood, which Peter his grandfather had held as of fee *temp.* H. III., but the Prior produced in court John's quit-claim : from these suits, added to a fine of A.D. 1236 (Vol. VI, p. 230), the following pedigree is drawn—



¹ Rot. de quo warranto : 21 E. I.

after with ye Abbey of Lilleshull (co. Salop) 35 H. VIII. granted to James Leveson, a rich merchant of ye staple, second son to Nich. Leveson, mercer, and Sheriff of London 26 H. VIII., descended from Rich. Leveson of Wolverhampton in ye time of Ed. I. as appears by ye following descent.

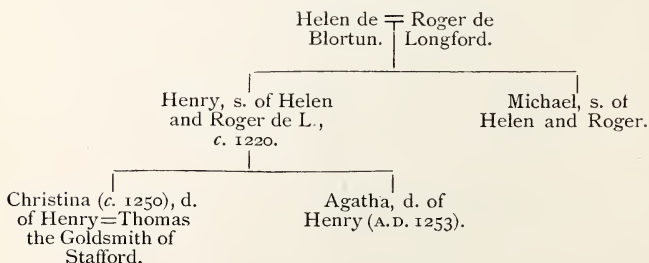
The family of Bertram continued for centuries connected with Cocknage (1250, to Tudor times); they seem to have held under the Cocknage family (Vol. II, pp. 307-8) and to have subsequently acquired lands in Berliston (*v. Pedigree*, Vol. III, Part II, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*).

Blurtun, like Cocknage, is not named by our author; though occurring continually in the Pipe Rolls, as pertaining to Trentham. The Colclough family were landowners here, Colclough itself being in Wolstanton parish (Vol. IV, N.S., p. 167), and constantly connected with N. Castle, John Colclough being bailiff of the town in A.D. 1380.

The Colclough pedigree will be found in Vol. V, p. 2, *Staff. Hist. Colls.* They rose to considerable importance in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, four members being knighted in succession. In 3 H. VI. (Vol. XVII), the Prior claimed from John Delves the custody of the lands and heir of Richard Colclough, as holding of Trentham seven messuages and 340 acres in Blurtun.

In earlier times a family taking their name of "de Blortun" from this place occurs in the Trentham chartulary. John de Blortun occurs (C) A.D. 1220 (p. 320, Vol. XI). In A.D. 1330 Robert de Blortun has precedence of Ralph and John Burgoyne—Vol. XII, p. 56, Wm. de Blortun parson of Swinnerton is called to warranty.

In 13 R. II., Thomas Blurton paid £28 10s. to Thomas de Lichfield's receiver—5 H. V. Henry de Blortun occurs. There was another branch (?) possibly of the same family, named in the same chartulary.



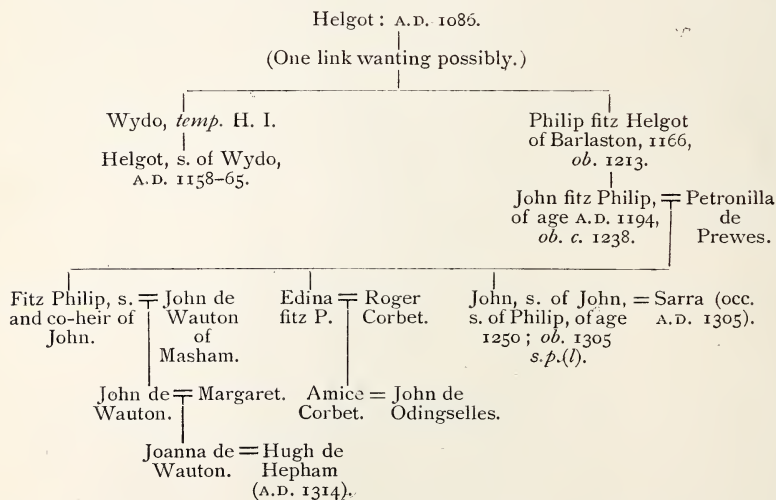
BARLASTON AND HARTWALL.

Trent following its (course?) leaves Barlaston eastward, which in ye time of King¹ Æthelred belonged to Wulfric Spot (founder of Burton Abbey)² 20 Conq. Helgot held it of Rob. de Stadford, and in ye time of Ric. I.³ Gislebert was owner of it, it came to Phil. Holgate, descended, as I think, from Helgot. Philip had issue John, who⁴ sold divers lands in Barlaston and Hartwall (a member of it) to Sir Adam de Chetwynd, kt. ("consanguineo suo"), and to Eva de Albo Monasterio (or

BARLASTON.

The earliest mention of Barlaston is in the bequest to the young Wulfgar, of land at Beorelfestune by Wulfric Spot, a great dignitary of King Ethelred's court (c. A.D. 1002). Augustine, a free man, owned "Bernalvestone" in Edward the Confessor's time, but in A.D. 1086 Helgot held it under Robert de Stafford; it was estimated at half a hide, with arable land for six plough teams. In the demesne is one team with one serf; and four villeins, with three bordars, have a single team. There are six acres of meadow, and only three of wood; the yearly value was 40s.

Eyton gives Helgot's descent as follows:—



¹ *Mon. Angl.*, 5, 1, p. 267.

³ S. Erdesw. Collect.

² Domesday Liber.

⁴ Ex autogr penes Walter Chet. Arm.

Oswestre) his wife, receiving for ye same 75 marks, he had issue another John,¹ who writ himself Johēs filius Johīs fil Philippi and bare upon his seal two barres. In 21 Ed. I. he had a charter of free warren for his land here; but it continued not much longer in this family, for² 9 Ed. II. Roger Corbett of Caus Castle (co. Salop), kt., was lord of it, whose daughter³ Amicia, being married to John Odingsells of Long-Ichington (co. Warw.), he, in her right, died seized of it 27 Ed. III.; whence not long after it came to Ralph Earl of Stafford 46 Ed. III., whose son Hugh gave it (together with Hartwall) to Hugh,⁴ Ld. Bouchier, his second son; and he dying (without?) issue 9 H. V. Humphrey⁴

Helgot's family were Hereditary Foresters of Kinver. In *Testa de Nevill* (H. III.) the heir of John fitz Philip holds one knight's fee in Barlaston and Bobinton of de Stafford (under Bobbington, Eyton's *Shropshire* gives a full account of them, Vol. I, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, p. 177). Joan, mother of Roger Corbet, and widow of Thomas, obtained (in 30 Ed. I.) dower in Barlaston against John, s. of John Fitz Philip. John had called to warranty Roger, s. of Tho. Corbet. It is not clear on what ground, though an entry of 21 Ed. I. (p. 240, Vol. VI, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*) shows that six years before, John had enfeoffed John de Wauton, and Thomas Corbet of Tasseleye, in all his lands, they regranting him his life interest in them. (This Thomas Corbet held King's Bromley manor.) In 26 Ed. III., Robert, son of John Corbet, succeeded in making the Abbot of Abingdon surrender two deeds of quit-claim of "all Robert's rights on Barlaston manor," and on Stanlake, co. Oxon, to John de Oddyngeles; "he engaging that between Lady Day and Michaelmas, 24 Ed. III., one Roger Corbet of Haddeley should bind himself not to alienate, or in any way injure the future rights in eight manors (including Haddeley and King's Bromley) of Robert, after Roger's death," otherwise the Abbot was to give up the two deeds to Robert. It was proved that Roger Corbet had alienated some portion, so the Abbot had to surrender the deeds in court and pay 20s. damages. (Vol. XII, p. 113.)

The advowson of Barlaston had been given to Trentham Priory, c. 1225, by John, son of Philip; and his son gave seven acres here to keep a light burning day and night "before the altar of the B.V.M. in Trentham Church" for the soul of Petronilla de Prewes, his mother (c. 1260). John fitz Philip's various rights as Custos of Kinver Forest are shown in Vol. V, p. 1; besides the manor there, he held Stourton Castle, but there was no tenure by castle guard attached to it.

¹ Ex autogr penes Walter Chetw. Arm.

² Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, pp. 229 and 267.

³ *Nomina Villarum*.

⁴ *Baron Engl.*, Vol. I, p. 174.

ye son of Edmund Earl of Stafford, became his heir, in whose posterity it continued till the attainder of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, 14 H. VIII. when it escheated to ye Crown, and was ye same year, by ye king's favour, granted to Henry Lord Stafford and Ursula his wife, and ye heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, from whom it descended to Edward Lord Stafford, their son and heir; who about 20 Eliz. sold it to the Lady Elizab. Cavendish,¹ who gave it to Sir Charles Cavendish, her youngest son; and he, A.D. 1577, left it to his son Sir Wm. Cavendish, Kt. of ye Bath, afterward by King Ch. I. created Earl, Marquis, and by Ch. II. Duke of Newcastle²; who, 13 Ch. I., passed it away to Sir Charles Cavendish, kt. (his

12 Ed. II. (Vol. IX, p. 73), Roger Corbet of Hadleye had paid 20s. for license of agreement with Hugh de Styvyngton, respecting Barlaston manor, while (24 Ed. III.) Elizabeth, widow of Robert (*sic*) Corbet, of Hadley, sued John de Oddyngeseles, and Amice, his wife, for one-third of Barlaston manor, as her dower.

The pedigree shows the connection of these families with the owners of Barlaston. The subsidy roll of 1327 places Robert Corbet first, by his payment of 4s.—almost double the amount levied on other contributors here. In 1431, Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, granted to his well-beloved squire, Philip de Chetwynd, an annual pension of ten marks out of his seignury of Barlaston.

The fine by which Edward, Lord Stafford, settled Barlaston, &c., on Charles Cavendish, Esqre., and his heirs, shows the extent of the manor and adjoining lands, 30 messuages, 20 cottages, 20 tofts, 2 mills, 3 dovecotes, 30 orchards, 1,000 acres of land, 500 of meadow, 1,000 pasture, 200 wood, 1,000 furze, 300 moor, besides 300 acres of "turbary," and 80s. rent, here and in Hartwall, Mereheath, Kybbulston, Stone, Holdyche, Bradwall, and Tyttenshall, with view of frankpledge in Barlaston.

The Bertram family were connected with Barlaston from *c.* A.D. 1250, if not earlier. John Bertram witnesses a Barlaston deed (Trentham Chartulary) *c.* 1261. In 1330 another John Bertram occurs in the subsidy roll; a John Bertram (junior) in 1403; and two of the same name, father and son, in 1522. A Hugh Bertram and Joan, his wife, in a fine in A.D. 1460. The deeds of Mr. John Aston of Lee Hall, Barlaston, show John Bertram, chaplain, granting all that messuage called "la Lee," to John B., his younger brother, and Joanna, his wife (A.D. 1418). 6 James I., Wm. Bertram and his three sisters seem to have parted with Lee Hall, and 330 acres, to Tho.

¹ At that time Countess of Shrewsbury.

² Ex autog. penes Bagnall.

brother), and he 1652 to Adam Colclough, gent., and others, who sold most of ye tenements to ye respective tenants ; ye Demesnes and Royalties coming soon after (by purchase) to Tho. Boothby of Clatercott (co. Oxon), Esqre. He, 22 Ch. II., sold them to John Bagnall, citizen and draper of London, now Lord of Barlaston 1681.

Gamull and Tho. Hatfield. Five years later Joan, Maria, and Katherine Bertram convey the land to one Vernon Turton. In 1780, Mrs. Anne Aston acquired it. The arms of Bertram seem to have been "a bend, in chief three fleur-de-lis," but Burke's armoury appears to have overlooked these bearings.

Barlaston Hall and manor belong to H. J. Broughton Adderley, Esqre., who, with the Duke of Sutherland and G. Paddock, Esqre., is the principal landowner.

Hartwell is a hamlet one and a half miles east of Barlaston.

TITTENSOUR.

Westward from Trent over against Barlaston lyeth Tittensour, which 20 Conq. ¹Stenulphus held of Rob. de Stadford.

About the beginning of H. III., Ivo (or Eudo) de Tittensover was certified to hold a kt.'s fee here of Lord Stafford.² He

TITTENSORE.

Ulviet and God^{ric}~~res~~, T.R.E., were the Saxon possessors of Tittensore, a manor included in the vast parish of Stone. Estimated at three hides, it had arable land for two plough teams (A.D. 1086). In the demesne was land for half a team, there were four acres of meadow, and a mill worth only 8*d.* rent ; 360 acres of wood ; the whole being valued yearly at £1 10*s.* 0*d.* Chetwynd's mention of the earlier owners subsequent to the Survey can be supplemented from the Liber Niger, the Stone Priory Chartulary, and the Plea Rolls, &c. (*Staff. Hist. Colls.*).

Nicholas de Tittensor (Altr. de Stoke) held half a kt.'s fee in Tittensor and part of Stoke, A.D. 1166, as sub-tenant of Robert fitz Payne (of Aston and Stoke), who was mesne tenant between him and the de Staffords—his son Nigel de Tittensor held a quarter of a fee here—Nicholas being "too old to join K. R. I. crusade himself" (Vol. III, N.S., p. 115) sent another son,

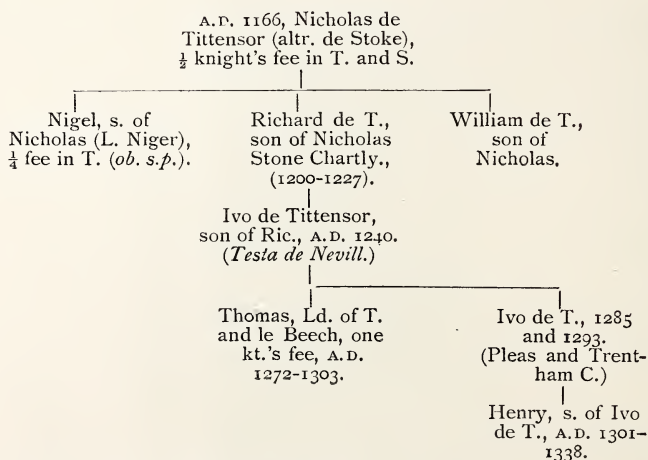
¹ Domesday Lib.

² Inquisit. do eod. anno.

had issue Thomas, 32 Ed. I., and he (as I think) Roger de Tittenshour: who¹ 9 Ed. II. was lord of it; how it came after to Roger Wymer, 33 Ed. III., or (to) Ralph Earl of Stafford, who died seized of it 46 Ed. III. I know not; but since that time it

Richard de Stoke, with his overlord de Stafford (as Mr. Swynnerton points out), and during his son's absence over sea, was imprisoned at Stafford for some offence, only recovering his freedom by a heavy fine of half the vill of Stoke (*i.e.*, two virgates and half the demesne), sold to the mesne lord Rob. fitz Payne for 100s. and a gold ring to Sybil, his wife; besides a like grant, with half the service owed him by R. fitz P., for 100 acres and one virgate in Aston, to Stone Priory. This last being a repayment of the 15 marcs (= 100s.) which the monks had given him, for his release from prison.

Nicholas de T. seems to have been not only a neighbour, but a kinsman of Robert de Swynnerton—witness Roger de Tittensor's partnership subsequently in the abduction by Sir John de Swynnerton of Joan de Gresley. Of his three sons, Nigel, Richard, and William, the first probably died without issue; Richard, his brother (or nephew), A.D. 1200–1227, tried vainly to recover Nicholas' grants to Stone; Ivo, the s. of Richard, *c.* 1240, had one fee here under de Stafford (*Testa de Nevill*). General Wrottesley shows (p. 185, Vol. I) how the full kt.'s fee had been made up. Ivo's son, Thomas de T., was lord of "Tittensore le Beech" (nr. Tittensor), in Kirby's Quest (Ed. I.) under Nicholas de Stafford. An Ivo de T. witnesses a Trentham (Longton) grant in 1285, being probably his brother, and occurs in the Pleas of A.D. 1301, with Henry, son of Ivo de Tittensore (Vol. VII, p. 85). The subsidy rolls of 1327 and 1332 give Roger de Tittensore as the leading owner here.



¹ *Nom. Villarum.*

1344y Rendone de Tittensor prior to 1242

has attended ye fortune of that family, fell to ye Crown upon ye attainder of Ed. Duke of Bucks, and was, with Barlaston, granted back to his son ¹Henry Ld. Stafford, and Ursula his wife, 14 H. VIII., whose son Ed. Ld. Stafford 15 Eliz. sold this manor to Will Craddock of Stafford, gent., who ye next year conveyed it to ¹Gilbert Gerrard, Esqre., Attorney-General to 2 Eliz. (afterward Master of ye Rolls), and father to Thomas Ld. Gerrard, ¹who 15 James, passed it away to Rob. Chaloner, whose son and heir Thomas, ¹A.D. 1668, sold it to William Jervis, gent. ye present owner of it, 1679.

We meet with a Geoffrey de T. in 4 Ed. I. ; with John de Tittensore in 18 Ed. II. (Vol. X, p. 58) ; and 7 H. IV. Henry de Tittensore holds a high place among the executors of Sir Walter Blount, slain at Shrewsbury (Vol. XVI, p. 50).

In 2 Ed. III. (Vol. VII, part II, p. 29) Sir Roger de Swinnerton holds four parts of Swinnerton manor, as one kt.'s fee, of the de Staffords ; and one-fifth part of Roger de Tytnesore, as one-third of a kt.'s fee. [Was not this possibly the " Beech " in Swinnerton ?]

In 29 Ed. III. we find Roger Wymer suing John de Chell, and others, for abducting from Tittensore, a minor, Rob., s. and h. of Henry de Swyneshed, whose marriage belonged to him (Vol. XII, p. 132), and (4 Ric. II., Vol. XIII, p. 162), Joan Wymer suing Tho. Greenway of Tittensore for maltreating her servants there.

Ralph, Earl of Stafford, settled by fine on himself and his heirs one-third of a messuage, a mill, two carucates of land, ten acres of meadow, and 40s. of rent here, paying 100 marcs of silver to Wm. de Alreston, and Margery his wife, 46 Ed. III. (A.D. 1373).

Lord Stafford's fine, conveying Tittensore to Wm. Cradock, including two mills, and two dove-cotes (evidence of the partition of the manor) is given in Vol. XIV (p. 166).

In 7 H. IV. (Vol. XVI, p. 50) Nich. Bradshawe sues John Lovel and John Byron for abducting a ward of his from Tittensore.

The ruins of an old manor house stand in a field south-west of the church. Tittensor Chase belongs to the Duke of Sutherland, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

¹ Ex autog. penes Will. Jervis, 1679.

CUBLESDON.

The course of ye river brings us next to Cublesdon, a large manor, containing the hamlets of Maiford, Oldington, Cotwald-eston, Maddershall, Berryhill, ye Spott-grange,¹ Knewhall, and Woodhouses, all in ye parish of Stone ; in 20 Conq. not so great, some of these hamletts being in ye King's hands. In ye next age the Pantulfs, Barons of Wemme, held it of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundell and Shrewsbury, by ye service of finding six foot soldiers against ye Welsh. Robert ye son of Will. Pantulf being the first that had anything to do here, which William, having great possessions in Normandy, founded ye Abbey of St. Peter at Norum 1074, and amply endowed it, giving moreover all his personal estate to be equally divided between ye monks of Norum and St. Ebrulfe : Roger de Montgomery, his superior lord, adding his confirmation thereto. At ye time of ye general survey this William had 29 lordships in Shropshire (all which he held of ye aforesaid Roger de Montgomery) whereof Wemme, being ye chief, became his principal seat. In 33 H. I. he was constituted governor of Stafford Castle, and, dying very aged, left by Lesceline his wife four sons, Philip, who succeeded to all his paternal inheritance in Normandy, Robert (before mentioned) to whom he gave all his English lands ; Ivo and Arnulph. Robert had issue Hugh, and he Hugh, and Ivo, who was possest of Cublesdon in ye time of K. Richard I. To

1132

1169-77

COBLESDON.

Eyton and Erdeswick identify this place with the Cobinton of Domesday Survey, formerly owned by Almund, a free man, T.R.E. ; now held by Rainald (Baliol) under Earl Roger de Montgomery. It was estimated at two hides, with arable for four plough teams—in the demesne were two plough teams ; five serfs, three villeins, and two free men had two-and-a-half plough teams. There were 12 acres of meadow ; T.R.E. it was valued at 40s., then fell to 2s., but was again worth 40s. yearly. "The name now only survives in Kiblestone, one of the quarters of the civil parish of Stone" (Eyton). Ivo

¹ Called *Snellhall* in Harwood's *Erdeswick*.

him succeeded William his son, who gave to ye canons of Stone all that third part of ye tithes of Corn and small tithes, which his predecessors had formerly reserved in that manor, for ye maintenance of a priest to celebrate divine service in ye chapel at Cublesdon, with 2 parts of ye tithe of his hay, orchard, mills and pannage. He had issue Roes his daughter and heir, who by marrying with Will. Trussell of Billesly (co. Warw.) brought this, and all her father's lands, to that family. He was succeeded by another William, who 15 Ed. II. being one of ye adherents to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, was thereupon forced into exile, whence returning with Queen Isabel and Prince Edward (her son) 20 Ed. II., he was chosen Speaker of ye House of Commons in ye Parliament then called, and was by them sent to ye unfortunate Prince (then a prisoner in Kenilworth Castle) with renunciation of their allegiance, which he pronounced (says my author) in this form. "Ego Will: Trussell, vice omnium de terra Angliæ, et totius Parlamenti Procurator, tibi Edwardo reddo homagium prius tibi factum, et ex tunc diffido te et privo omni potestate Regia, et dignitate, te, nequaquam tibi de cetero tanquam Regi pariturus." Shortly after which strange fact (viz., 1 Ed. III.) he fell under ye young King's displeasure (or rather, that of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who governed) his lands being seized, and he once more constrained to leave ye Kingdom : not returning till ye fall of Mortimer, which happened some years after ; but then he procured his pardon, and was restored to ye

1322

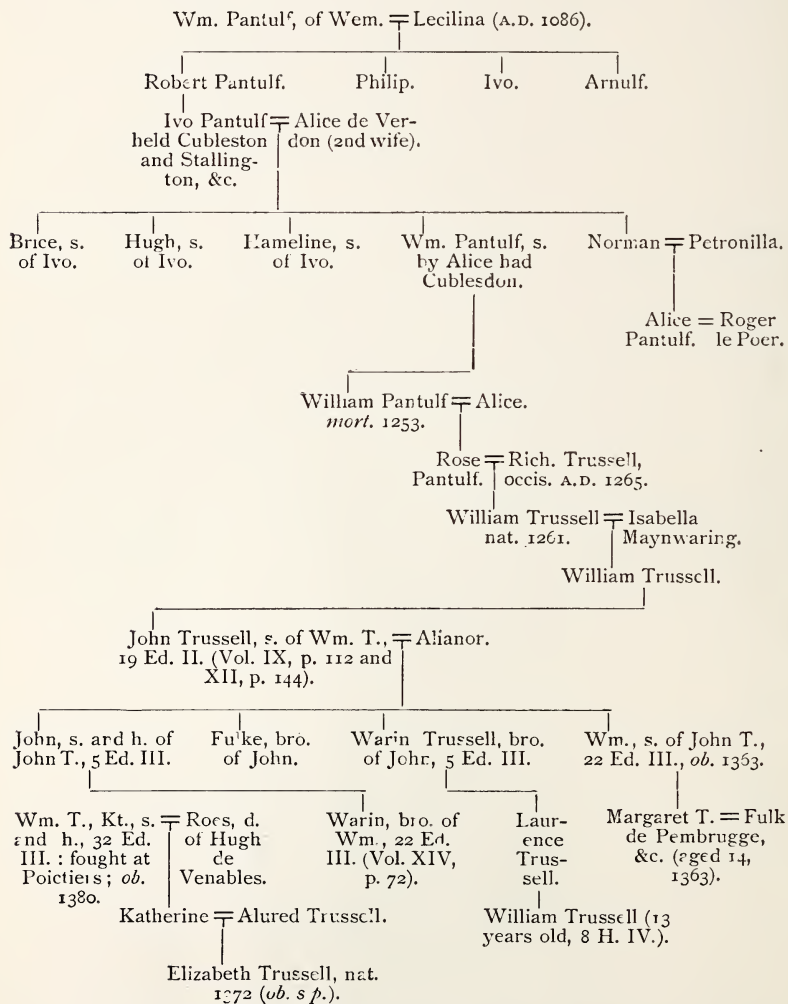
1327

Pantulf, Baron of Wem, had between 1135 and 1160, been enfeoffed in Sheriff Hales. In 1255 Alice Paunton held Hales "cum membris" of Oswestry barony, by service of half a knight's fee : she was the widow of the last Wm. Pantulf of Hales ; and her daughter Roes Pantulf was assigned by John fitz-Alan, their overlord, to the custody of William Trussell, and within five years married Richard Trussell (s. and h. probably of William) who fell fighting at Evesham in A.D. 1265, his widow dying in A.D. 1294, seized of Hales Trussell, or Sheriff Hales, and Cublesdon. Kirby's (or Stanford's) *Quest*, A.D. 1284, says Roes Trussell held Cublesdon of Wem Barony, by service of finding one foot soldier, with bow and arrow, at Tyrley Castle, for eight days, yearly (see Eyton, Vol. I, pp. 226-230, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*).

Chetwynd's Pedigree of Pantulf, and Trussell, has some errors, in the earlier stages : Roes, the Pantulf heiress, married Richard, not Wm. Trussell : and Eyton's descent of Pantulf is more accurate (*v.* Shropshire).

.1342.

King's favour. ¹He was succeeded by Sir John Trussell, kt., who 15 Ed. III. granted to John Stallington, Prior of Stone, and ye convent there, common of pasture for themselves and their tenants in all his heaths within ye manor of Cublesdon; for which grant ye Prior and Convent received ye said Sir John into their Fraternity, and gave him a fair grey Palfrey; but it seems



¹ Ex autog. p. Will. Jervis.

1343 he died soon after ; for 16 Ed. III. when that great expedition was designed against France, Sir Willm. Trussell, kt., Lord of this manor, and then residing at Cublesdon, was constituted Admirall of all ye King's Fleet, from ye mouth of ye river Thames to Berwick-upon-Tweed ; and¹ ye same year summoned to Parliament among ye barons of this realm. ¹³⁴⁴In 17 and 18 Ed. III. he was in ye French wars ; and for his great and acceptable services, obtained a grant of £1,000, to be paid out of ye Exchequer.³ He bare for his Armes (as appears by his seale) "Frette a bezant upon each joynt, within a bordure Bezante" ; which I the rather mention in regard there were so many Sir Wm. Trussells about ye time, that it is not easy to distinguish them. ¹³⁵⁰In 23 Ed. III. a second Sir John Trussell⁵ was lord of this manor, from whom it likewise descended to another Sir Will. ¹³⁵²who 29 Ed. III. attended Prince Edward (commonly called ye Black Prince) in ye battle of Poitiers, and⁷ 37 Ed. III. in consideration of that, and other services, had from him a grant of 4*l*. per ann. for life, out of his Exchequer at Chester. ¹³⁶⁴He died 20 June ye same year at Cublesdon, leaving Margaret, ye wife of Fulke de Pembruge, his daughter and heir, then 14 years of age ; which Sir Fulke (for he was a knight) surviving his said wife, and dying childless,⁹ Sir Ric. Vernon, alias Pembruge, of Harlaston, kt., his ¹⁰nephew and ¹¹heir, not only came to ye possession of Tong, and ye ancient inheritance of ye

The family was so large, and the name William so frequently in use, that it is difficult to distinguish between the members.

1311 In 4 Ed. II. William Trussell charges the men of Swinnerton with breaking into his park at Cubblesdon, and taking twenty deer. John Trussell heads the subsidy roll for this place with 13*s*. 4*d*.—a much larger amount than others contribute, 2 Ric. II. (Vol. XIV, p. 224). In the retinue of Wm. Trussell, kt., having letters of protection occurs Sir Wm. Trussell of 1379 Cublesdon, kt. The extent of Cublesdon manor is given in the trial of 29 H. VI. as 100 messuages, 30 tofts, 3 water mills, 60 carucates, 30½ virgates of land, 400 acres of meadow, 400 of wood, 400 of pasture and £20 rent, when 1451

¹ *Bar. Engl.*, Vol. II, p. 144.

³ Ex sigill. 19 Ed. III.

⁵ *Ibid*.

⁷ *Ibid*.

⁹ *Mon. Ang.*, Vol. III, p. 144.

¹¹ *Mon. Ang.*, Vol. III, p. 144.

² *Ibid*.

⁴ Ex autog. penes prefat. Will. Jervis, gent.

⁶ *Bar. Engl.*, Vol. II, p. 144.

⁸ *Ibid*.

¹⁰ Ex autog. penes Tho. Whitgrave, mil.

1432 Pembruges, but was likewise, ¹10 H. VI., seized of this manor (tho' how that came to pass I do not understand); it being also certain that Sir Wm. Trussell of Acton Trussell,² kt., had at ye same time an interest here, but neither of them continued long in peaceable possession, ³for Sir Fulke de Pembruge having in his life-time levied a fine of ye manor of Cublesdon, Acton Trussell, and Sheriff Hales (co. Staff. and Sal.) to ye use of ye said Fulke and Margaret his wife, and ye heirs of their bodies, with remainder to John de Grendon, junior, and William de Blemehill, and ye heirs of Grendon: thereupon ye said heirs, viz., William Lagoe and Margaret his wife, one of ye daughters and heirs of ye said John de Grendon, John Bracie son of Eliz: daughter of Ellen, another of ye daughters and heirs of ye said John; Will. Trussell, son of Eliz., another of ye daughters and heirs of ye aforesaid Ellen, and William Rugeley and Alice his wife, and Thomas Littleton and Joan his wife, other daughters of ye said Helen, 28 H. VI., 1450 recovered ye aforesaid manors, in a "scire facias" upon ye said Fine against ye above mentioned Sir Ric. Vernon, and Sir Wm. Trussell.⁴ Notwithstanding which they did not long enjoy them 1499 for 14 H. VII. Ed. Trussell, son and heir of Sir Will., died seized of 1517 Hales and Acton Trussell. ⁵9 H. VIII. Richard Vernon of Harlaston, Esqre., died in possession of this manor (which he was then certified to hold of ye heirs of John Nevill as of ye manor of Tyrley).

Richard had issue Sir George Vernon, kt., whose estate (consisting⁶ of no less than 30 manors) being 10 Eliz: divided⁷ 1588 betwixt his two daughters this manor was (*inter alia*) assigned to Margaret, ye wife of Sir Thomas Stanley, kt., by whom she had issue Sir Edw. Stanley, kt. of ye Bath, who 10 Jac. alienated ye 1613 greatest part of it, selling ⁸Spott grange to ye tenants ⁸Oldton,

Sir Richard Vernon, kt., recovered it from Wm. Burley and Tho. Littleton. Vernon claimed as son of Ric., son of Juliana, sister of Fulk Pembrugge, who had died seized of the manor. In 1371 Sir Wm. de Trussell of Kibleston (*sic*) has the Bishop's licence for his oratories for two years and, two years later, to choose a confessor. About 1450, in the early Chancery Proceedings, there is a petition of Wm. Trussell, kt., about his right to the manors of Acton

¹ Inquis. capt. apud Staff., 10 H. V. (?)¹⁴²³

³ Mich. A.D. 28 H. VI., co. Banc. Rot., 451.

⁵ Escaet 9 H. VIII.

⁷ Rot. fin. 10 Eliz.

² Ex autog. p. Edw. Short, gent.

⁴ Escaet deed, anno.

⁶ Burton's *Leicestershire*, p. 15.

⁸ Ex autog.

Cotwalton, and Woodhouses to Tho. Crompton of Stone, Esqre. (who about 3 Ch. II. passed them away likewise to ye particular occupants) and ¹Maiford town and farm to Robt. Challoner, Innkeeper at Stone, which Robert 21 Jac. sold ye farm to Sir Adam Colclough, kt. (whose son, Sir Cæsar, is now owner of it), ye town to Ed. Short, of Ashley, gent. (from whom it is come to Mr. Edw. Short his grandson). Berryhill, Maddershall, Knewhall and ye royalty descended to Venitia, one of ye daughters and coheirs of Sir Ed. Stanley, and she, together with her husband Sir Kenelm Digby, kt., sold them to Jacinth Sacheverell of Morley (co. Derby), Esqre., who dying without issue gave them to his kinsman Will. Sacheverell, Esqre., who hath lately sold most of them to ye respective tenants. But ye Royalty (with part of Berryhill and one tenement in Maddershall) is purchased by Tho. Abnett of Stafford, mercer, now Lord of Cublesdon, 1680. 1663
1624-26

The Lords of Cublesdon have, ever since ye time of Ed. I., held certain lands within that manor by ye service of a knight's fee and 5*l.* of yearly rent of ye Chetwynds of Ingestre; but what lands they are, or by whom first granted, I have not yet been able to discover.

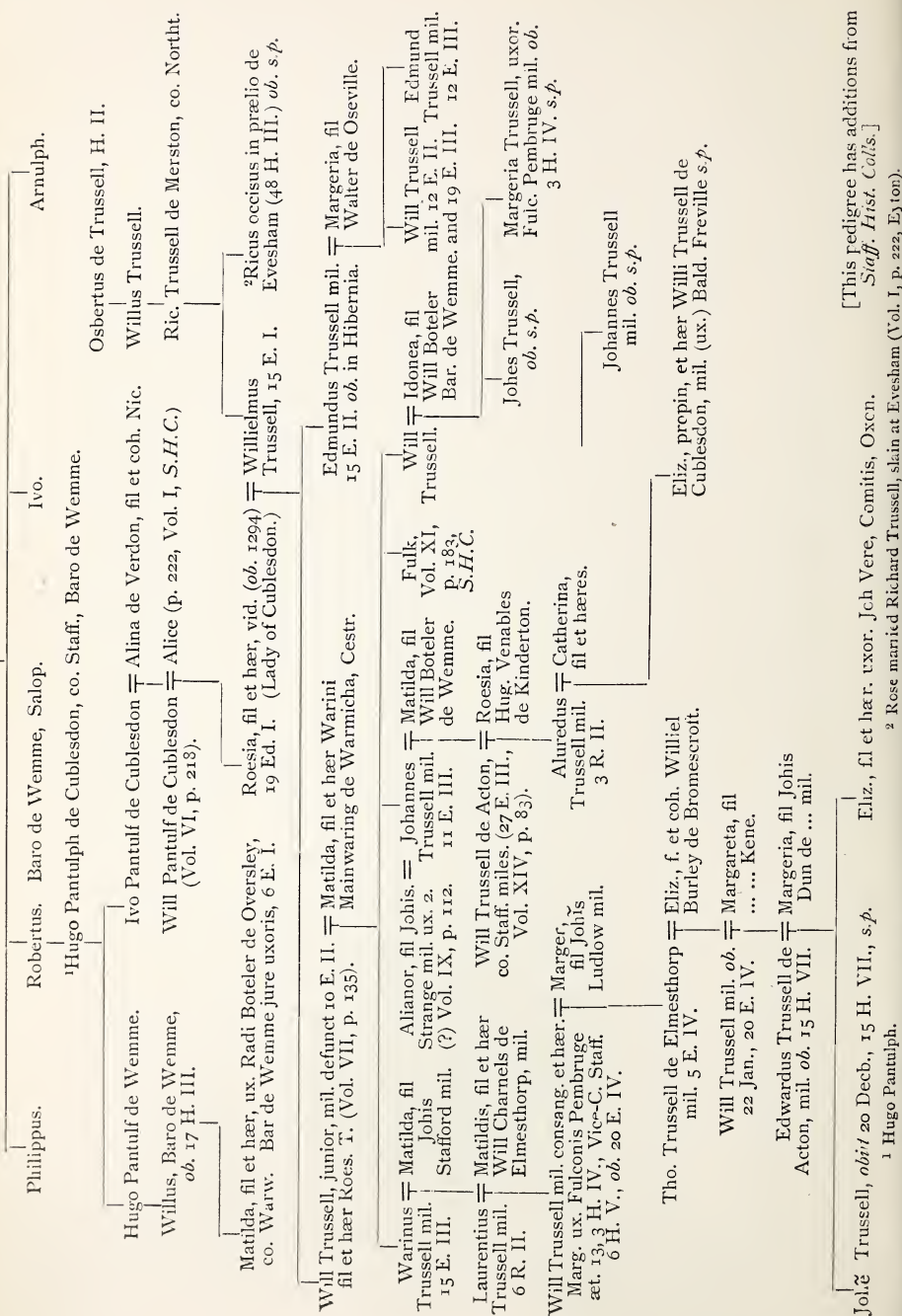
Trussell, Cublesdon and Sheriff Hales, and complaining of the proceedings of Sir R. Eyton, warden of Tong College, the confessor of Dame Isabel, widow of Sir Fulk de Pembrugge.

MODDERSHALL AND COTWALTON.

William (Pantulf) held Moddershall "to which Codewalle belongs" (to quote the Survey) under Earl Roger de Montgomery, A.D. 1086. It had been Countess Godiva's T.R.E., and was reckoned at half a hide. There was arable for five plough-teams; three acres of meadow; and three villeins, with two bordars had one team. The yearly value was 10*s.* There was besides in the King's hands by the forfeiture of Ailwin and Rafwin, the Saxon thanes, another waste virgate, called Cotwaldeston, which Eyton thinks was probably re-annexed to the fief held by Wm. Pantulf. "How, or when Pantulf lost his seigneurie over these manors is uncertain, but probably," says the same authority, "he retained them in A.D. 1166," because ten years later a fine of two marcs for forest trespass was laid on Geoffrey de Codewalton and William Purcel, vassals of Ivo Pantulf (Vol. I, pp. 228-9). The subsequent history of these places is involved in that of Kibblestone: that the Lee family owned

¹ Ex autog.

Will Pantulf, Normannus = Lesceclina.



[This pedigree has additions from Staff. Hist. Colls.]

[This pedigree has additions from Staff. Hist. Colls.]

2 Rose married Richard Trussell, skain at Evesham (Vol. I, p. 222, Eytton).

Joh. Trussell, obiit 20 Decb., 15 H. VII., s.p.

1 Hugo Pantulph.

land here is proved by a plea of 11 Ed. I. (A.D. 1283); when Margaret, widow of Wm. Lee, sued Richard, Wm.'s son, for land in Hanyard, Barlaston, Fulford, and Codewalton. In this latter place from Hugh de Draycote, and 29 lesser tenants, she claimed one-third of many small holdings, as dower.

In 1209, Robert de Moddershall paid a forest fine of 20s. In 15 Ed. III. (Vol. XII, p. 1) these two places were being claimed from Sir John Trussell, of Cublesdon, kt., by John, s. of John Trussell, of C. and lands here, and were entailed on Sir John Manners, kt., and Dorothy Vernon, his wife—whose elopement from Haddon is so well-known. Sir Lionel Pilkington is lord of the manor of Moddershall, and with the family of Sir Smith Child the chief landowner.

STALLINGTON.

Stallington, also in Stone parish, and unnoticed in the Survey, may have been included in Fulford. It was certainly part of King H. I.'s gift to Wm. Pantulf; for in Stephen's reign, Nicholas Malveysin, the owner of this fee, proposing to convey it to Stone Priory (c. 1149-59) (Vol. III, p. 194), covenanted that they should pay a quit rent to Ivo Pantulf, of Wem, who not long after parted with his tenure to Stephen de Buthlers, Lord of the Honour of Montgomery (Vol. I, p. 228), who in turn made over his claim to the Priory. In A.D. 1272 the Prior sued Philip de Draycote to acquit him of the service, exacted of him by William de Caverswall, and Maria his wife, for the freehold he has of Wm. de C., in Stallington; Philip being the mesne tenant: 21 years later the Prior produced K. H. III.'s charter granting Stone, Stoke, and Stallington manors to them with soc, sac, tol, theam, and infangenthef. The subsidy roll gives the names of the leading inhabitants in A.D. 1327. Thomas, son of Yseult de Stallington, is a juror with others of good standing in the P.M. Inquisition of Thomas de Audley (Vol. XI, N.S., p. 254).

A fine levied (16 Eliz.) secured 772 acres here and in Stone to Roger Porter, on the terms that he paid annually to Rowland Bulkeley, gentleman, and Margaret, his wife, an income of £8 13s. They resigned 17 years later a rent here of £23 8s. to Wm. Bowyer, Esqre., and his heirs. In 40 Eliz., John Draycott, Esqre., acquires and entails over 500 acres in Stallington, and 22 James I. Wm. Bowyer conveyed the aforesaid rent to Ralph Bailley. Stallington is in the Hilderstone quarter of Stone parish, its area being about 1,075 acres. The hall is in the Smith Child family, the chief landowners.

FULFORD.

Fulford, in Stone, was owned by Almar T.R.E.; at the Survey it was a waste tainland in the King's hands; reckoned at one virgate with land for two plough teams. The Priory of Great Malvern held this manor, judging by K. H. I.'s charter (*Monasticon*, Vol. III, p. 448). "I also grant and confirm the vill of Fulford, situate in Staffs., to the church and monks of Great Malvern, as free of all secular service, as they held it in my father's and

brother's time." 26 H. VIII., it was worth yearly to them in rents £3 14s. 4d. The assize roll of 21 Ed. I. (Vol. VI, p. 277) presents Richard de Lee, claiming full rights in his manor of Fulford. The jury decided that the said Richard obtained this manor (or rather his ancestors?) in the time of King John, from the Prior of Great Malvern. King Richard I.'s reign, however, being the limit of legal memory, the manorial rights, view of franc-pledge, assize of bread and beer, gallows, &c., were awarded to the King, but for a rent of 2s. 3d., Richard de Lee was allowed to retain them." Hugh Prior of Malvern, in A.D. 1318, claimed Fulford manor of Richard, son of Wm. de Lee of Berlaston and Alina, his wife; stating their only right to it was by a demise made to Robert de Berlaston, clerk, by his predecessor Prior Walter, *temp.* K. John, "without the consent of the chapter." The Prior was to recover possession. Previously, Ric. de Lee had sued Roes Trussell for 100 acres of pasture here, but she proved she had entered upon it by Wm. de Paunton, her father, and not through any Trussell. Ric., son of Ric. de Lee, is sued for land in Severleye 31 Ed. I. Margaret, widow of Wm. de Lee, had sued Ric., son of Wm., for dower here, besides land in Barlaston, and Hanyard. The Bec family had some holding in Fulford. Robert de Bec, in A.D. 1221 (Vol. IV, p. 221) resigned his claim to eight bovates here; and in 42 Ed. III., Sir Nich. de Beck, kt., sued Henry de Delves, and Katherine, his wife, to carry out an agreement about two messuages and 11s. of rent in Fulforthe (*sic*).

W. H. Simkin, Esqre., is Lord of the manor, the Duke of Sutherland and the Smith Child family being the chief landowners.

MEAFORD.

In A.D. 1086, Navven held Mepford (Meaford) under the Abbey of Rheims. It was reckoned at half a hide, with arable land for two plough teams. In the demesne was a single team, while four villeins, and three bordars, had two teams; there were three acres of meadow, and thirty of wood; the yearly value was 13s. This was one of four Staffordshire estates belonging to St. Remi, and had been given, like Hamstall-Ridware, to that French abbey by Algar, Earl of Mercia (Eyton).

The Survey shows that there was another manor in Metford (Meaford) held of Earl Roger de Montgomery by Helgot (already named under Barlaston). Swain, a Saxon freeman, owned this T.R.E., estimated at half a hide; it had arable for four plough-teams. In the demesne was one team with one serf, while five villeins, with two bordars, had another team; the yearly value was 30s. Navven, who evidently stood well with the regular clergy, was the Abbot of Burton's tenant in Whiston; and the Robert de Wiston named in A.D. 1251 (Vol. IV, p. 123), as sued by Alexdr. de Bickford, and Hawise his wife, for two parts of half the manors of Medford (Meaford) and Oldetun (Oulton), and in Whiston, &c., was no doubt his lineal descendant; this Robert gave a toft in Aldenton (Oulton?) and three acres of his demesne in Mefford, to St. Thomas Priory (Vol. VIII, p. 139). Stone Priory had also rents in Meaford; their interest was

represented by Kenilworth, which explains the dispute between Kenilworth Priory on the one side, and the Abbey of St. Remi, and the Prior of Lappeley, on the other (Lappeley being an alien Priory of Black Monks from St. Rhemi), about the tithes of two parts of Robert de Whiston's demesne in Mefford; "which the Prior of Lappeley was wont to receive" (representing the Rheims interest), and which it was now agreed should be paid to Stone Priory in future. A trial of 41 Ed. III. (given on p. 62, Vol. XIII) established the right of Lappeley Priory to rents of 16s. in a moiety of Mefford, Warine Trussell, clerk, had disseised Baldwin, Prior of Lappeley; but it was proved that one John Tanyer, Prior in K. H. III.'s reign, and other Priors had held them. The verdict was given at Lichfield. Was it through the Trussell Pembridge interest that Lappeley subsequently became annexed to Tong College by K. H. V. (?). Eyton observes that "he has found nothing to connect Holgate's descendants with the other Mefford manor."

Mefford Hall has for several generations belonged to the Jervis family. John Jervis, Earl St. Vincent, was born here in A.D. 1735. It is now in the hands of the Parker-Jervis's, while the Duke of Sutherland is lord of the manor.

DARLASTON.

In the time of K. Ethelred A.D. 1006, Wulfric Spott gave¹ Deorlafestune to the Abbey of Burton (then founded by him) where it continued till ye time of H. I., when by Geoffrey, Abbot of Burton, it was first granted in fee farm to¹ Ormus (of whose descendants see more in Bidulf²) for 60s. per ann. and afterward, T. H. II., confirmed to his posterity by Bernard (then Abbot) reserving fealty, homage and 52s. yearly rent. Ormus had issue

Our author might have found earlier information about Darlaston, had the Peniarth MSS. been then collected and available. They contain an interesting grant of land here by King Eadwig, styling himself "King of the Angles and ruler of the whole of Britain," to his faithful thegn Æthelnoth, and attested by his brother Eadgar, Archbishop Oda, and twenty bishops and principal men, A.D. 956. Was Æthelnoth the progenitor of Wulfric Spot? "These are the land boundaries at Deorlvestun (Darlaston): First it leads to Trent, where 'Fullbrook' runs into Trent; then along the brook up stream 'to Fullford'; from the ford to 'Bradford'; from Bradford west along the road (street) to 'wheatcroft'; from the croft to 'Greenhill'; from the hill along the 'slade'

¹ Regist. de Burton pen. Will. Dom. Paget.

² Ex autog. pen. Rici Bidulf. de Bidulf.

Robert, whose daughter and heir Alina, by Eugenulph de Gresley, had ¹Ralph and ¹Robert, who both died without issue, and three daughters ¹Hawisia, Dionysia, and Petronilla, among whom this lordship was divided.¹ No issue were left (?) of Dionysia by *note* Stephen de Wiverston² her husband. Petronilla married Sir Robt. de Suggenhull, kt., and died without issue. ³Hen. de Verdon and Felicia (Hawisia ?) had a third Henry, who died 2 Ed. II., and had issue³ Vivian, who ⁴9 Ed. II., and 5 E. III., was lord of this manor, and left it to his son Sir John Verdon, kt., who had issue two daughters, ³Joan ye wife of John de Whitmore, and Ermen-trude, married to Ralph de Houton. This John Verdon underwent ye Shrievalty of Staffsh., 48 E. III., and 3 Ric. II., and it seems he accounts before his death for ye profits of that office for 22 R. II. ye King sent his writ to ye Sheriff of Staffs. to distrain ye bodies and goods of Ralph de Houton and James de Boghay, heirs to Sir John Verdon, kt., to answer for divers arrears owing to ye king by ye said Sir John, when he was sheriff. ³In 11 Ric.

(i.e., low-lying valley); then it comes to the road (street) at the three landmarks; then along the way to the ditch end; from the ditch straight on to the 'short stone'; from the stone to the well; from the well to 'dread-hollow'; from the hollow back again to Trent."

"Faer" might possibly, I think, mean "sudden," or abrupt hollow, but the above is the rendering of Mr. R. Flower (MSS. Department, British Museum). The charter will be found on p. 135, Vol. III, of the: *Cartularium Saxonicum*.

Wulfric Spot's grant estimates Derlaston at 3 virgates and arable land of 2 ploughs, valued at 30s., which agrees with Domesday Survey, save that ~~27s. 2d.~~ was then the value. For some cause it had sunk to 10s. between ~~A.D. 1066~~ and 1085, when two vassals held it of the abbey; there were 2 villeins, 6 acres of meadow and a wood of 20 acres.

J. H. E.

NOTE.

Richard Fytton (Vol. VI, N.S., p. 100) charged Robert Boughey of Whitmore and Ric. Whalley with fabricating a false deed of gift of Darlaston manor, to John Tyrne, Parson of Biddulph, and another from Thomas Houton (besides 66 acres in Annesley); and with forging another deed, making over all Houton's rights there; and all his muniments, court rolls, etc. (15 Ed. IV.).

¹ Regist. de Burton pen. Will. Dom. Paget.

³ Ex autog. pen. Ed. Mainwaring de Whitmore.

² Regist. de Burton.

⁴ *Nom. Villarum*.

II. partition was made of all his estate ; and all his lands, rents, and services in ye towns and lordships of Buckenhall and Bidulph, with lands in Annesley (near Burton), were allotted to Elizabeth (daughter and heir to ye afore-mentioned Joan), then ye wife of James de Boghay. ¹And Ermentrude and Ralph de Houton had two parts of the manor of Darlaston ; and also lands in Annesley—²which Ralph was ye son of William, who was ye son of another Will., who had lands in Darlaston and Aston (juxta Stone)³ 27 E. III. Ralph and Ermentrude had issue Will. de Houton, Lord of Darlaston, who died 4 H. V., leaving two sons, ⁴Thom. ye elder, and John, an idiot, both under age ; ⁵so that James Dey, who married their sister, procured a grant from John Sudbury, then Abbot of Burton, of ye manor of Darlaston, &c., during ye minority of his nephews.⁶ In 10 H. V. this Thomas, being then at age, was in ye wars in France, as also 5 H. VI., and died not long after, as it seems, without issue ; for 11³ H. VI. Sir Lawrence Fytton, kt., who had married his sister, got into possession of this manor. John de Houton, before mentioned (brother of Thomas and then in ye custody of ye said

While the Fyttons and Rob. Boughey were to be arrested for breaking into R. Whalley's manor house there (15 Ed. IV.), and expelling him forcibly (22 Ed. IV.), Ric. Whalley of Darlaston, was sued for a debt of 1,000 marcs by Hugh Egerton of Wrinehill, and in 21 Ed. IV., Sir T. Fytton was condemned to pay £180 for damages then done to Ric. Whalley.

A deed in "the Stone Priory" Chartulary of Dyonisia de Darlaston, d. of Engenoulph de Gresele, conveys "all her land in *Wulfcestre* (which is called the '*Bāri*') extending from the vill of Darlaston as the boundaries are shown which lie between me, and Henry de Verdun and Robert de Suggenhull to the wood of Titneshovre, &c., to the Priory (*Staff. Hist. Colls.*, Vol. VI, p. 10), and 27 Ed. I., a verdict was given in favour of the Priory against Henry de Verdon for disseisin them of 26 acres of heath here. Henry had claimed it as chief lord of Darlaston ; the Prior proved the vill had been divided between Henry's ancestor, and two coparceners ; and that these two had enfeoffed one of his predecessors in it (*Staff. Hist. Colls.*, Vol. VI, p. 25).

In a terrier of the Burton Abbey lands, dating between A.D. 1100 and 1116, Darlaston was rated at three virgates ; in which there were nine waras, six occupied, and three waste ; and in the former twelve men lived (eleven of whom pay 24s., and the twelfth man holds one for his service), three cottagers,

¹ Ex autogr. pen. Ed. Mainwaring de Whitmore.

² Ex autographis pen. Wm. Jervis, Gent.

Sir Lawrence) 14 H. VI., releasing to him all his right and title thereto. Whereupon he, 22 H. VI., settled it (after his life) upon his son Rich. Fitton and his heirs: but long they enjoyed it not: for 131 H. IV., Richard, ye son of Christopher Walley (by Eliz., eldest sister of Tho. de Houton; and widow of James Dey before mentioned) put in his claim to ye said manor; ¹recovered it, and died seized thereof 3 H. VII., after whose decease¹ John Talbot, gent., as his chosen (cousin ?) and heir, 5 H. VII. got possession here; alledging that Tho., ye pretended son of Ric. Whalley (by Eliz., daughter and heir of Th. Leeke of Kirketon, co. Nott, Esqre.) was a bastard, not being born in lawful wedlock, ¹covenanting with Tho. Field, Abbot of Burton, to pay 100s. for a relief for a knight's fee held there of ye said Abbot; and 104s. due for ye arrears of two years' rent. But ¹Thomas Whalley having 7 H. VII. by a certificate under ye hands and seals of several of ye Nottinghamshire gentry, proved

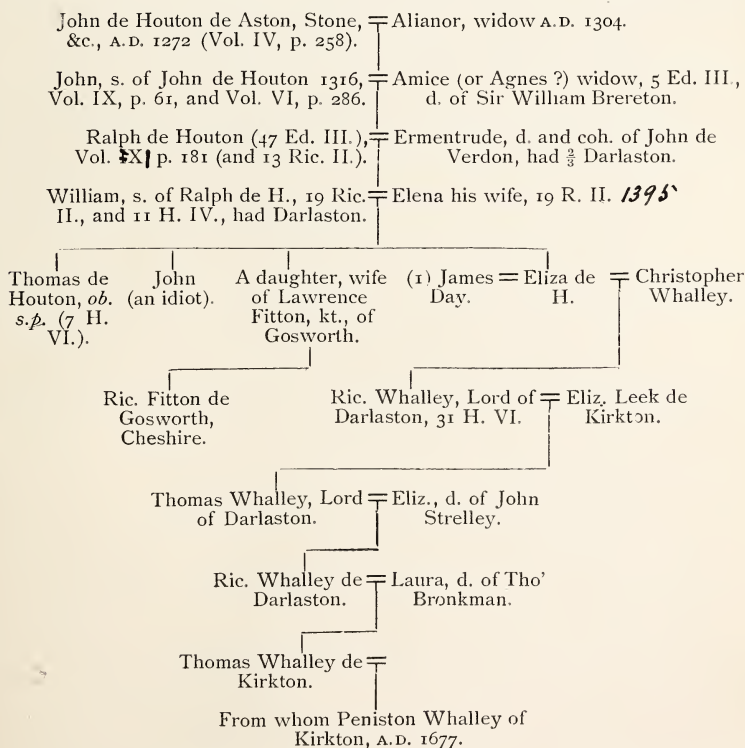
and a smith who keeps the ploughs in order; and a good mill rented at 4s. Darlaston is valued at half a hyde and one virgate (three virgates); and Orm holds it for a 60s. rental.

"To all Christen people, whom these presents shall here or see, Thomas Lord Scales of Nucells gretynge in God everlasting," and forasmuch as it is needful, and meritorie, to bere witness of trouth, especially in such matters as concelyng trouth might be hurt or damage to any person, or persons; wherefore I certify of trouth that in ye yere of our Lorde M^oCCCCXXX^o. Christöre (Christopher) of Whalley and Elizabeth, daughter of William of Hawton, weren weddid togedur in ye parois churche of Geneys, in ye Bishoprick of Avrenches, in Normendie; and there solemly there bans axed, and weddid by the parson of the same churche of Geneys; in the presence of divers Englishmen and of the most part of the same parish, as it appirith be the letter of the same persone to the same Christöre, which is accustomed in that countre in such case to be given. Moreover I certifie of trouth sithen that tyme the same Crystöre and Elizabeth have yssue togedir a son and a doughter; the son called Richard, which Richard I have brought up of a child, and yet at this day is my servent familier. Given at my manor of Middleton, under the seal of mine armes, the 17 day of Jully, the yere of the reign K. Henry VI., 37. (From Darlaston deeds, Hadfield MSS.)

Chetwynd is mistaken in stating that Dionysia de Darlaston had no issue by Stephen de Wiverston; she had a son Henry, who died *s.p.*, and a daughter Felicia, who became the heiress.

¹ Ex autographis pen. Wm. Jervis, gent.

his father's marriage and his own legitimacy, did after 18 H. VII., with ye help of his grandfather Thomas Leek, recover this manor against John, ye son and heir of John Talbot aforesaid, and ye next year leased it out for ye term of twenty-one years to Robt. Collier of Stone, Woolman, and Thurstan Collier, his son. To this Thomas succeeded Ric. Whalley his son and heir¹ (whose posterity do yet continue at Kirketon) who 28 H. VIII. ²sold this manor to James Collier, draper (son of Thurstan) from whence it is come by descent to ²James Collier now Lord of Darlaston, 1679. The fee-farm rent was, with ye Abbey of Burton after its dissolution, granted out of ye Crown to Sir Wm. (afterward Lord) Paget, and ²1655 was by Will. late Lord Paget granted to Will. Jervis, gent., who hath since also purchased ye greater part of ye lordship.



¹ Thorot. Nottingham, p. 129.

² Ex autog. p. Will. Jervis.

Within Darlaston on ye top of a rising ground ye marks of some fortifications are yet visible. The tradition is that here was once ye seat of Wulfere, King of Mercia, which (beside some other authorities) has this to confirm it, that ¹Rob. de Sugghenhull, and Petronilla his wife, gave a messuage and certain lands to ye Priory of Stone, lying within Darlaston, and adjoining to ye hill called "Wulferecestre."² Darlaston is in ye parish of Stone, and hundred of Pirehill.

DARLASTON CHAPEL.

A.D.

1310. Richard Diriday, Rector.
 1323. Ric. de Darlaston, p. Wm. Lord of Darlaston.
 1369. John Carles, presb., p. Agnes, Lady of Darlaston, on death of Ric. de D.
 1370. John Costenought, presb., on resignation of Carles, p. Agnes, Lady of Darlaston.
 1417. William Janneston, capl., p. Thomas de Darlaston.
 1428. Stephen Hickmans, capl., p. King Henry.
 1438. Richard Samet, presb., p. Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, death of H.
 1458. John Robyns, capl. on death of S. p. Humphrey, Earl of Stafford.
 1462. Thomas Hull, presb., p. Thomas, Archbp. of Canterbury for Henry under age, cousin and heir of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham.
 1489. Alexander Harreson (clerc) on resignation of Thos. Hool (*sic*) late rector, p. Edward, Duke of Buckingham.
 c. 1500. George Ruddle, rector.
 1528. Gervase Broke, on death of George Ruddle, late rector, p. Henry, Lord Stafford.

STONE.

Trent having passed Darlaston makes its approach to Stone, anciently memorable for ye death of Wulfade and Rufine, sons of Wulfere, (then Pagan) King of Mercia, who residing with

¹ *Mon. Ang.*, Vol. II, p. 129.

² Leland's *Collect.* Robertus de Sugghenhull, et Petronilla de Dorlaveston, filia (Engenulphi) de Gresele, &c., nos dedisse unam culturam in Dorlaveston, &c. (*Staff. Hist. Colls.*, Vol. VI, p. 9), et totam partem montis, qui vocatur *Wulfcestre*, quæ ad nos pertinet, videlicet totum latus quod jacet versus villam de Dorlaveston, et partem *Castellarie* sicut divisuræ comportant inter nos et H. de Verdun : Idem Vero Canonici totam terram quæ jacet intra castellariam, ad utilitatem suam si voluerint claudere et licenter possunt. This is the modern "Burybank," a Roman work, apparently from the termination,

Dr. n. c. refers to Darlaston
 rather than Stafford

their father at Wulferecestre (mentioned in Darlaston) embraced ye Christian religion and received baptism from ye holy Chadde (who then lived an heremital life in ye neighbouring woods) for which they suffered martyrdom by ye sword of their incensed father, being slain by him in St. Chadde's cell, which place soon after becoming famous for (pretended) miracles, their mother Erminilde (daughter of Egbert, King of Kent, a Christian princess) raised a church there (being assisted therein by Wulfere, now become a convert) to their memory; many devout, diseased, and impotent persons, who resorted thither, bringing and procuring stones for its building. From whence (says my author) it was first called Stanes, or more probably, from an heap of stones raised upon ye place of their burial; an usual custom in those times. This Ermenilde is also said to have founded an house of Black Canons there (others say of Nuns) which continued till ye time of ye Norman invasion, when they were dispossessed by one Enisan de Walton, who came over into England with ye Conqueror, which Enisan not long after in consideration of a palfrey and a coat lined with fur given to him, and 50s., and a palfrey of 20s. to Ernald his son, by Geoffrey de Clinton (a person of great power in that time, being Chamberlain and Treasurer to King Henry I., and founder of ye castle and priory of Kenilworth) did grant ye said house with all its appurtenances, and therewith a ware and half of land lying in Stone, and a cotland; and two cotlands in his manor of Walton (by Stone) together with half of his woods there, to Bernard, Prior of Kenilworth, all which were confirmed by Nicholas ye son of Robert de Stadford, in whose fee it lay; from which time

PRIORS OF STONE.

Ralph Prior (A.D. 1138-47) *v.* deed Vol. II, p. 215.

Roger, Prior (1161) deed Vol. II, p. 254.

Robert, Prior (1193 and previously).

Silvester, Prior (1194) Vol. II, p. 263.

Richard, Prior (*c.* 1197), Stone Chartulary.

Henry, Prior (early H. III.).

Reginald, Prior and Canon of Kenilworth (A.D. 1228, Vol. IV, p. 53, assize roll).

Humphrey, Prior (A.D. 1246) 30 H. III.

Roger, Prior, dict de Wigorn (1266-1279) Pleas 7 Edward I.

it became a Priory of Canons regular of St. Augustine's order though subordinate to Kenilworth till exempted from it, as shall anon be declared.

The principal Benefactors to this Priory were ye family of ye Staffords, whose burying place it continued for many generations; by their gift they also had part of Horton and Gretton, lands in Tresho and Brancote, a mill in Wotton, certain houses in Stafford, and some lands near ye castle, and St. Nicholas church of Madeley (co. Staff.) and of Wolford, and Tysho (co. Warw.), in which last place they had also three yard-land, and a mill. The Pantulfs gave them lands in Cublesdon and ye tithes there. From Robert de Suggenhull and Petronilla his wife, they had a messuage in Darlaston; Adeline de Beauchamp, widow of William Malbanc, granted them ten acres of land in Little Sandon. They had Frodeswall given them by Nic. de Mulewich, and Stallington by Nich. Malvoisin. Nich. fil Nigelli de Langford, and Margaret his wife, gave them ye Hermitage of Calwich, and the church of Adalacheston (vulgo "Elaston") adjoining to it. Will. Giffard, and Roger his brother, granted them lands in Hardwick, and Walter de Caverswall gave them a moiety of ye church of Stokes. Severall other Benefactors they had, of which I shall take notice hereafter.

Being thus enriched with plentiful possessions and protected by ye power of their great patrons ye Staffords, they began to slack of their obedience to those at Kenilworth, first disputing their jurisdiction in ye time of King H. III. when ye differences

John Tiney, Prior (1292), Pleas 21 Ed. I., A.D. 1293.

Thomas de Mulwich (A.D. 1296 and 1305) Pleas.

John Attelberge (A.D. 1308).

Walter de Podmore (1349-1362), Pleas, &c.

¹Giles (?) Stone Chartulary.

William Madeley (A.D. 1385.)

²Ralph de Stamford (A.D. 1402) on death of Madeley.

Thomas Holegrave (A.D. 1423-1439) resignation of Stamford.

¹ The correct date for Prior Giles is uncertain.

² In 2 H. V., Vol. XVII, p. 26, surrendered and produced a pardon, as accessory to the death of Ralph Page, killed by Roger, brother of Hugh, Erdeswyk, and Vol. XV, p. 126, for disseising Petronilla, kinswoman of Sir Peter de Careswelle, kt., of 13s. 4d. rent in Walton.

growing high betwixt them, Roger de Mewland, then Bp. of Cov. and Lichf., interposed, and by consent of both parties did then decree that from thenceforth the Prior of Stone might receive Canons to that habit and profession, and freely dispose of everything, both spiritual and temporal, appertaining to them, without the allowance of ye Prior of Kenilworth, and that ye said Prior of Stone and every of the Canons there serving God, with their successors, should be free and exempt from any future subjection to ye Prior and convent of Kenilworth for ever, except in these particulars, viz., that the Prior of Kenilworth for ye time being ought once every year to visit ye said Priory of Stone, with ten horses, staying only two days, and performing his office here, as of custom, not removing any canon of that house, nor sending any canon to the house of Stone there to continue, and when ye Priory of Stone should happen to be void, two of ye Canons of Kenilworth, together with those of Stone, to be at ye election. That such election be made by licence first required of ye Prior of Kenilworth, in case he be within the kingdom, or of his substitute, if he were absent, and with(in?) eight days following ye two canons of Kenilworth to repair thither, to see that all things be carried uprightly, at ye said election; but if they come not within that time, ye Canons of Stone to proceed without them, and, moreover, that during that vacancy, the Prior and Convent of Kenilworth, as Patron, should have ye custody thereof by one of their Canons, who till ye new Prior were elected, was to have fitting diet there, (not) meddling with any of ye goods at Stone, movable or immovable. It was likewise then decreed that when the Priory of Kenilworth should happen to be void, the Prior of Stone, in case

Thomas Wyse (A.D. 1439-1481), p. 130, Vol. VI.

Thomas Westhough (*temp.* H. VI.).

Thomas Fort (A.D. 1493), Bp. of Achonry.

William Duddesbury (*ob.* A.D. 1506).

Richard Dodicôte (A.D. 1506) on death of Wm. D.

William Smith (A.D. 1529-1536).

There was no manor of Stone in 1086: it was a parcel of dedicated ground containing a church; possibly a hermitage and a nunnery. The Canons had been dispersed during the Danish war; but Tanner notices "that some few nuns were apparently in possession of the place; survivors at the date of the Conquest of a former nunnery." The endowments of Stone were never

he had been a canon of Kenilworth, should be present at ye election of ye new Prior of Kenilworth, taking his place in ye Chapter-house and Quire, as his predecessors had done. And that all such charters of Kenilworth, as might be of use to ye canons of Stone, should be transcribed, and those transcripts attested with ye seals of ye said Bishop, and Prior of Kenilworth, and upon necessary occasion the originals to be delivered to ye Prior of Stone, or his certain attourney, for the defence of that house, and prosecution of their rights. Which decree bears date on the day of the Translation of St. Thomas ye martyr, 1260 (44 H. III.). But some differences yet continuing betwixt them concerning the lands which they of Stone held; they came A.D. 1291 (21 Ed. I.) to this final agreement. That they of Kenilworth should release unto those of Stone, and their successors, their total interest (in ye said house of Stone, and the particular lands and churches thereunto appertaining, all which are mentioned therein) saving to those of Kenilworth, their right of Patronage aforesaid and ye yearly rent of twelve marks and a half sterling, which by their public instrument the Canons of Stone were bound to pay to Kenilworth (which agreement and releases were confirmed by King Ed. III., Aug. 16, in the tenth year of his reign).

About this time, viz., 21 Ed. III., the Prior of Stone claimed here a Court-Leet and Free Warren, before John de Berwick and the rest of ye justices itinerant, together with a market every Tuesday, and a Fair yearly, to continue three days, beginning on ye eve of St. James ye Apostle; all which were allowed.

As to ye annual revenues of this Priory they were by ye survey taken 26 H. VIII., valued but at 119*li*. 14*s*. 11*d*., whereupon it was by ye Act of Parliament for suppressing all monasteries

large; and the want of means pressed heavily on the Priory, in spite of their connection with the great house of Stafford. Corrodies were a burden not to be avoided: witness an attempt in 22 Ed. I. (Vol. VI, p. 293) to free themselves from the claim of Wm. s. of Robt. de Cotes, of a daily allowance of a loaf of bread, a gallon of beer, a potage, and mess of food (?) with a robe valued at a marc yearly; besides hay and a bushel of oats for three nights; with a corrody besides for a groom; four cart-loads of wood yearly, and two candles of tallow every night between Nov. 2nd and Feb. 2nd. The Priory

under 200*li.* per ann. dissolved 27 H. VIII., and falling to ye Crown continued there till April 15, 30 H. VIII., when ye King granted ye site of ye Priory, with part of ye lands thereto belonging to Will Crompton, citizen and mercer of London, to be held by ye service of ye fortieth part of a kt.'s fee and 1*li.* 10*s.* 10*d.* of yearly rent, which lands still remain in his posterity, being now possest by Will Crompton, Esqre. The Manor of Stone (formerly belonging to ye Priory) was 35 H. VIII., purchased out of ye Crown by James Collier (of Darlaston), draper, whose grandson James Collier, by his deed bearing date March 26, 1572 39 Eliz., sold his Manors of Stone and Darlaston to Robert Needham of Shavington (co. Salop), Esqre. (his father-in-law), of whom they were repurchased 42 Eliz. by Francis Collier, his son and heir, which Francis, dying not many years since, hath left ye Royalty (but little else) to his grandson, James Collier, of Darlaston, gent., now Lord of this Manor, 1680.

The tythes of this great Parish anciently appropriated by Roger Northburgh, Bp. of Lichf., T. Ed. III., to ye Priory, fell to ye Crown upon its dissolution, and remained there till Q. Eliz., by her letters patent, bearing date Aug. 11, in ye twenty-fourth year of her reign, granted all ye corn tythes to Sir Christopher Hatton, kt., in fee farm, paying yearly ye sum of 19*li.* 0*s.* 8*d.* (ye value they were rated at (being) 26*li.* 14*s.* 8*d.*), who ye next day passed them away to John Stanley, and Anthony Rotsey, gent., from whom (after no less than ten alienations) they came by purchase 17 C. II. to James Green of Stafford, and Will Jervis of Tittensour, gent., who sold ye greatest part of them in parcels (as shall be declared in ye several hamlets to which they belonged) and conveyed those of Stone 20 C. II. to Henry Haytrell, who hath since disposed of them to Geo. Thompson. The Rectory and remaining tythes were 16 Jac. granted by ye

was forced to pay 30*s.* damages. Six years before a similar claim from Tho. de Melewych had to be compromised at the cost of 18 marcs : also the Prior was in debt to Maffeo Spinelli, and had to find another 30 marcs. Their subjection to Kenilworth must have added to these charges ; but especially by their own plea for the appropriation of Madeley church ; "The heavy burden of hospitality to daily guests of all ranks being situated by the King's highway." The Priory Church fell Dec. 30, A.D. 1749. Some part of the monastic buildings remain in the narrow lane called Abbey St. ; an arch, part of a crypt

King to Sir Rob. Wright, kt., and Ric. Wright, gent. (his brother) ye annual rent of 29*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* (at which they were valued at ye dissolution) being reserved; which Richard survived his brother, and was father to Charles Wright, whose second son, Richard, is now possest of them, 1680. The parish of Stone contains Stone, Aston, and Burston, Stoke, Stallington, Sareley, Fulford, Hilderston, Normancote, Tittensour and Beech, Darlaston, Kibleston, Maiford town and farm, Oldton, Cotwalton, Maddershall, Berry Hill, Spott, Knenhall and Woodhouses.

and other portions in the grounds of the old Rectory, near St. Michael's church (z. Directory). The Duke of Sutherland, Earl Granville, the Fitzherbert, Parker-Jervis, Pilkington, Smith-Child, and Meakin, families, with R. P. Copeland, Lord Northesk, and R. Kenerdine, Esqre., were recently the chief landowners.

EARLHIDE, VULGO YARLETT.

This place, containing a hyde of land, might probably take its name from some Saxon Earl, that was possest of it before ye Conquest; but at ye general survey one Robert held it of Roger

YARLETT.

"Domesday" records land for six plough teams here; (1086) two ox teams in the demesne and two serfs, while four villeins, and four boors, had one team, five acres of meadow, the value £1 10*s.* The over-lordship soon passed to the de Laci's, who held many manors of Earl Roger—probably on Robert de Belesme's rebellion and forfeiture: under de Lacy, it was held by the de Baskervilles, who may have been descendants, very possibly, of the Domesday tenant Robert. In A.D. 1164 it is entered (Vol. I, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, p. 50) as the "grey¹ monks manor," who owed a fine for erecting a mill in the royal forest; but no steps were to be taken for its recovery until the king's return from abroad. In 1169–70, this fine was paid; the confirmation by Hugh de Lasci (*sic*) 2nd baron of the name, of Robert de Baskerville's grant to Cumbermere Abbey of this manor, with half the villis of Aston, Enneston and Baginhold, together with the waste of Longe-

¹ *I.e.*, of the Order of Savigni, founded by Vitalis in the forest of Savigni, c. 1105. They followed St. Benedict's rules chiefly, and wore a grey habit; c. 1150, they were united to the Cistercians.

de Montgomery. It was anciently a village, but hath been long depopulated by ye monks of Combermere (to whom it was given about ye time of K. H. II. by Robert de Baskerville with ye consent of Walter, his brother, who turned it into a Grange). After* their dissolution it was 35 H. VIII. granted by ye King

more, is given below ; besides an "Inspeximus" of that of Henry II. by King Ed. I. The suit of A.D. 1221-3 (Vol. IV, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, p. 26) brought by Walter (2) de Baskerville against Fromond de Tareaton to compel payment of the rent, by which he held his tenement in Erlide, gives us the Abbot's testimony, that the land belonged to the Abbey by gift of Walter de Baskerville, father of the Walter now suing, at a rent of 40s., which rent Walter de Baskerville had given to Fromond for a sparrowhawk yearly, valued at 2s. This was the acknowledgment. Fromond had never paid ; the Abbot is to answer for it, deducting the amount from his 40s. rent. Subsequently, Randle, Fromond's son, sold the 40s. rent for 36 marcs to Cumbermere, the surrender is witnessed by James de Audley and sealed with this coat, "2 lyons passant impaled with barry of 6."

Yarlett had passed, it seems, into the de Verdon's hands in 7 Ed. I. (*i.e.*, the overlordship). For the pleas, Vol. VII, p. 93, shew Henry de Verdon suing the Abbot for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides here, and in 21 Ed. I., p. 240, Henry de Verdon and Philip de Braal again sued the Abbot for this manor. For 100 marks they consent to surrender their claim. In Pope Nicholas' Taxation, Yarlett contains *four carucates*, each valued at 15s.

In 5 Ed. II. (A.D. 1312) the Abbot was sued by Robert Selyman of Stafford, to carry out an agreement for a toft and fifty acres here, but the Sheriff of Staffordshire returns that the Abbot held nothing in his bailiwick (nothing that would enable the summons to issue? though this seems unaccountable, as the Abbey held Yarlett). It should have been noticed that c. 1189 (?) Alice Beauchamp, who had married a Beauchamp or resumed her maiden name after the death of William, last baron of Wich Malbanc (which William had inherited Great Sandon from his grandfather, Hugh, Earl of Chester's grantee) gave the toll for grinding all their corn from Yarlett free at her mill of Sandon (*v.* deed) for the building of their church (their church at Sandon or Cumbermere.) (?) * More strictly speaking (*v.* Fines, Vol. XI, p. 282) 33 H. VIII., George Cotton, and Mary his wife, to whom Cumbermere passed at the dissolution ; conveyed Yarlett to James Collyer, though by the King's precept, the manor is described as *Yerled Graunge*, with a messuage, 300 acres of land, 200 pasture, 40 wood, and 24s. rent, here, and in Whytgrave, Aston (N. Stone), Enston and Great Sandon for £120. The Fine of 8 Eliz. to Thomas Venables, arm., Henry Mainwaring and others, from Robert Colyer, arm., of the manors of Darleston, Stone, Yerlydclaye or Yarlett, and Hilderston, for £1,450, is not noticed by Chetwynd ; probably it was only to be re-entailed on the Colliers. John de Gray is returned in the *Nomina Villarum* feodary as Lord of Erlide, when he

to James Collier of Stone, Draper, whose grandson, James, sold it to Christopher Collier, his younger brother, from whom it descended to Christopher Collier, who, dying 1680 unmarried, gave it to Thomas Minshull of Yardswick, co. Cestr., Esqre., ye present owner of it.

was really only tenant of it under the Abbot of Combermere. In 17 James I., Sir Peter Leighe and Edward Collyer yielded all right in Yarlet manor, including 1 messuage, 2 tofts, 1 mill, 1 dovecote, 2 gardens, 200 acres of land, 40 of meadow, 1,000 of pasture, 30 of wood, 30 of heath, 20 of moor, 10 of rushes, 20 of marsh, and 23s. 10d. rent, in Yerlett, Aston, Enston and Sandon to Thomas Broughton and his heirs (Vol. VII, N.S., p. 208).

Yarlett Hall is occupied as a school. The area of the present parish (formerly it was "extra-parochial") is 390 acres, and is the property of George H. Tunncliffe, Esqre., of Whitgreave.

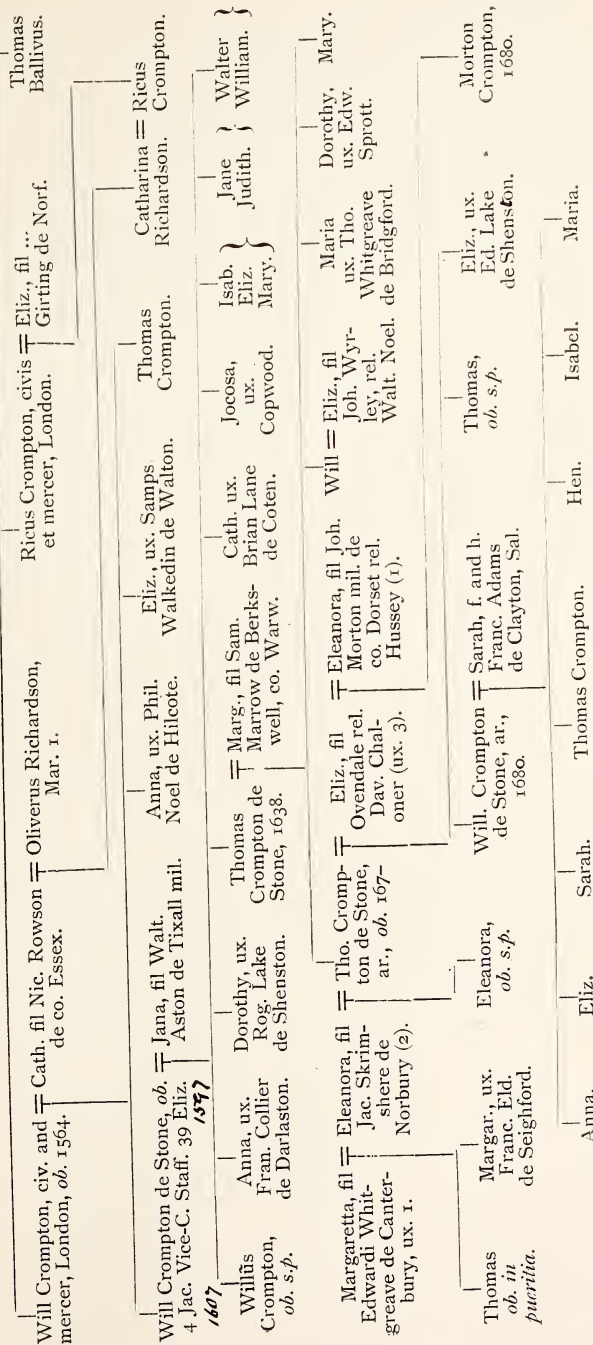
Noverit universitas vestra quod Ego Hugo de Lacy do et concedo &c. manerium quod vocatur Erlide, juxta Stafford, et medietatem ville de Aston, et medietatem ville de Eneston, et medietatem ville de Baginhold, cum toto vasto quod vocatur Longemore, cum omnibus libertatibus, &c. Deo et Scte. Marie et monachis de Cumbermara in puram et p. elemosinam libere &c. ab omni servitio seculari, sicut Robertus de Baskerville eandem terram eis donavit & H.T. Joh^e de Evereux, Robto de Baskerville, Walt. de Evereux, Rico Talboth, Rog' de Mineres, Wills de Mineres, Reg' de Mineres &c.

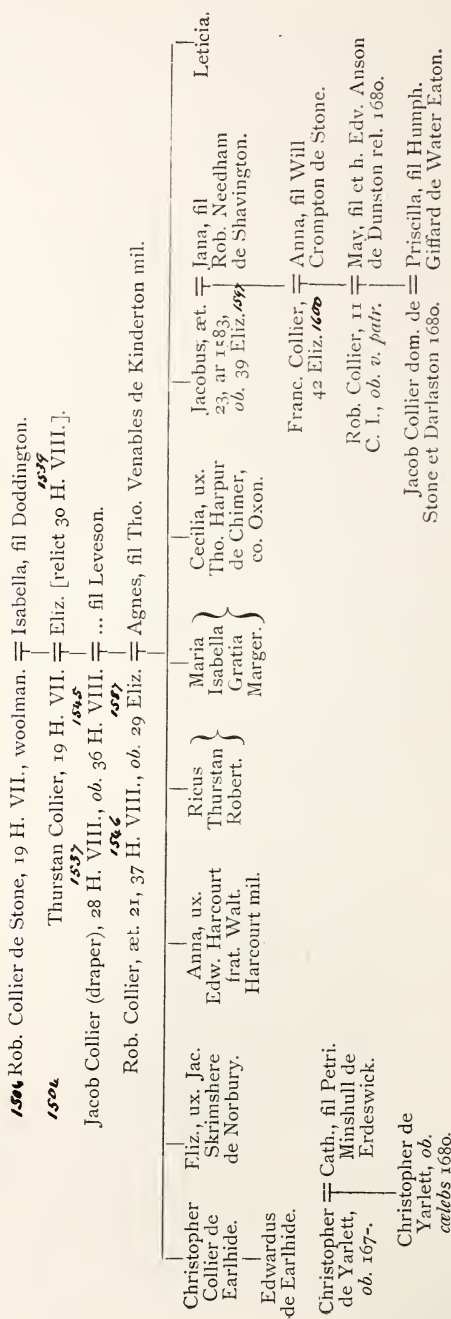
Edw. D. G. Rex Angl, &c., Arch^eps &c. salutem "Inspeximus cartam Henrici quondam Regis Angl. et progenitoris nostri, similiter factam in hæc verba. "Henricus Rex Angl' Dux Aquitanie, et Comes Andigavie," Inspeximus cartam Roberti de Baskerville, quam fecit Deo et S. Marie, et Sctō Michaeli de Combermere in hæc verba." In nomine S. et Individue, Trinitatis &c. Ego Robertus de Baskerville do et concedo, assensu et auxilio Walteri fratris mei, et om' amicorum meorum. Deo et S. M., et Scto Michaeli et Abbati de Combermere pro salute anime mee, et patris mei et matris mee et om' antecessorum, &c. totum manerium juxta Stafford quod vocatur Erlida, &c. &c. (ut supra).

Alda de Bello Campo concedo Deo et S. Mariæ et monachis de Combermera ad edificationem ecclesie suæ¹, in puram et p. elemosynam pro salute animæ meæ, et pro animâ patris mei, Wm̃i Malbanc et Hugonis Malbanc tolnetum totius bladi sui de Herlida quod molerint ad molendinum meum de Sandona.

¹ Their church at Sandon (?).

Johēs Crompton Ballivus de Stafford, 15 H. VIII.





WALTON.

Walton was ye Freehold of Achill *temp.* R. Ed., but ye Conqueror gave it to one Enisan, who came with him into England, and of whom mention hath been made in Stone. By ye General Survey it was rated at three hides, and valued at 60s., being then held by Ernald son of Enisan, of Robert de Stadford.

WALTON.

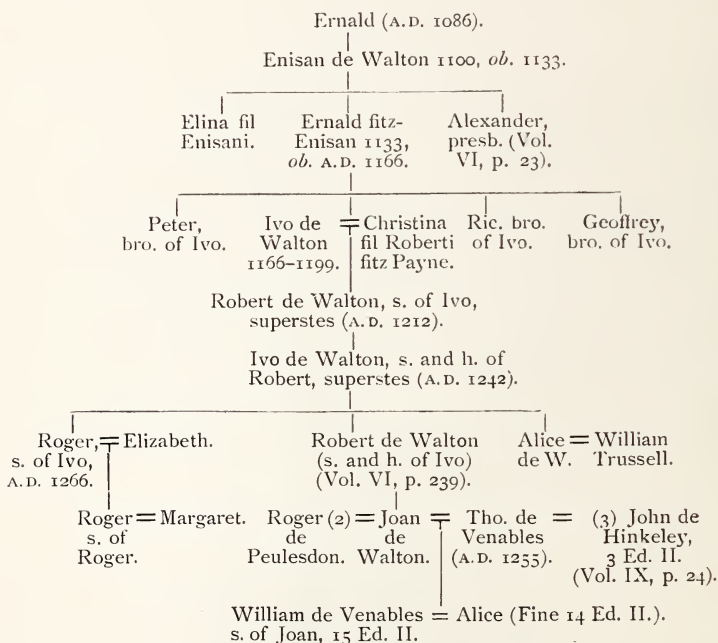
No evidence has yet appeared to support Eyton's suggestion that "Walton was once a 'Roman' station," but W. Chetwynd never mentions "the tradition, handed down in the rhyming chronicle of Stone" (*v. Monasticon*, and Vol. VI, p. 1), and confirmed, General Wrottesley observes, by the fine laid on Ernald fitz Enisan in the Pipe roll of 31 H. I., that the Priory was founded to expiate Ernald's murder of two nuns and a priest at St. Wulfade's Hermitage. Wulphere, King of Mercia, "certainly built the original Hermitage to atone for murdering Wulfade and Ruffin, his sons; but Ernald's crime was committed after Stone Church had been purchased from Enisan, and given to Kenilworth, and was expiated by a fine to the Crown imposed by Clinton, the Justiciar" (Eyton, Vol. II, p. 200). Some confusion may have arisen between these murders, so widely separated in time, but General Wrottesley attaches more weight to the tradition, suggesting "that Geoffrey de Clinton, Henry I.'s powerful minister, had taken advantage of Ernald's crime to extract from Enisan, his father, land at Walton and Stone for his own Priory of Kenilworth. The comparatively small amount of the fine, only ten marcs, as against Liulph de Audeley's of 200 marcs, confirming this view" (Vol. VI, p. 2).

The Survey (A.D. 1086) states that Walton contains three hides, arable land for six plough teams. In the demesne 1 plough team, 7 villeins, 2 bordars and 5 serfs, with the priest, having 4 teams; there was a wood of 20 acres, 20 acres of meadow, and it was valued at 60s. Achil, a free man, held it T.R.E., and gave one ploughland to his sister. This last unusual form of notice may possibly connect Achil's grant to his sister with the Stone Nunnery, St. Wulfade's of Stone having been within Walton Manor.

The *Liber Niger*, A.D. 1166, returns Ivo fitz Ernald as holding one and a third kt.'s fees here, of Rob. de Stafford, one in his own demesne being Walton, and part of Stone; and one-third, also in Stone, being held of him by Eitrop de Aston (Vol. I, p. 178). In 3 Ed. I., A.D. 1275, Roger, son of Jordan de Pulesdon, grants to Roger de Pulesdon, and Joan, his wife, the daughter, not as Chetwynd says of Gilbert de Aston, but of Robert de Walton, three carucates of land, and 22½ marcs of rent in Aston, Burston, Stoke, and Walton, Levedale, Chatwelle, and Barton. A plea of 21 Ed. I.

In ye time of H. III., Ivo de Walton held a kt.'s fee here of ye baron of Stafford. 19 Ed. I., Tho. de Venables was possest of divers lands here by marrying Joan, ye daughter and heir of Gilbert de Aston; and 24 Ed. I. Roger de Walton and Rog. de

(Vol. VI, p. 237) gives Joan de Walton's descent from Rob. de Walton (Ric. I.), who was the son of the Ivo de Walton of A.D. 1166 (*z.* Stone Chartulary.)



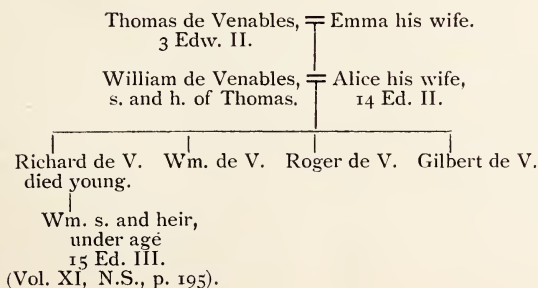
"Through her second marriage, Roger de Peulesdon is named joint lord of Walton in Kirby's Quest; but Joan's issue by Tho. de Venables eventually succeeded to Walton" (Vol. VI, p. 25, note). Roger de Walton is joint lord with de Peulesdon, holding two-thirds fee of Roes Trussell, and she of Nich. de Stafford. A fine, of 37 H. III., had settled Walton Manor on Ivo de Walton for life; then to Roger de Walton, to be held by him of William Trussell, and if Roger die *s.p.* to revert to Alice, his sister, and her heirs by Wm. Trussell, and Roger did homage in Wm. Trussell's court. In 1302 it was disputed, by Roger de Aston, whether Roger de Walton had held a messuage, two carucates, and ten marcs rent there by a quarter kt.'s fee of Wm. Trussell. Roger and Joan having allowed certain lands in Walton, Stanes, Stoke, and Aston, to belong to the Priory (fine, 21 Ed. I.), the prior agrees to find a canon to perform daily mass at the "altar of the Holy

Puylesdon were certified to hold two parts of a knight's fee here of Roese Trussell (of Cublesdon), who held it of ye Staffords, Tho. Venables before-mentioned had issue William, who 9 Ed. II. was returned lord of this place.

Cross" for the souls of Roger and Joan, and for the soul of her former husband Tho. de Venables.

Judging by the dates, Geoffrey de Walton, who was active in A.D. 1266, and married Petronilla, d. of Rob. de Aston, son of Rob fitz Payne, A.D. 1236, must have been the son of Geoffrey, brother of Ivo (?). In A.D. 1332 Wm. de Venables entails a moiety of this manor on himself for life; remainder to Ric. de V., and his issue; failing them to Wm. de V., brother of Ric., and his male issue; in default to Roger, brother of Wm., etc.; and then to Gilbert, brother of Roger, and his issue (Vol. II, p. 132). Ten years later he and Richard, his son, were dead—since Ralph de Stafford is suing John Trussell of Cublesdon, kt., and others, for abducting William, s. and h. of Richard de Venables, now under age, whose marriage he claimed. A previous entry of 14 Ed. II. estimates the property of Wm. de Venables and Alice, his wife, in Walton, Aston, Willanescroft, and Burston, at 29 messuages, 2 mills, 3 carucates, 2 virgates, 37 bovates, and 12 acres of land, 18 of meadow, and 73 of wood; and in 19 Ed. II. Wm. de V. sued Roger le Mareschal for waste and damage in Walton manor, which he had given him for life, by selling marl, and pulling down a hall, worth £40, three chambers worth £10, a kitchen worth £5, six granges worth £3 each, besides a sheep-fold, and several trees, claiming £100 for damages.

In the Venables descent Chetwynd seems to have been misled, for want of evidence from Fine and Plea Rolls.



The whole tenure of Walton, Stoke, and Aston is intricate from inter-marriages; and from landowners in early days being called now after one of these places, now after another, according as their various holdings are concerned,

ASTON AND STOKE.

In 20 Conq. Cadie held three parts of a hide in Aston and Stoke of Rob. de Stadford, containing eight carucates of land ; with woods a furlong in length and breadth, and as much meadowing ; all valued at 70s. In ye time of King John Rob. de Baskervyle gave half ye town of Aston to ye Abbot and Convent of Cumbermere (co. Cestr.), who not long after granted a part of it to Geoffrey de Aston, ye son of Geoffrey de Walton, and to Gilbert and John his sons.

This Gilbert was seized of divers other lands in Aston and Walton, which he gave in marriage with Joan his daughter 19 Ed. I. to Tho. Venables, son of Ric. Venables, younger son to Sir William Venables, kt., Baron Kinderton, whose posterity held lands here, by ye name of ye manor of Aston, till 1 Ric. II., when Thomas Venables dying without issue male, Robert de Wyrall, who had married Agnes his daughter, passed ye third part of ye manor of Aston, with several lands in Hilderston, Fulford and Sareley (which were of Agnes' inheritance), to John de Radenhall and others, who (as I take it) conveyed them not long after to John Hinkley of Stoke, Robert de Wyrall and Agnes 21 R. II. quitting to ye said John all their right and title thereto.

The other half of Aston was in H. III. possest by Robt. ye son of Gilbert le Marischall, all whose posterity (having all ye name of Robert) remained here till 10 H. VI., when Robt. le Marischall and Will. Lee, Esqre., were certified to hold a kt.'s fee here jointly of ye Barony of Stafford, which Will. soon after came to ye possession of all Marischall's part (I think) by purchase ; and left it to Sir James Lee, kt., his son and heir, who had issue an only daughter, wife to Sir Humphrey, and mother to Sir John Stanley of Pipe, kts. Sir John had issue Eliz.

ASTON.

In Aston and Stoke, coupled together by the Survey Commissioners, R. de Stafford had three-quarters of a hide ; six theigns held it, and were free men ; there was arable for eight plough teams ; in the demesne, two

(married to Sir John Hercy of ye Grove, co. Nott., kt.) who died without issue, and Isabel, ye wife of Walter Moile of Kent, by whom she had Mary, an only daughter, who brought all her great possessions to her husband Erasmus Heveningham (a younger brother of ye ancient family of ye Heveninghams of Suffolk) by whom he had issue Christopher Heveningham, Esqre., who died 16 Eliz., being then seized of ye manors of Aston, Pipe and Cliston, ye Advowson of ye church of Cliston, with divers lands and messuages in Stoke, Burston, Hilderston, Sandon, Hardwick, Hanton, Harlaston, Hamerwick, Woodhouses, Wiggington, Hopwais and Coton, and several burgages in Lichfield and Tamworth (all of his mother's inheritance); leaving Walter his son and heir, then 11 years old, who was afterward knighted by King James, and had issue Nicholas, father to Walter Heveningham, Esqre., now living and lord of this manor, 1680. The corn tythes of Aston (except Mr. Heveningham's Demesnes) were 21 Ch. II. granted by James Green and Will. Jervis, gent., to Sampson Webb and Will. Shelley in fee. The greatest part of Stoke was 10 E. I. in ye hand of John de Hinkley, all whose successors here had ye Christian name of John. 7 and 21 Ed. III. Sir John Hinkley, kt., was Lord of Stoke. He bare for his arms "Gules a chevron engr. argent; and had issue John, who was esquire to Hugh Earl of Stafford, and attended him in his pilgrimage to ye Holy land; from whence returning ye said Earl died at Rhodes 26 September, 9 R. II. John Hinkley bringing home his heart, and bones, which were with great solemnity interred in ye Priory of Stone among his ancestors.

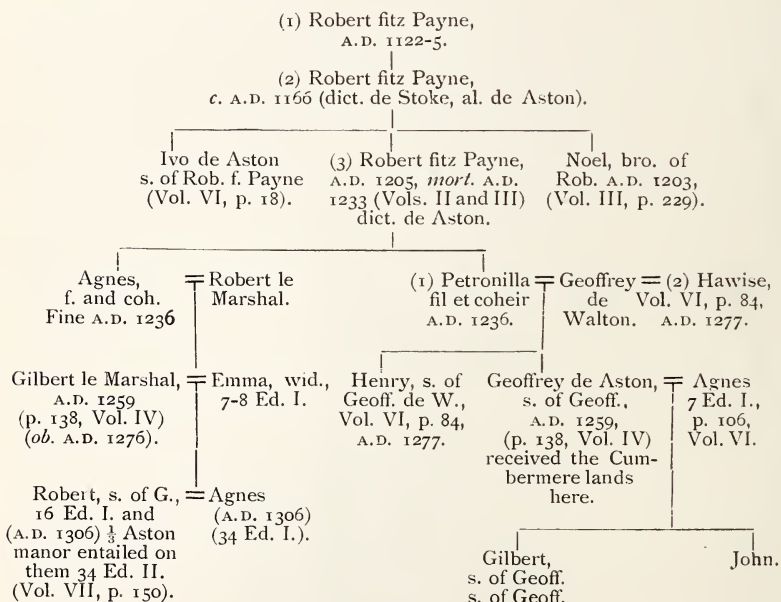
This John purchased those lands that were Thomas Venables in Aston; and paid 40*l.* as an aid for making Ralph, eldest son to ye Lord Stafford, a knight; for two knights' fees held of him here and at Aston. In ye 2 H. VI. Will. Lee purchased this lordship of John Hinkley (Margaret, his widow, 11 H. VI. quitting all her claim and title thereto) and from him it is come by descent to Walter Heveningham, Esqre. The Priory of Stone

teams, while seven villeins and four bordars, with one serf, had five teams, a wood of 20 acres, and 20 acres of meadow, yearly value £3 10*s.* Cadio holds it of Robert de Stafford. *Liber Niger* (Vol. I, p. 173) names Robert fitz Payne as holding two kt.s' fees, one in his demesne of Aston and part of

had formerly lands here, which, since ye dissolution, have been purchased, and are now enjoyed by several inferior freeholders.

The corn tythes of Stoke were 20 C. II. sold by James Green and Will. Jervis to Francis Bagshaw, Esqre. (in trust for Walter Heveningham, Esqre.).

Stoke ; half a fee by Nicholas de Stoke in Tittensor and part of Stoke ; and the other half fee in Burston by Nicholas de Burston. This Robert's father (Eyton shows), another Rob. fitz Payne, occurs in A.D. 1122-5, while his successor occurs in A.D. 1205.



Part of Aston was held, however, by Cumbermere Abbey from the Baskervilles ; and Vol. IV, p. 192, the abbot is called to warranty, but in the *Testa de Nevill* the Prior of Stone and Robert Marischall hold two knights' fees in Aston, Burston and Stone of the Stafford barony, the abbey having parted with its Aston lands to Geof. de Aston (s. of Geoff. de Walton) and to his sons, Gilbert and John.

In 1264, Gilbert le Mareschal and Geoffrey de Aston had been in arms against K. H. III.

30 Ed. I., Vol. VII, p. 126, the landowners here were Alianor, John de Houton's widow, and John, her son, Wm. de Mere, Joan, widow of Roger de

Peulesdon, the Abbot of Cumbermere, Rob. le Mareschal, Gilbert de Aston, Roger de Verdun of Darlaston, the Prior of Stone, and John Geoffrey of Aston.

A fine of 1272 (Vol. IV, p. 258) shows John de Houton and Alianor securing to themselves and their heirs, some holding in Aston. The Stone Chartulary (Vol. VI, p. 18) mentions the King's order being sent to the clerical and lay authorities of the neighbourhood, stating that whereas the old dispute between the Prior of Stone and Robert de Aston (otherwise Robert fitz Payne de Stoke) was to be settled in the King's presence, and that of his Council, at Stone, in the chapel at Burston, K. Henry II.'s letters to the Prior of Stone were produced by R. de Aston, taking the case into the King's court. The Prior therefore is to desist from making it an Ecclesiastical suit, and fined ten pounds.

BURSTON.

This small place is not named in Domesday Book, but may probably be that virgate of land which Cadie, before mentioned, held of Robert de Stadford in Little Sandon (it being still held of that barony, though all ye rest of Sandon lie within ye Duchy of Lancaster) and was then rated at four carucates of land and 14 acres of meadow at 10s. In ye time of Ed. I. it was divided between ye Hinkleys (of Stoke) and ye Mareschalls (of Aston) and came, with ye rest of their lands to ye possession of Sir James Lee, kt., and from him by descent to Walter Heveningham, Esqre.

BURSTON.

General Wrottesley shows under the fees held by Rob. fitz-Payne, of the Stafford barony, $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee held by Nicholas de Werleston (*i.e.*, Berleston, modern Burston) A.D. 1166 (Vol. I, p. 173, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*). The Fitz-Paynes, as previously shown, ended in two coheiresses, Agnes and Petronilla; the former of whom carried her interest in the mesne tenure to Robert de Mareschal. The *Testa de Nevill* names the Prior of Stone, and Robert le Mareschal as holding two knights' fees, in Aston, Burweston and Stanes. The Pipe roll of A.D. 1192-3 (5 R. I.) names Nicholas de Buregeston, who essoins as a knight in A.D. 1212; Robert de Burgston, the representative of Nicholas as under-tenant of Rob. fitz Payne, at Burston, attests a deed of Cecily la Waite between 1224-7 (Vol. III, p. 231). In 1256 (Vol. IV, p. 248) one Emma, thrice married, sued Rob. le Marescall for half virgate here, with $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate and 10 acres in Aston, as her dower from her second husband, Robt. de Walton: while in 1274, Julia, Robert de Burston's daughter, and granddaughter of Nicholas, is suing Robert de Kingslegh, and Alice, his wife;

There was anciently a chapel in this Burweston, said to be built on ye place where Rufinus, younger son to King Wulfere (flying from his father's fury) was found and suffered martyrdom, upon which account it was much visited by devout pilgrims in former ages, but in this last hath been demolished. The tyth Corn was first purchased out of ye crown 2 Eliz. by John Erdeswick, gent., and descended to his——Sampson Erdeswick of Hartley Green, now living, who about 20 years since sold them o ye several occupants.

Robert de Bevill and Alienor, his wife ; Peter, s. of Seman and Margaret, his wife ; Robert de Bures and Sibilla, his wife ; Thomas de Arderne and Yseult, his wife ; and Roger de Hales, for a messuage and half virgate here—the marriages show the position of the family. The Eutrop, s. of Eudo de Burchestone, witness to an early deed of Wm. Malbanc (p. 24, Stone Chartulary) must be identical with the Eutrop de Eston, who held one-third fee under Ivo fitz Ernald in *Liber Niger* (p. 178, Vol. I).

Kirby's Quest gives Roger de Peulesdon, Robt. Marshall and Gilbert de Aston, as holding one knight's fee in Aston and Burceston : a fine of 3 Eliz. (Vol. XIII, p. 214) writes Burston aliter Burrow-Weston, while Aston, also part of the same fine, is, of course, East-town.

SANDON.

Trent, following his course, next enters Sandon, a large manor,¹ containing the hamlets of Great and Little Sandon, Herdwick, Smalrise, Draycotte, Legh, Newton, and Creswall.² 20 Conq. it was in the King's hands, but presently after it seems

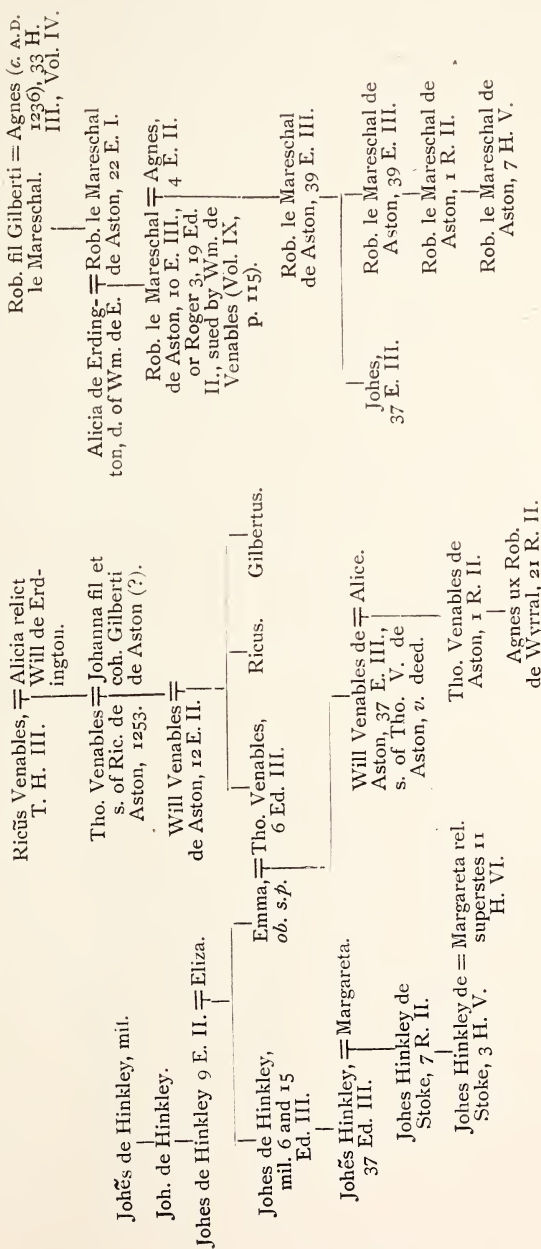
SANDON.

Formerly part of the Mercian Earldom, and the property of Earl Algar, Sandon in 1086 was chiefly in the King's hands ; for Chetwynd has overlooked the second manor, afterwards known as "Little Sandon" ; only mentioning the first, which was estimated at one hide ; with arable land for 15 plough teams ; in the demesne were 3 (apparently) ; and 18 villeins, with 8 bordars had 8 teams ; there were 8 acres of meadow, and 720 of wood : T.R.E. it was valued at 100s., but now at £6. Little Sandon, lying to the west and north-west, was held under Robert de Stafford by Cadio.

¹ Erdesw. *Collect.*

² Domesd. Lib.

HINKLEY, VENABLES, MARESCHAL, ETC., PEDIGREES



Johanna, fil et hæz Rog. Peshall et Johæ, = Will Lee = Matilda ux. 1^{ma}.
 filia et hæz Johis Knightley, obiit s.p. 10 H. VI.

Jacobus Lee, Dōm de Aston, Stoke et Burston, &c., 15 E. IV.

Humfrids Stanley de = Helena, fil et hæz
 Pipe, co. Staff. Baneret. Jacobi de Lee.

Humfridus Rector Ecclie
 de Clifton.

Johes Stanley = Margeria filia
 de Pipe. Tho. Gerard mil.

Willus Stanley = fil Cumberford.

Eliz. ux. Joh. Hercy de
 Greve, co. Notts. mil. ob. s.p.

Walt. Moile = Isabella, fil et hæz.
 de . . co. Cant.

Maria fil et hæres = Erasmus Heveningham.

Christopherus Heveningham = Dorothy fil Stanley.

Willus.

Erasmus.

Maria ux. Ant. Fitzherbert.

Walterus Heveningham = Anna fil Willi Fitz-
 mil. Herbert de Swinnerton.

Doroth. ux. Hen. Townshend mil.
 relict Hen. Vernon de Hilton.

Maria ux. Ricardi
 Brereton de Malpas.

Margareta ux. Christopheri
 Horton de Catton, Derby.

Nicūs Heveningham = Eliz. fil Johis Bowes
 arm. ob. 1633. de Eilford. mil.

Eliz.

Simon Heveningham,
 superstes 1680.

Walter Heveningham = Maria fil Rob. Middenore de
 armig. superstes 1680. Edgbaston, co. Warw. armig.

Catherina ux. Tho. Alport
 de Newton, co. Warw.

Maria, fil et coh. ux. Walt.
 Fowler, arm.

Brigitta, fil et coh. ux. Jacobi
 Simeons mil et Barti.

to have been the inheritance of Ada, or Adeliza, de Beauchamp, wife to Will. Baron of Wich Malbanc (now called Nantwich) who¹ in her widowhood gave ten acres of land in Little Sandon, and three cart-loads of wood weekly to be taken out of her woods there to the Priory of Stone, for the health of her husband's soul, her own, and her son Hugh's, etc., which Hugh, in the year 1133, founded the Abbey of Cumbermere in

Two Saxon thanes, Alwin and Aluric, who were free to put themselves, and their land, under what suzerain they pleased, had been seated there T.R.E. ; Wistric, a third Saxon occupier, had no such right (Eyton). Here was sufficient arable for 4 teams. In the demesne was 1 team, while 4 villeins and 2 bordars had 2 teams. There were 14 acres of meadow, the yearly value of the whole being 10s.

"The survey found the Earl of Chester without the smallest interest in Staffordshire, but within 14 years, Chartley was given to Earl Hugh, together with Sandon ; the former he retained, but Sandon he passed on to William, Baron of Wich-Malbanc (Nantwyche), to be held under the Honour of Chester" (Vol. I, pp. 232-3). "When that Honour came eventually to be divided among coheirresses, the demesne estate of Chartley, and this Seignury of Sandon, were carried by Agnes, who was one of them, to Earl Ferrars." William Malbanc, the last baron, who had inherited Sandon from his father and grandfather (*v.* pedigree) left it to his widow, Alda. The Pipe Roll of 1189 shows Alda Malbanc paying 50 marcs for freedom of marriage at will, and for securing her dower at Sandon, etc. (Vol. II, p. 4). Subsequently we find her, as Alda de Beauchamp, granting land here to Stone Priory (*v.* deed). Our author is misled, probably by the mention of Hugh, "heredis mei," into identifying this Ada with Adeliza, the wife of Baron William of the Survey, but the Hugh of A.D. 1134 was her father-in-law. The names of the witnesses to the grant make Chetwynd's view impossible. General Wrottesley agrees in thinking Alda's heir Hugh was a Beauchamp, and that she may herself have been re-married to one of that name. It is noticeable that Erdeswick makes Alditha, her grandchild, the wife of Hugh Beauchamp of Bedford, before her second marriage to William de Stafford, son of Hervey Bagot and Milisant. The line of William Malbanc and Alda ending in four co-heirresses (*v.* pedigree) complicates Sandon history—which is further involved by the three co-heirresses of the Vernon successors.

Philippa Malbanc, wife of Thomas Lord Basset, had a daughter, Joanna de Valletort, who made over one-third of Malbanc's rights here to her cousin, Henry de Loviton (or Lotton). Henry in turn passed on his claim

¹ *Monast. Ang.*, Vol. II, p. 129.

Cheshire, and gave the church of Sandon, with a carucate of land there, together with common of pasture in his forest of Sandon, to ye said Abbey.¹ Hugh Malbanc² had issue Will., and he four daughters³ Philippa, Ænora, Alditha, and Ælicia, which Alditha,³ being married to Warine Vernon, Baron of Sybrock, brought (*inter alia*) this manor to that family. Warine had issue a third Waryne (who died without issue) and three daughters, Margeria, Alditha and Roisia, betwixt whom and Ralph Vernon, Priest, who claimed as heir male, great suits did arise, for all the inheritance ; which were at last compounded

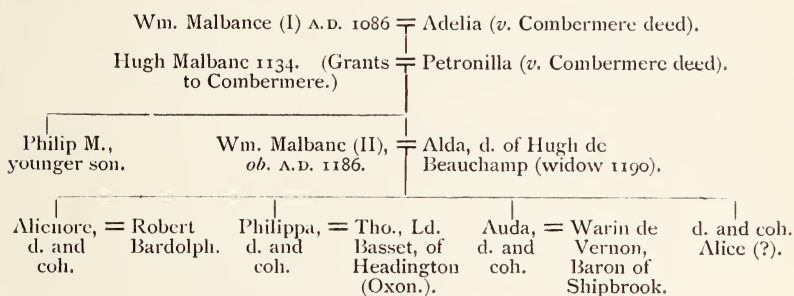
to Ric. le Botiller, the homage and service for it being reserved to Robert de Ferrars, son of the forfeited Earl of Derby (*v.* deed) A.D. 1257 : and this was confirmed by Joanna de V., now re-married to Wm. de Courtenay. An interesting plea of 29 Ed. I. shows that Alda de Vernon's son, by Wm. de Stafford, a second Wm. de Stafford claimed 63½ acres here, of which his mother died seised. The evidence states that Alda had two sisters, Margaret and Roese, who held two-thirds of Sandon Manor jointly with her ; and one Ric. de Botiler had the remaining one-third—Margaret, the widow of Warin, son of Warin de Vernon, holding as dower one-third of their two-thirds. May not this 63½ acres represent the carucate, which her husband Warine had held of Wm. de Courtenay and Joanna his wife in A.D. 1251 ? Her daughter Roese married John de Littlebury, and Alda took Wm. Trumwine as her husband, *i.e.*, after A.D. 1259 (Vol. IV, p. 139, *v.* deed), while in 56 H. III., John de Littlebury, his coparcener Wm. Trumwine and Richard Botiller held the vill of Sandon as a single heir of William Malbank ; among eleven other free tenants holding under them (Vol. IV, p. 198) occur Robert de Whitinacre, Gilbert and Ric. de Smalrise, Henry de Hardwick, and Robt. de Aythrop (of Hardwick, Vol. VI, p. 161). When Roger Trumwyne and James de Stafford are assessed for the subsidy of A.D. 1327, the William, s. of Alexander, rated on a par with Roger Trumwyn must be the son of the Alexander Smalris named in this plea of 56 H. III. The Jury for Pirehill in A.D. 1293, stated that in H. III.'s reign the sheriff of Staffordshire held his tourn, or view of francpledge, in the King's name once a year in Sandon Manor ; until the present King, during his father's lifetime had custody of two-thirds of the manor, and now William de Stafford, Roger de Littleburi, Ric. de Stoke and Matilda his wife and Robert de Wilbraham held it, whereby the King lost 1 marc yearly.

¹ Lege, Hugh, her husband's father had founded.

² Erdesw. *Collect.*

³ *Monast. Ang.*, Vol. I, p. 704, and Vol. II, p. 914.

that the Priest¹ had Sybrock, with ye Honour, and greatest part of ye lands ; ye moiety of the third part of ye Barony of Wych Malbanc remaining to ye sisters. ¹This manor being allotted to Alditha, who married Sir William Stafford, kt., second son of Hervey Bagot and Melicent his wife, Baroness of Stafford, by whom she had issue Sir Will. Stafford, kt., in which line it continued till by an heir female¹ 12 Ed. III. it devolved to



Arms of Malbanc : "Quarterly or and gules a bend sable."

The following suit (omitted in the Wm. S. Hist. Series) throws light on Matilda's claim (now wife of Ric. de Stoke) and on the Wilburgham interest in Sandon (De Banco Roll, m. 39, *dorso*) A.D. 1283.

11 Ed. I. Wm. de Stafford sued Wm. Trumwyne to surrender six charters, unjustly detained, stating that Wm. Patrick (an important Cheshire feudatory) had enfeoffed Wm. (Warin ?) de Vernon and Margery his wife, grandmother of Wm. de Stafford, and whose heir he is, in 100s. of land in Wyso ; and afterwards Aldrea, mother of Wm. de Stafford, and whose heir he is, had enfeoffed one Ralph de Swinnerton in a carucate in the same vill, for a rent of 6 marcs ; giving a charter. Likewise the ancestor of the Earl of Ferrars had enfeoffed Wm. Stafford's ancestor, whose heir he is, in two parts of Sandon, and the ancestors of the Barons of Stafford had enfeoffed his (W. de S.'s) ancestors of the manors of Bramshall, Tunstall, and Stramshall by three charters, and these charters had come into his grandmother Aldrea's hands, but after his father Wm. de Stafford's death, Aldrea had married the said Wm. Trumwyn, and so the deeds had come into his hands. Wm. Trumwyne stated that Wm. de Stafford held lands in Wyso, and the said manor of Sandon, in purparty together with Roger de Littlebyri, and Agnes and Matilda, d.'s and heirs of Margery de Wilburgham, his coparceners of the inheritance of Margery de Vernon, ancestress of Wm. Roger, Agnes and Matilda ; and as Wm. de Stafford could not deny this, he withdrew his demand for two of the deeds, and as to another deed

¹ Erdesw. Collect.

Tho. Erdeswick, and from him, after many generations, descended to Sampson Erdeswick, Esqre., a person eminent for his great knowledge in antiquities, and¹ descended in the male line from Sir Hugh Vernon, Baron of Sybrock, as appears by the following descent taken out of his MSS. Collections, some of which are inserted in these papers. He had issue Richard, who

Wm. de T. said it had passed to Ralph de Swinnerton, when Aldea, after Wm. de S.'s death, had surrendered to him and his heirs the 6 marcs rent, and for the three other deeds of Bramshall, Tunston, and Stramshall, he had never had them at all, but Aldea had given them to Walter de Stafford, custos of Wm. de St.

A fine of 30 Ed. III. (Vol. XI, p. 168) settles on Sir John de Hardeshull, kt., and Margaret his wife, and her heirs, two parts of Sandon Manor (A.D. 1357). She was the daughter of Sir James Stafford, and Margaret his wife (*v.* pedigree). We find Margaret, widow of Sir John de H., A.D. 1273 (Vol. XIII, p. 91) with Robert (*sic*) Erdeswick and Elena his wife, suing several persons for breaking into the free warren of Margaret and Elena in Sandon: when in 6 Ric. II. (Vol. XIII, p. 177) Ric. Botiller, son of Nic. Botiller and Edelina, sues for one-third of Sandon Manor, it is against Robert, not Thomas, Erdeswick and Elena his wife—Robert being absent in the retinue of John of Gaunt, the case was adjourned. [It is curious that the name Robert is given a second time, the more because Sampson Erdeswicke's deeds and pedigree (which W. Chetwynd no doubt used) style him Thomas.] During Henry IV.'s time Staffordshire was torn to pieces by the feuds of many of the leading men of the county, so much so that in A.D. 1414 K. H. V. spent two months at Lichfield enquiring into them. Between the neighbouring families of Ferrers, Baron of Chartley, and Hugh Erdeswyk of Sandon, there was open war. Edmund de Ferrers accusing the Erdeswykes of coming with 1,000 armed men to pull down Chartley Manor house, destroy the park, and murder Edmund de F.; Hugh Erdeswyk charging Ferrers with lying in wait to take his life on the way to Rugeley; and robbing and maltreating Wm. Hyde, the Vicar of Sandon, who had acted as Hugh's messenger, when the plot was discovered; also with horribly wounding Sampson Erdeswyk, Hugh's brother (*v.* Chartley) The Erdeswykes were supported by numbers of their Cheshire allies, and were very turbulent. Shropshire was distracted by similar lawlessness, General W. observes, at this time. A fine of 25 H. VIII. shows John Botiller, and Anne his wife, conveying to several knights and gentlemen, including John Porte, the younger, one-third of Sandon Manor, with 5 messuages, 3 cottages, 670 acres, one-third of a water mill, and 20s. rent.

When in 35 Eliz. (Vol. XVI, p. 132) Hugh Erdeswyk and Sampson, his

¹ Camden Britt. co. Staff.

sold this lordship to his half brother, George Digby, Esqre., second son of Everard Digby of Drystoke, co. Rutl., Esqre., who by Mary, ye daughter of Sir Walter Chetwynd of Ingestre, kt., had issue, Eliz., Mary, and Christian, all which died unmarried before their father, leaving Jane, his only surviving daughter, his heir,

s. and h., entail Sandon on themselves, it includes 40 messuages, 20 cottages, 2 water mills, a dovecote, 60 gardens, 500 acres of land, 200 meadow, 1,000 pasture, 300 wood, 500 heath, 66s. 8d. rent; besides the rectory and vicarage. In 22 James I. Richard Erdeswick by fine conveys Sandon to Geo. Digby and his heirs for ever.

Sampson Erdeswicke, the antiquary, had left two sons, the Richard above mentioned and Matthew, with one daughter, by his second wife Maria Neale, widow of Everard Digby, Esqre., of Leicestershire. This lady had also by her former husband seven surviving children (*v.* monument at Sandon); Everard the eldest was one of the leading conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot; George Digby, who bought Sandon, being his third brother. Under the Commonwealth George was fined as a malignant £1,400. He died in 1675, and Jane, his only d. and heiress, married Charles, fourth Lord Gerrard of Bromley: to this "learned and most virtuous lady" Dr. Plot dedicated the view of Sandon Hall in his history. Digby, s. of Charles Lord Gerrard and Jane his wife, was born here in 1662, and left two daughters coheiresses: Elizabeth, second wife of James Duke of Hamilton, and another married to Charles Lord Mohun. A Chancery suit about the Sandon property led to a challenge between them, and a duel (A.D. 1712). Mohun, a man of the worst character, if history speaks truly, was killed on the spot, and the Duke was dangerously wounded, it is said, stabbed by Lord M.'s second, who fled the country.

Lord Archibald Hamilton, grandson of this Duke, sold Sandon to Nathaniel Ryder, first Baron Harrowby in A.D. 1777.

Sir Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Justice, died, when George II. was about to raise him to the Peerage in A.D. 1756, and it was his son Nathaniel who was made Baron, and bought Sandon.

The grandfather of Sir Dudley had been a nonconformist minister at Bedworth (Warwickshire) and son of one Robert Ryder of Wisbeach; he is said to have predicted his children's rise to eminence, which was so soon fulfilled; for three generations the holders of this title became Cabinet ministers, and the first Earl was the intimate friend of Pitt; the second son of the first baron, whose effigy by Chantrey is in Lichfield Cathedral, was Bishop of this Diocese. Another member became Archbishop of Tuam. The fifth Earl is the present owner of Sandon.¹

¹ Smallrise and Hardwick are taxed with "Little Sandon." The dower of Alice, widow of Sir Wm. Trumwyne, was secured on Hardwick and Sandon. In 56 H. III., John de Smalris was the liegeman and tenant of Wm. Trumwyne, father of Roger.

who was first wife of Charles Lord Gerard of Bromley, by whom she had Digby, Lord Gerard, now living; and is since re-married to Sir Edw. Hungerford of Farley Castle, co. Somerset, kt. of ye Bath, 1680. Sandon was anciently held of ye Earls of Blundevill, E. of Chester: and upon ye disherison of Rob. Earl

In Vol. IX, p. 67, 10 Ed. II., we find Roger (?) son of John Smalris surrendering to Roger Trumwyn and Joan his wife, 2 parts of 6 messuages, 3 carucates, 26 acres of meadow and 10 of pasture in Smalris, and the reversion of one-third, now held by Margaret, John's widow; 14 Ed. III., Roger, son of Sir Roger Trumwyn, occurs, and called Lord of Smalris. Sir John, his brother, occurs in 7 Ed. III.

The arms of Roger, son of John de Smalrys (10 Ed. II.) are "a cross engrailed between four birds." The Hardwick land was, in the seventeenth century in part, at least, the property of the Landors and there is a wood in Sandon still called "Lauder's Wood."

SANDON DEEDS.

A. de Bellocampo, quondam uxor Willielmi Maubanc,¹ omnibus etc., salutem. Noverit universitas etc. quod Ego A. dedi etc. decem acras terre de Parvã. Sandona etc. (Priori canonicis de Stone).

Hanc autem donationem feci eis pro salute animæ Wm̃i. Maubanc domini mei, et meæ, et Hugonis heredis mei etc. Hii sunt testes. Herveius Bagot, W. Panton, Robertus filius Pagani, Ivo de Walton, Normannus Panton, Radulphus Bret, Willielmus Griffin, Radulphus Braal. Walterus de Salt, Henricus de Verdon, Thomas de Eccleshale, et multi alii (Vol. VI, p. 19). —

Ego Johanna de Valletorta, in libera viduitate meã dedi Henrico de Lötton cognato meo pro homag' et serv' suo totam terram meam de Sandon, tenend' de me et hæred' meis hereditarie in perpet'. Test. Dom^o Ricõ de Draycote, Petro de Stapley, Rob^o. de Buriston. (Seal, a woman with a bird on her hand.) —

Robertus de Ferrariis, fil "et hæc" Domni Willm̃i de Ferrariis, quondam comitis Derb., concessi pro me, et hæred' meis, Dnõ Ricõ. le Butiller, et h. suis, pro homagio et serv' suo, totam villam et terr' quas præfat' Ricõs habuit ex dono Henrici de Lutheton in Sandon. —

A.D. 1257, Dilecto et amico suo in Christo Ricõ le Butiller, Henricus de Loviton sal' quum homagium et serv' vestrum de tertiã parte totius manerii de Sandon cum pertin', quæ de me tenuistis, dedi etc. Roberto de Ferrariis, fil' et hæc' Domni Wm̃i. de Ferrariis, quondam Comi' de Derby, vobis mando etc. quatenus de cetero eidem sitis intendentes et respondentes, tanquam Domino vestro. Dat' apud Cestr' A.D. 1257. —

¹ Wm. Malbanc died before A.D. 1174, and the other witnesses are about that date,

Chester by ye service of a knight's fee; which (with several others in this county) came to Will Ferrers, Earl of Derby, by marrying Agnes, one of ye sisters and coheirs of Ranulph Ferrers by ye Parliament 50 H. III. was given with almost all his estate to ye House of Lancaster, and hath ever since been a member of that Duchy.

Ego Johēs de Littleburi, dedi, assensu Roisiæ uxoris meæ et hæred' meorum, Willelmo Trumwyn et Aude uxori sue, totum molendinum de Sandon; exceptâ parte Dñi Rici Botiller et parte Audæ uxoris dicti Willielmi. ———

Willūs de Courtenay, et Johanna uxor ejus, concessimus Ricō le Botiller totam terram in Sandon, quam habuit ex dono Henrici de Lūton. Test' Robto. de Grendon, tunc Vice-Comite de Stafford. ———

Ego Warinus de Vernon, et ego Auda Malbanc dedimus etc. Robto. Walensi, pro homagio et servic' suo unam warram terre juxta molend' de Sandon etc. Test. Dño Warino de Vernon filio nostro, Dño Roberto Vernun, Dño Stepho Meverello, et Rogero fratre suo. ———

Johanna de Wallethora, filia Dñæ Philippæ Maubank, dedi Ricō de Wytenacre unam bovatom terræ in villâ de Sandon. Reddendo annuatim 12 denar'—Test. Stephano Meverell. ———

Warinus filius Warini Vernon dedit Magistro Johanni de Weston unam virgatam terræ in viliâ de Sandon quam Magister Nicholas de Weston quondam tenuit. Test. Galfrido de Greseley, Radō de Mutton, etc. ———

Johēs de Weston dedit predictam virgatam terre Abbati de Combermere. Warinus de Vernon confirmat. (Seal, "a fess between three flower de liz," sigillum Warini de Vernon.) ———

Sciant etc. quod ego Alanus de Chelfton obligo me Willielmo Trumwyn, et Aldithæ uxori suæ, pro dimid' virg' terre, que de iis teneo in Sandon—Test' Bertramo de Burg etc. ———

Sciant quod ego Willūs Trumwyn dedi etc. Rogero filio meo terras in Sandon et totam meam partem Molendini. Test' Willmō Meverell, Rogero Vernay (54 H. III.). ———

Abbas et conventus de Cumbermere ad firmam tradiderunt Rogero Meverell dimidiam acram terræ in Parvâ Sandon, et aliam dimid' acram in Magnâ Sandon. ———

Willielmus le Botiller, filius et hæres Domni Ricī de Botiller, dedit duas acras terre in Sandon Willielmo de Burghtesdon (Burstun). Test. Rogero de Vernay, etc. ———

Willielmus de Curtenay, et uxor ejus, Ricardo de Butiller omnia, terras etc. que Radulphus de Vernon tenet. ———

Doms. Willielmus le Butiller concessit Willō de Pickstoke capitale suum messuagium in villâ de Sandon, etc. Test' Willō Trumwyn etc. (A.D. 1281).

Alicia, quondam uxor Willielmi de Trumwyn militis, in viduitate suâ

21 Ed. I. Will. de Stafford claimed a court leet here, before John Berwick and others of ye king's justices, which was then allowed, and hath ever since been continued by ye Lords of ye Manor.

The Rectory upon ye dissolution of ye Abbey of Cumber-

concessit Rogero fil' dicti, Wm̃i Trumwyn viri mei totam dotem suam in Sandon, et Herdswick, pro 100s. Test' Robtō de Vernay. 24 Ed. I. (A.D. 1296) Dat' apud Magū. Sandon. ———

Nich' de Newham, et Agnes uxor ejus, dedimus Willō Trumwyn capitale messuagium nostrum infra manerium de Sandon etc. Test' Nicho,¹ Priore de Sancti Thome, Rogero de Vernay etc. ———

Om' Christi fidelibus Rogerus filius et hæc Joh̃s de Littlebury, et Roisiæ filiæ Warini de Vernon uxoris predicti Johannis, salutem. Noveritis me in die Scti. Trinitatis 11 Ed. I., inspexisse cartas Joh̃s de Littlebury patris mei et Roisiæ matris meæ, quas Willūs Trumwyn habet de dono predict' Joh̃s et Roisiæ de terris et tenementis in Magnā Sandon, et parvā Sandon, et de quadam parte unius molendini in Magna Sandon etc. Ideo volo et concedo pro me et hæc meis quod predictus Willūs. et hæc sui, habeant et teneant totos p'dictos terras et tenementa, cum parte molendini p'dicti in perpetuum Test' Joh̃ de Houton, Ada Trumwyn etc. præterea dedi predicto Willō totam partem meam de approviamento libero Cur' de Sandon, quæ ad me descendebat, post mortem Margeriæ de Vernon, tanquam ad fil et hæred Joh̃s de Littlebury, et Roisiæ uxoris ejus.

[This Margaret was ye widow of Warine Vernon, and granted ye afore-said lands in Sandon, Smalris, and Whitenacre for her life, which were held by her in dower.]

6 Ed. II. Roger Trumwyn miles, et Johanna de la Pole uxor ejus. ———

Ego Johanna de la Poole, quondam uxor Rogeri Tromwyne militis, in viduitate mea, dedi Roberto Trumwyne filio meo, clerico omnes terras in le Herdewicke, infra manerium de Sandon etc. 7 Ed. III. ———

Ego Wms. de Stafford, Doms. de Bromshulf, dedi Roberto de Verney, et Isabellæ, uxori suæ, 25 acras terræ meæ in wasto de Sandon etc. Test.—Thoma Meverell, dñō de Gayton, Thoma de Ferrariis dñō de Locks(ley), Ricō dñō de Blithfield, Wmo. de Hodenet, Rogero de Leys, Joh̃ de Smalrys. ———

Ricardus le Butiller confirmat Nichō de Herdswick totam novam terram quam sumpsit de wasto infra fossatas de Herdswick. ———

A.D. 1338 Jacobus de Stafford miles dedi Tho' fil' Tho' de Erdeswick, et Margaretæ filie ejusdem Jacobi, totum manerium meum de Sandon. Reddendo ad totam vitam, ejusdem Jacobi 100 marcas argenti annuatim. Test' dom' Jacob' Tromwyn, Joh̃ de Hynkeley, militibus, Radō de Gendon, Joh̃ de Coton, Joh̃ de Okeover, Joh̃ de Houton. ———

¹ Nicholas de Aspley.

mere, to which it was given (as hath been declared) came to ye Crown, from whence 5 Ed. VI. it was purchased by John Cheek, Esqre., who not only after sold it to Hugh Erdeswick of Sandon, Esqre.; ye patronage is now in ye Lady Gerard; ye vicarage is valued in ye King's books at £7 10s. 0d.

12 Ed. II. Rogerus Trumwyn et Emma uxor ejus terras in vasto de Sandon. —

Johã de la Pole, quondam uxor Rogeri Trumwyn militis, concessi Rogero filio suo totum jus in terris in Smalrys (her seale "a Lyon rampant"). 9 Ed. III. —

14 Ed. III. Robertus de Verney de Sandon dedit Rogero, fil' Rogeri Trumwyn militis, omnes terras, redditus etc. in Sandon et Herdwick, habend, in perpēt'. Test. Jacobo de Stafford, Johẽ de Stafford, Johẽ de Hinkeley, Johẽ Trumwyn, militibus. —

29 Ed. III. Johẽs de Pipe, clericus, enfeoffed John de Hardreshull, and Margaret his wife, in ye Manor of Great Sandon. —

50 Ed. III. Katherine Musard, soror et hæ'r Rogeri Trumwyn militis, concessit Henrico Priest de Stafford terras in Stafford. —

36 Ed. III. John, Lord Ferrars of Chartley, retains Philip, ye son of Ralph Grendon de Gayton, allowing him 40s. p. ann. in time of peace, during his life, out of ye manor of Herdwick; which ye said Philip held of ye said Lord Ferrars for ye term of his life. —

Finalis concordia facta 11 Ed. II. (A.D. 1318) inter Rogerum Trumwyn et Johannam ux' ejus, quærent', et Ricūm fil' Johīs de Smalrys defend', de 6 messuagiis, 3 car' terre, etc. in Smalrys et Sandon, unde placitum etc. inter eos; scilicet quod p'dictus Ricūs recognovit tenementa etc. esse jus ipsius Rogeri etc. —

22 Ric. II. Ricūs le Botiller de Browneswaver (Brownsover, nr. Rugby?) quietum clamavi Johī le Butiller de Rauncliff militi, fil' Nich. le Butiller militis, et hæred totum jus etc. in om' maneriis, quæ quondam fuerunt p'dicti Nicholai in com' Lanc. et Staff. (Sealed with a chevron between 3 covered cups.) —

7 H. VI. Johẽs Butiller de Rauncliff co. Lanc', fil Nich' Botiller, habuit tertiam partem manerii de Sandon,—37 H. VI., Johẽs Botiller, fil Johīs Botiller militis, dedi Johanni Botiller de Rauncliff, fil Nich' Botiller, et Nichō filio ejusdem, omnia mea' messuagia in Sandon in perpet' Test' Johẽs le Botiller etc. —

2 Ed. VI. Sir John Port of Etwall manor co. Derby, sells to Hugh Erdeswick of Sandon, Esqre., all his third part of Sandon manor which Sir John Port his father, one of the King's bench judges, purchased of John Botiller of Rauncliff in 24 H. VIII.

Ricūs de Vernon, Baro de Shipbroc, co. Cestr., T.R.W.

Hugo de Vernon, = fil et h. Regi de Bayliol
R. W. II. dom de Erdeswick et
Hulgreave (co. Cestr.).

Ricūs de Ver- Math. de Ver- Willus = fil et h. Avenell Warinus Ver-
non, 24 H. I. non, 18 H. I. Vernon. 26 H. I. non de
Shipbroc.

Mattheus Vernon Willus de Rob. de Ver- Ricus de Vernon
de Hulgreave. Vernon. non, mil. ob patre super-
stite.

Mattheus de = Mabilia Willus Just Rob. Warinus Bar. = Aditha, f. et = Hugo de Altari- Alicia ux. Joh.
Hulgreave. de Banbury. Cestr. 14 H. III. miles. de Ship- coh. Willi bus (maritus Philippa ux. Tho. de Walleia,
ob. s.p.

Mattheus = Alicia fil Radus Warinus = Margeria Mattheus cui
Hulgreave. Verdun. Presbyter Bar. de fil Mun- pater dedit
Shipbroc. devill. Brickhill (Bucks). Hugo qui
vendidit
as suas.

Mattheus de Ricardus = fil et hær Willus Alditha = Will Stafford fil 2 Hervei Margeria f. et coh. Roisia ux.
de Hulgreave. Erdeswick. Leighton. fil et coh. Bagot et Melisantæ ux. Ric. Wilbur- ob. s.p. John's Littlebury
(act. coh.).

Tho. Erdeswick Will Stafford de Will Stafford de Will Stafford de Will Stafford de
de Leighton. Sandon mil. Sandon mil. Sandon mil. Sandon mil.

Tho. de = Beatrix fil et h. Will Stafford de Will Stafford de Will Stafford de Will Stafford de
Erdeswick. Ntc. de Ouldton. Sandon mil. Sandon mil. Sandon mil. Sandon mil.

Tho. de Erdes- = Margeria fil Jacobus Stafford de = Margareta fil Edm. Johes Stafford miles.
wick, 16 E. I. Rici Minshull. Sandon mil. 31 E. I. Bar. de Stafford.

Willus Bar. de = Adeliza fil Wich. Malbanc. Beauchamp.
Hugo, Bar. de Malbanc. = Petronella.
fundavit Monast. de Cum-
bermere, A.D. 1133.

Willus, Bar. de Wich Malbanc.

Enora, ob.
de Walleia, ob. s.p.

Hugo qui vendidit as suas.

Roisia ux. John's Littlebury (act. coh.).

Johes Stafford miles.

Marg. ux. Joh. Hardreshull de Hardreshull (co. Warw.) mil.

Marger., ux. Joh. Deincourt, *ob. s.p.*

Tho. Erdeswick de Sandon, 35 E. III. = Helena, fil Hug. Venables Bar. de Kinderton, 3 R. II.

(3) Samson = Eleanor, fil et coh. Johis Erdeswick, de Flandres, relict John de Hardwick, *ob. s.p.*

(4) Hen. de Erdes- = Johanna fil Twiford.

(1) Hugo = Thomasina fil Hugonis Meynill.
ob. s.p. Rob. = fil *ob. s.p.* Malpas. Eliz. ux. Johis Kingsley.

Hugo de Erdeswick, Vice-C. = Cecilia fil Willi Staff, 2 H. VI. (*ob. 1473*). Basset de Bore.

Joha. ux. Ro. Dorrington.

Margaretta, ux. Radi Maclesfield. Eliz., ux. Willi Bowyer de Knipersley.

Johēs. Margeria, ux. Johis Salwey de Leacroft.

.... ux. Berefford.

Hugo de Erdeswick, = Eliz., fil Johis Harcourt de Ronton. 1500.

Alicia, ux. Rob. Coyne de Weston. .. ux. Aulsoy.

Hugo, *ob. s.p.* Sampson Erdeswicke, = Eliz. fil Humf. Grey de Enville. *ob. 1544*

... ux. Radulf Congreve de Stretton.

... ux. Kempsey. .. ux. Jordan.

(2) Johēs Erdeswick = Isabella fil Joh Barbour de Flosbrock.

(1) Hugo Erdeswick = Maria fil Rog. Leigh de Ridghe co. Cestr. superstes 1580.

Anna ux. Sampsonis Walkedein. Francesca ux. Edw. Swinerton.

Walterus = Ursula fil Edw. dom Stafford.

Johes de = Maria fil Heley, *ob. 1655*.

Jana ux. Rob. Whitgreave. Ironmonger.

Eliz., fil Humf. = Dixwell de Church-over ux. i.

Sampson = Maria, fil Fran. Neale de Prestwold co. Leic., relict Everard Digby de Dristoke, co. Rutland, *ob. Sept. 1629*. Francesca ux. Radi Calverley.

Edwardus = Maria Erdeswick, fil Vyse.

Sampson = Eliz. fil de Hartley Green, æt. 55, 1663. greave.

Johes. Edw. = Dorothy f. Tho. Stanton.

Richard. Matthew.

Ricus Erdeswick = fil vendidit Sandon. *ob. s.p.* Math. Erdeswick.

Jana, *ob. s.p.*

Margareta ux. Hen. Francis de Tyknoll.

Helena, ux. Tho. Coyne de Weston.

Eliz., *ob. s.p.* 1602 (fracta cervice).

Maria, ux. Tho. Smith de Ashby Folvil.

Margeria ux. Tho. Giffard de Whiteladies.

ENSTON.

There is no mention of this place in Domesday book, nor have I seen anything concerning it till about ye time of K. John, when Rob. de Baskervyle (with ye assent of Walter his brother) gave half Enston¹ and ye long moor (with half ye towns of Aston and Baggenhall and all his manor of Earl-hide) to ye Abbey of Combermere, co. Cest.—These lands came afterward, by what means I know not, to ye Beresfords; John Beresford 44 H. VIII. dying seized of 220 acres of land here, which he then held of ye Abbot of Cumbermere. But Rob. Beresford his son, who died 34 H. VIII. (after ye dissolution of ye monasteries) was certified to hold ye said lands of James Collier, as a member of ye manor of Earlhide (or Yarlett); Rob. had issue Sampson, father to Edw. Beresford, whose only daughter and heir Olive brought both her lands here and ye manor of Beresford to her husband Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston, co. Derby, kt., and had issue by him another Olive (heir to her mother's lands) who was wife to Charles Cotton late of Beresford, and mother to Charles Cotton, Esqre., now living 1680; who lately sold his interest here to Abraham Fowler of Salt, gent., who hath since passed it away to John Giffard of Chillington, Esqre.

ENSTON.

It is probable that Enstone was given in marriage to John Beresford, of Beresford, when he took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Erdeswicke, of Sandon, Esqre.: but this is not proved, although Hadfield suggests it, [In the muster roll, 1539, next to Robert Beresford follows "Sampson" B.; does this show again the Erdeswicke connection?]

An indenture of April 16, A.D. 1659, between Charles Cotton of Beresford, Esqre., and Abraham Fowler of Salt, shows that in consideration of £650 Cotton conveyed to Fowler a messuage and farm, called "Enson Farm," situated in Marston, Sandon, and Salt. In 32 H. VIII., Sir John Giffard of Chillington, had obtained a large grant of lands, including Marston Manor, and all the rents at Enston, lately owned by Shene Priory, to which religious house they passed when the alien Priory of Lapley was suppressed.

¹ Little Sandon was held of De Stafford.

The other part of Enston (lying within Salt) and formerly in ye possession of Sir James Lee of Aston, kt., came by inheritance to Sir John Stanley, kt., and was divided betwixt Isabel and Eliz. his daughters and coheirs, which Eliz. and Sir John Hercy, her husband, 9 Eliz., passed away their moiety of ye said lands to Christopher Heveningham of Aston, Esqre. (grandson to Isabel), who sold them to John Chetwynd of Ingestre, Esqre., ye same year.

Sir Thomas Gifford died seised of Marston, and these Enson rents, etc., in 1560 (Vol. V, N.S., pp. 118-124-140, etc.). In 1614, John Gifford's P.M.I. included the same; besides 80 acres of land, now possessed by Sampson Beresford, in Enstone; the former being held of the King *in capite*. Walter Gifford, who died in 1632, had entailed them on Peter, his heir, and Frances, Peter's wife. In the muster roll of 1539, Salt and Enstone are united.

Lord Shrewsbury is now owner of this manor of Salt, Hopton, and Enson, and of nearly all the land.

SALT.

This village (which takes its name from ye salt springs that rise near it) hath long been accounted a member of ye manor of Ingestre.

At ye Norman invasion Leofwin ye Bp. and Ormar were possest of it. But 20 Conq. Gislebert held it of Rob. de Stadford,

SALT.

Before the Conquest, Salt Manor was divided between Leofwin, Bp. of Lichfield, and the Thane Ormar: "The King had the Soke, *i.e.*, the suit and service of Ormar, as part of some royal jurisdiction, probably Stafford" (Eyton). Salt being, as a parish, part of St. Mary's, Stafford. Here was land sufficient for 4 plough-teams. There is a single team (in the demesne?) and 6 villeins, and 4 bordars and 2 . . . (unfinished apparently, 2 serfs, or possibly 2 teams), a mill, rented at 3s., 12 acres of meadow, 4 of wood; the whole yearly value reckoned at 10s., and held under Robt. de Stafford by Gilbert. "The *Liber Niger* (Vol. I, pp. 160-2) gives William Fitz-Gilbert, grandson of the Survey owner, as holding two kt.s' fees in his demesne; Salt, Hopton, and Teane, besides Middle Aston (Oxon). The Pipe Roll (31 H. I.) shows Ilbert Fitz-Gilbert paying a gold marc and two grey-

it being then rated at two hides, containing four carucates of land, 12 acres of meadow, four of wood, and a mill,¹ ye whole valued at 10s. In ye time of H. II. it was divided betwixt ye Muttons and ye Salts, Eudo de Mutton, Lord of Ingestre, then giving to Nic., his younger son, all his lands here, which 12 K. John, were confirmed to his son by Sir Ralph de Mutton, kt., to be held by ye fourth part of a kt.'s fee, according to ye custom of ye Barony of Stafford, remitting to him at ye same time ye relief due upon his father's death. In this family they continued till 19 Ed. I., when Nic. ye son of Will. de Mutton, dying without issue, left them to his sister Leticia, ye wife of Ric. de Prees, who ye next year, passed away ye greatest part of them to Sir Roger Puylesdon his younger son,² from whence they came by descent

hounds, for a fee under Nicholas de Stafford, etc. A Huntbach deed proves Gilbert de Tene (living *c.* 1150) had two sons, Wm. and Robert. William is the holder of the *L. Niger* fees, on whose death *s.p.*, Robert succeeded, leaving an only daughter and heir, Alice, who, by marrying Robert de Beck, carried Hopton, Tene, etc., into the de Beck family." The feodary of A.D. 1284, mis-named Kirkby's quest, gives Richard de Draycote as holding a kt.'s fee in Hopton, under Nicholas de Stafford, "and 10 Ed. II. Joan, widow of Philip de Draycote, claimed the marriage of Margaret, one of the heirs of Henry de Salt. These fees of Middle Aston, Hopton and Salt having passed, apparently by a co-heiress to the Draycotes" (Vol. I, p. 162). General Wrottesley holds further (Vol. XII, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, p. 246) "that the mesne tenure of the Myttons in Salt, acquired shortly after A.D. 1166, arose from an inter-marriage with the Fitz-Gilbert of Tene family." It formed no part of the fee of Standon, being held under the Lords of Tene, and would not be included in the two and a half fees, which the Myttons held under the de Stafford barony, as the heirs of Fitz-Gilbert of Tene would be liable for the military service. A deed in the Stafford Library (Glover's MSS.) proves Ralph de Mutton granted to John, s. of Nicholas, de Mutton, all the Salt lands which his father Nicholas had held by the service of a quarter kt.'s fee (*c.* John, or early H. III.). Eudo de Salt in an assize roll, 56 H. III., declares he is the son of John de Mutton; Ralph de Mutton had, besides a son Adam, a daughter Isabella, who married Philip de Chetwynd.

Salt Manor appears to have been divided between the heirs of Gilbert de Salt and the de Muttons, for Vol. III, p. 30 (*Staff. Hist. Colls.*), time of

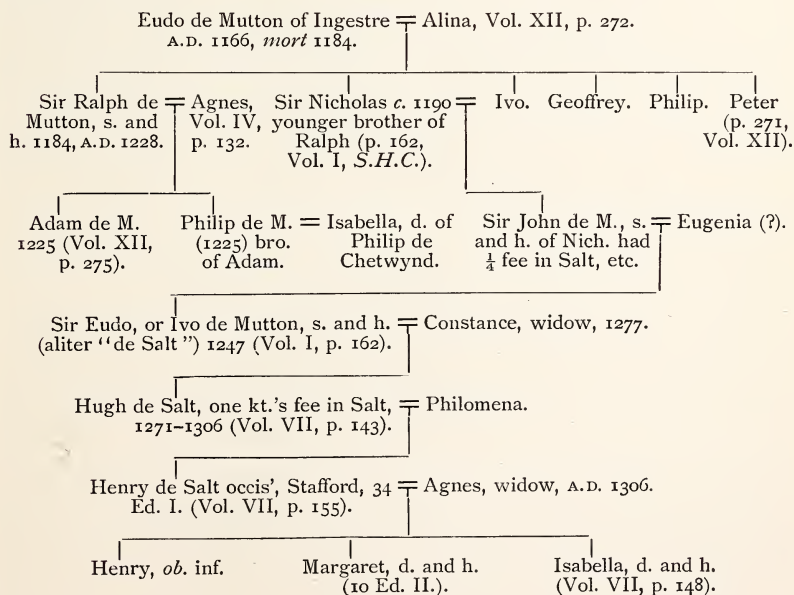
¹ Valued at 3s. ; there was one team working, with six villeins and four boors.

² "And Joan his wife" (Vol. VI, p. 232, 21 Ed. I.). Vol. VI, p. 237, Joan de Puleston (*c.* Ed. I.) gives her descent as daughter and heir of Robert; son and heir of Ivo, son and heir of Robert (de Walton, nr. Stone); her first husband was Tho. de Venables.

to John Puylesdon, of Salt, gent., who died 30 H. VIII., leaving Margaret his daughter and heir, then the wife of John Robins,—great-grandfather to Tho. Robins, now living ; who 18 C. II. sold them to Abraham Fowler, of Salt, gent. ; from whence they are come by purchase to Walter Chetwynd of Ingestre, Esqre., and Will. Stafford, gent., second son to Will. Stafford of Blatherwick, co. Northants, Esqre. The rest of Muttons' lands were by Ric. Prees and Leticia his wife, 21 Ed. I., sold to Robert Selimon of Stafford ; most of which have been since purchased by ye Chetwynds, and are now in ye possession of Walter Chetwynd.

About ye time of H. III. Eugenia de Salt, widow of John de Salt, had considerable possessions here, which seem to have been

Ric. I., records the appeal of Robert de Salt against Nicholas de Mutton for half a hide in Salt ; the following entry describing him as Robert, son of Gilbert de Salt. The roll of 1 John (A.D. 1199) named Nicholas de Salt (Mutton) and John his son ; Robert, Walter, Gilbert, and Turstan de Salt being his pledges. In the St. Thomas Chartulary, Nicholas, Walter, Robert, and Eudo de Salt attest a grant of Alice de Hopton to the Priory. *A William, s. of Walter de Salt*, is named in an assize of 1204 and *Walter*, is *Turstain's brother* (p. 66, Vol. III). *John de Salt is a kt.* in 1227 (Vol. IV, p. 67).



of her inheritance. 35 H. III. Eudo de Salt granted certain lands in Salt to ye Priory of St. Thomas, with free passage for their carts and cattle thro' all his lands in ye fee of Salt—and 40 H. III., he, and his partners, held a knight's fee here. He had issue Hugo, who was certified to hold ye said kt.'s fee of Philip de Chetwynd, and he of Nic. Baron Stafford.

This Hugo had by Philomena his wife Hen. de Salt, who wrote himself "Lord of Salt" 25 E. I.; but dying without issue male, ye wardship of his two daughters, Isabell and Margery, then under age, fell to Sir Philip Chetwynd of Ingestre, kt., who set their part of ye Waste of Salt, and severall grounds there, during their minority, to Rob. Selimon of Stafford. How they were afterward disposed of I have not seen; but a great part of ye lands, belonging to this family, having passed among several inferior freeholders (where ye succession is not worth ye tracing) came in ye time of H. VI. to ye Wakefields of Weston, and were by Agnes, daughter and heir to John Wakefield, in ye beginning of 2 Eliz. brought in marriage to Ric. Walker¹ (a younger brother of Reynolds Hall, but descended from ye

Gilbert de Salt (whose son Robert appealed against Nicholas) may be identical with the Gilbert, father of Wm. of 1166, Robert being the younger son. But proof is wanting for the parentage of the William de Mutton (c. H. III.), whose son Nicholas left all his land here to Lettice his sister, wife of Richard de Prees (19 Ed. I.). In 10 Ed. I. Hugh de Salt charged Wm. de Mutton, and Nicholas his brother, with attacking him at Salt (Vol. VI, p. 124) and (p. 60) Nicholas, s. of John de Salt, sued Hugh, s. of Eudo, who may have been his nephew (but it is by no means certain). The subsidy roll, A.D. 1327, is headed for Salt and Enston by David de Puelesdon and Robert Selymon.

Nicholaus, filius Willielmi de Mutton, Ricō Prees, et Leticie sorori mee, uxori suæ, totam terram et tenementum meum cum domibus etc. redditibus, homagiis, etc., in villâ de Salt; quæ omnia p'dicta mihi acciderunt nomine hereditatis per decessum Margeriæ de Mutton, quondam matris mee, in dicta villa et feodo de Salt: habend Rico et Leticie sorori mee, uxori sue, et eorum heredibus in perpet' libere quiete etc. cum om' libertatibus liberis, etc., in boscis, viis, semitis, aquis, mariscis, brueris, turbar' et quareris, infra villâ de Salt. Test. Willmō de Hodinet, Rob' fil suo, Jo' de Cresswall, Jo' fil Stephani de Salt, Hugone fil' Wateri de eadem, Jô fil Jo' de eadem, 19 Ed. I.

Ricūs de Prees, ex consensu etc. Leticie uxoris mee, Dnō Rogero de Peulesdon militi, et Johanne uxori sue, et eorum heredibus, totam terram et

¹ Vide Vol. V (p. ii), p. 297.

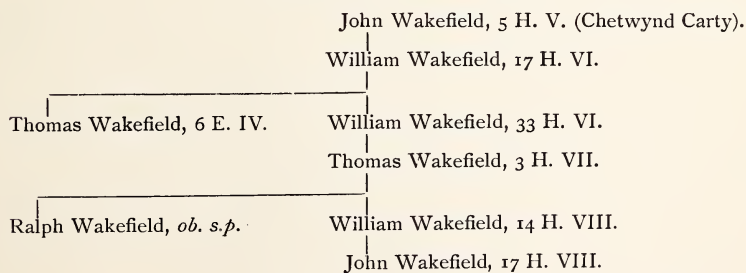
Walkers of Casterne T. H. VI.), which Ric. and Sampson, his son by ye said Agnes, afterwards purchased divers other lands here; which continued in their posterity till 22 C. I., when most of them were alienated by George Walker, gent., to Ric. Fowler, minister of Barthomley, co. Cest., whose son Abraham Fowler, 17 C. II., purchased ye remainder of Hump. Walker (grandson to George), for ye sum of 1,710*li*.; the greatest part of which, he, ye said Abraham, 1679, sold to Will. Stafford before mentioned; and ye rest to Will. Jervis of Tittensour, gent.; which Will. Jervis soon after parted with his interest in ye said lands to Walter Chetwynd of Ingestre, Esqre.

There was also in Salt a family of Bythwaters (or "juxta

tenementum meum in villā de Salt (ut supra, etc.). Pro hac dederunt nobis 100 marcas. Test Dnō W'llmō Bagot, et Willmō Tromwyne, militibus; Henrico de Cotton Rob' de Huford, Rob'to Marescallo de Aston, Hen' de Verdun, Johē le Broc. et testibus Dnō Nicolao Priore Scti Thome J. Stafford, Dnō Ricardo de Draycote Dno Henrico Cresswelle, Philippo de Chetwynd, dnō de Ingestre, Wme de Hodinet, Johē fil Stephani de Salt, Hugone fil Walteri de eadem, Wmo de Smalrise Gilberto de Croxford, 20 Ed. I. ———

Ricūs Prees et Leticia uxor mea Roberto Selimon de Stafford unum capitale messuagium cum om' terris etc. in feodo de Salt, cum tribus solidatis redditus percipien' in diversis tenementis in Salt, etc. Test. Rogero le Goldsmith de Stafford, Wmo Gilbert, Stephen by-the-water de Salt, etc.

DESCENT OF WAKEFIELD.



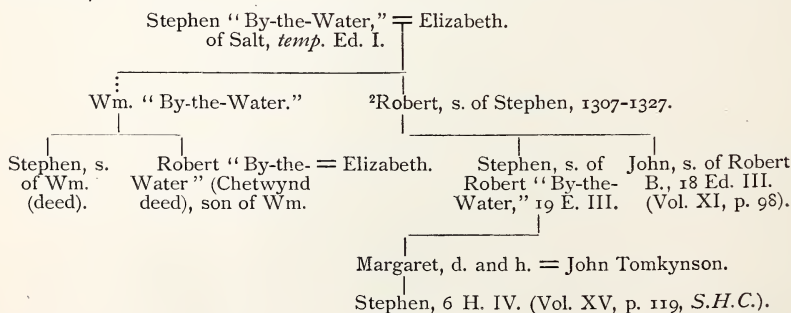
Richard Walker of Weston (s. = Agnes Wakefield, d. and coheir (2 Eliz.).
of John Walker) *v.* Vol. V, p. 2,
p. 297.

Seal of Ric. Prees, *shield a cross-lozengy* (?) Alicia, filia Wm̃i de Mutton de Salt Rogero Selimon de Stafford totum jus meum in mess' et 13 acris terre in Salt. Test' Robto "By-the-Water" de Salt, Ricō de Smalrise,

aquam") who had several lands there, most of which were by Robert Bywater, 19 E. I. passed to Sir Roger Trumwyne of Canock, kt., which after came to Salway of Leacroft by marrying Trumwyne's heir; and continued in that family till ye time of Q. Elizabeth, when, I think, they were sold to John Hunt,¹ a lawyer of Lindon, co. Rutl., who conveyed them to ye before-mentioned Mr. Walker.

In 6 H. IV., Ric. de Chetwynd gave leave to Hen. Goldsmith, John Wold (Priests), and others, to amortize two messuages, one carucate, and six acres of land, with 2s. yearly rent, lying in Salt (which were held of ye said Richard, as chief lord of ye fee, and were formerly [the property] of Joan widow of John Aston) to ye Priory of St. Thomas juxta Stafford, part of which lands were in the time of Q. Eliz. sold by Brian Fowler of St. Thomas, Esqre., to one Fox, whose great-grandson Will now enjoys them. The Tythes anciently belonging to ye Collegiate Church of St. Mary in Stafford (of which it was a Prebend) and after its dissolution were (with ye Prebends of Marston and Coton) 14 Eliz. granted by ye Queen to ye Burgesses of ye town of Stafford paying 10*li.* to ye Crown, 8 to ye curate of Marston, 16 to ye minister of St. Mary's in Stafford, and 4*li.* 0s. 5*d.* to ye schoolmaster there yearly.

Philippo de Smallrise, Wmo "By-the-Water" de Salt, Stephano filio suo (5 Ed. III.).



¹ John Hunt, afterwards knighted, had lands in Salt called "Rookes," next the Gamons, Ham's meadow, Dovehouse meadow, etc., all which came subsequently to Geo. Walker, of Salt, Esq.

² Fined 50 marcs by Sir Roger de Swinnerton for accusing him of slaying Henry de Salt at Stafford.

HOPTON.

Hopton is a fair (manor?) lying south-westward from Salt, one angle whereof reaches to Trent. At ye general survey it contained two hides of land with (a wood?) twō furlongs in breadth, and one in length, all valued at 40s. Before ye Conquest it was ye Freehold of Alward, but then Gislebert held it of Rob. de Stafford. From him it descended to another Gislebert, who had issue Robert and he Alicia, his daughter and heir, who lived in ye time of K. Ric. I. and John, and by Robert del Bec., her husband, had Robert Lord of Hopton and both ye Tenes, and Geoffrey, a younger son to whom she gave a large proportion of lands in Hopton (whose posterity afterwards came to be lords here).¹ From Robert this manor came by descent to Leticia, a daughter and heir, first married to Rob. de Beke (her kinsman) and after to Sir Ric. de Draicote, kt., who surviving her, held it for his life and settled it for that term on Johanna Deincourt (his daughter-in-law), who was seized of it, 9 Ed. II. (Sir Ric. being alive), not long after it came to

HOPTON.

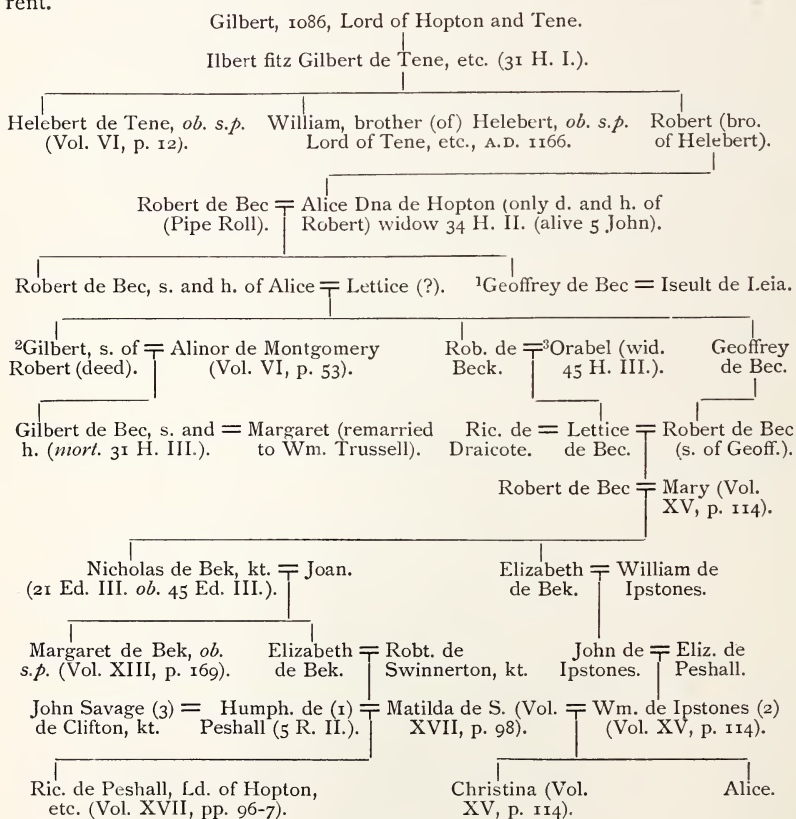
Robert de Stafford had two hides in Hotone (Hopton); held T.R.E. by Aluuard, a free man; there was arable land for six plough teams. In the demesne were two teams and six villeins, with four boors, and two serfs had three and a half teams; there were four acres of meadow and ten of brushwood. It was valued yearly at £2. Gilbert held it under R. de Stafford, but Chetwynd's pedigree is imperfect in the earlier stages, and is here corrected and given in detail.

General Wrottesley's account of the Liber Niger for Staffordshire explains Wm. fitz Gilbert's two fees in demesne to include Hopton, Salt, and Tean, besides Middle Aston in Oxfordshire. These are amongst Robert de Stafford's lands in the Survey of 1086, and held by Gilbert, Wm. fitz Gilbert's grandfather. By a fine, 10 King John, he shows that "Walter de Whitfeld and Eva his wife remitted all claim on one and a half kt.s' fees in Hopton and Thena, held by Alice de Hopton, who, in return, granted to them and to the heirs of Eva, two-thirds of a fee in Middle Aston (Oxon); Eva was the widow of Robert de Brinton, and her issue by him inherited this Oxfordshire fee." The relationship between Alice and Eva remains a matter of conjecture; that it was close seems obvious—possibly they were

¹ *Vide* fuller pedigree by General Wrottesley.

Sir Robert Beke, kt. (son of Robt., son to Leticia before mentioned), who had issue another Robert, father to Sir Nic.

sisters ; a Huntbach deed (lost in the fire at Wrottesley) showed Gilbert de Tene living, *c.* A.D. 1150, with two surviving sons, William and Robert, the former being the Liber Niger owner, the latter the father of Alice, who married Rob. de Beck. By fine of 7 R. I., the Prior of Kenilworth remitted to Alice de Hopton and her son and heir, Robert, all his claim to the advowson of Checkley, for a rent of 20s. In 22 H. III., another prior complains that Alice's grandson, another Robt. de Bek, had deprived the Priory of this rent.



¹ Geoffrey de Bec, husband of Iseult de Leia, was apparently a cleric ; whether he was the rector of Checkley, or not, appears doubtful. I think he was.

² The trial of 21 Ed. I., Vol. VI, p. 225, for presentation to Hopton Church, calls Gilbert de Bek (I) son of Alice, which is obviously wrong (*v.* deed).

³ Orabel had a second husband, a Draycote, and a third, William Wyther (Vol. VII, p. 31).

de Beke, kt., who, 43 Ed. III., was certified to hold two kt.s' fees in Hopton and Teane, with Free-Warren in all his demesne lands there, being then likewise possess of ye manors of Dover and Repindon, Merthon and Mounselon, co. Derb. and Salop, together with 100 acres of land in Tillington, and several burgages in Stafford, most of which descended to Helena,¹ his daughter and heir, who, by marrying Sir Robt. de Swinnerton of Swinnerton, kt., brought a faire additional revenue to that ancient family, which was again transferred to ye Peshalls in ye next generation by Maud Swynerton, their only daughter and heir, first ye wife of Humphrey, third son to Sir Thomas Peshall, kt. (by whom she had issue Sir Ric. Peshall, father to Sir Humphrey), and after married to Sir John Savage of Clifton, co. Cestr., kt., and by him mother to another Sir John: betwixt which last Sir John and Sir Humph. Peshall, there arose great suits and conditions about the Beke lands, which were at last so compounded that Hopton (*inter alia*) fell to Sir Humphrey's allotment; from whom it came by descent (as appears by ye following pedigree) to Sir Hugh Peshall, kt., who gave it in marriage with Catherine his daughter and heir, to Sir John

The *Testa de Nevil* states that the heir of Gilbert de Beck holds two fees in Hopton and Tene of the de Stafford Barony. When in Kirkby's quest (c. 1285) Ric. de Draicote is returned as holding a fee in Hopton of Nicholas de Stafford, it was through his wife Lettice and by the courtesy of England only. A Plea of 20 Ed. I. (Vol. VI, p. 209) throws much light on the Beck pedigree, which is continued by the Plea Roll of 2 H. IV. (Vol. XV, p. 114), and those of 4 H. IV. (Vol. XVI, p. 40), and (Vol. XVII, pp. 96-8) of 2 H. VI., which are too lengthy for insertion here, though interesting in enabling us to trace the family history and to understand the difficulties which beset heiresses in those days.

Chetwynd has not mentioned the fight at Hopton Heath, March 19th, 1643, between the Royalists under the Earl of Northampton and the Parliament's forces led by Sir Wm. Brereton and Sir John Gell. In spite of considerable inequality of numbers victory fell to the former, but although 200 prisoners were taken and eight pieces of cannon, it was far too dearly purchased by the Earl's death, who was slain fighting bravely, and refusing quarter, having had his horse shot under him in a second charge. The Earl of Shrewsbury is lord of the manor.

¹ Elizabeth (?) v. Vol. VII, pp. 2, 24, etc.

Blount of Kinlett, co. Salop, kt., who, by her, had issue Sir George Blount, kt., Elizabeth (ye mother of Henry Fitz-Roy, Duke of Richmond, natural son to K. H. VIII.), Anne married to Richard Lacon of Willey, co. Salop, Esq., and Henry; which Sir George, having an only daughter Dorothy, married to John Purslow of Sudbury, co. Salop, Esq., gave this manor and all his other lands, from her children, and from Geo. Blount his brother Henry's son, to Rowland Lacon, his sister's son, who, 31 Eliz., was seized of ye manors of Kynlett, Bould, Charlecote, Willey, Linley, Broseley, Harley, Kenley, Smethcote, Alkmere, Cleton, Gretton, Hatton, Astwall, Stow and Weston, co. Salop, also Lacon Hall in ye parish of Wemme. The manors of Hanmashe and Farelw, co. Heref., of Knightly, Hopton, Little On, Muccleston, Waterfeld, Caldon and Tene, co. Staff.; with lands in Winnington, Knighton juxta Hill, Bishops Offley, Gnosall, Chatwall, Bidulph, Fenton Culvert, Fulford, Blyth, Orberton, Salt and Hanyate, in ye said county of Stafford;

HOPTON DEEDS.

Alicia de Hoptun dedi, etc. assensu Roberti de Beke, filii mei et heredis mei Deo et eccles. S. Thome etc. Test. Eudone de Mere Radō de Mutton, Phil' fratre ejus, *Roberto de Bek, Galfrido fratre ejus, Gilberto filio Roberti de Bek*, Pagano de Wastneys.

Galfridus de Bec, rector Ecclesiæ de Çekkeley, concessi Deo et S. Tho. totam terram meam in villa de Hoptun, quam Alicia quondam Dña de Hoptun Roberto de Bec fratri meo pro servicio contulit. Test' dom Roberto barone de Stafford, Doñ Wñio de Hyde milite etc.

Domina¹ Orabilla, uxor quondam Roberti de Beek, in viduitate concessi Priori Scti Thome etc. pro salute animæ meæ, et R. viri mei, totum jus etc. quod habui nomine dotis in omnibus terris etc. quæ habuerunt ex dono dicti Roberti, et Domini Galfridi fratris ejus, domini in Hoptun. Test. doñ Willō de Caverswall, tunc vicecomite (45 H. III.) Staffordiæ; dom. Galfrido de Bek, etc.

("Robert, son of Geoffrey de Bek," witnesses an early deed.)

Alicia del Bek, Dña de Hoptun, dedi etc., Galfrido del Bek, filio meo duas bovatas terræ in villa de Hoptun.

Alicia filia Roberti, filii Gilberti de Tene, Galfrido filio meo unam bovatom terræ in Hoptun etc.

Galfridus de Becco concessi etc. Hisode de Leia totam terram meam quam de laico feudo tenui in villa de Optun, sicut cartæ Aliciæ de Bec

¹ Orabel was thrice married, to a Draycote (Vol. VI, p. 82), to Robert de Bek, and to William Wyther.

after whose death, it fell to Sir Francis Lacon, kt., his son and heir, who, having wasted that great inheritance, left him by his father, 12 Jac., sold this manor to Sir Walter Chetwynd of Ingestre, kt., whose grandson Walter Chetwynd, Esq., is now owner of it, A.D. 1680. The Priory of St. Thomas had formerly several lands here by ye gift of ye Bekes, some of which are now in ye possession of Walter Fowler of St. Thomas, Esq. There was formerly a chapel in Hopton dedicated to St. Peter, now demolished. The Tythes anciently belonged to ye collegiate church of St. Mary in Stafford (of which it was a prebend), and falling to ye crown, upon its dissolution, were (4 E. VI.) granted by letters patent to Henry, Lord Stafford; who, ye sixth year of ye same king, conveyed them to John Maynard, citizen and mercer of London, from whom they came by Elizabeth, his daughter and co-heir, to John Sparrey of Broad Hidley, co. Wigorn, who left them to his son Sparrey; and he, 7 K. James, alienated them to Tho. Crompton of Stone, Esq., who, 14 Jac. I., sold them to Sir Walter Chetwynd, kt., whose grandson Walter Chetwynd, Esq., has lately settled them in ye hands of trustees for a perpetual augmentation to his new church at Ingestre.

testantur (to hold for her life, and, if Geoffrey should have children by her, after her death they are to inherit that land and their heirs in perpetuity).

23 Ed. I. (A.D. 1295) Robertus fil' Leticie de Bek Dñe de Hoptun (an agreement about three roods of land in Hoptun, near the land of Sir Ric. de Draycote, kt.).

15 Ed. II., Rob. de Bec, doms de Hopton, concessi Adæ Crisp de Hoptun pro 30s. quatuor acras terræ in Hoptun quas Adam tenuit ad terminum vitæ doñ Rici de Draycote.

A.D. 1283 Convent' inter doñ, Ricardum de Draycote militem, et Leticiam uxorem ejus, ex unâ parte; et Robertum Spark de Hoptun ex altera, etc. (Sealed with a cross.)

16 Ed. III., Maria quæ fuit uxor Roberti de Bek, fil' doñni Roberti de Bek militis.

33 Ed. II., Nicholas de Beck Dominus de Hoptun tradidi Mariæ de Bek, matri meæ.

42 Ed. III., Sir Nicholas de Bek, of Hoptun, kt., was seised of eighty acres of land, six of meadow, of ye feoffment of Nich., ye son of Adam le Rotour, in Tillington; in 22 Ric. II., John de Clifton and Isabel his wife handed them on to Edmd., Earl of Stafford.

R. de Beec concessi Galfrido de Beec nepoti meo totam terram de Hopton, Scilicet illam terram quam Alicia avia mea mihi dedit, ad Fontem, etc.

7 H. VII., Rogerus Draycott de Draycott dedit Humfrido de Peshall de Hoptun unum messuagium in Hoptun in excambio pro quadam parcella terræ vocat' le Park-field juxta Draycott.

Gislebertus Dñs de Hopton and Teanes <i>temp.</i> Conq.	
Gislebertus Dñs de Hopton et Teanes.	
Robertus, fil Gilberti <i>temp.</i> H. II.	
Alicia, fil et hæf 7 K. J. = Robertus del Bec.	
Robertus de Beke = Leticia.	Galfridus de Beke = Isold de Leia.
Ric. Draicott, miles 47 H. III. = Leticia, fil et hæf Domæ de Hopton = Rob. de Beke, defunctus superst. 16 E. II.	
	Rob. de Beke, 15 and 23 Ed. I.
	Rob. de Beke, mil. 17 Ed. II. <i>ob.</i> eod anno.
	Rob. de Beke, Dñus de Hopton 1 E. III. <i>ob.</i> 7 E. III. = Maria, superstes 17 Ed. III.
	Nic. de Beke, mil. 20 and 43 E. III. = Margeria.
	Rob. Swinerton, miles de Swinerton <i>ob.</i> 23 E. III. = Helena, fil et hæf 8 R. II.
Johes Savage de Clifton = Hum., fil Tho. Peshall = Matilda, fil et hæf = Will de Ipstones de Creswall (marit. 3) 10 H. IV. miles.	Ricus de Peshall, Dñs de Hopton, Vice-C. Staff. 14 H. VI.
Johes Savage de Clifton and = Eliz. (sive Eleanora), fil Teane <i>ob.</i> 3 E. IV. mil.	
Johes Savage de Teane, = Kath., fil Tho. milit. <i>ob.</i> 22 Nov., 11 H. VII. Stanley, co. Derby.	Humph. de Peshall, 25 H. VI., and = Anna, filia Radi Egerton 1 R. III., Vice-C. Staff. 4 E. IV. de Wrinchill, co. Staff.
Johes Savage, ord Periscelid = Mrgta., f. et h. Radi miles occis. in obsid. Bologne. Vernon de Sibroc, mil.	Hugo Peshall, mil. = Isabella, fil Johis Stanley, mil. V.-C. Staff. 4 H. VII. et Eliz., fil Ric. Vernon, mil.
Katherina, fil et hæf = Johes Blount de Kinlet mil. Vice-C. Staff. 18 H. VIII.	
Georgius Blount, mil. Vice-C. = Constantia, fil Joh. Staff. 6 E. VI. and 14 Eliz. Talbot mil.	Anna Blount = Ricus Lacon de Willey, Salop.
Dorothea, ux. Johis Spurstow de Sudbury, arm.	Rolandus Lacon dom. = Helena, fil Willi de Willey et Hopton. Rigges, Auditoris.

ORBERTON.

Orberton is accounted a member of ye mañor of Hopton, and was anciently a small village, long since depopulated; one Richard de Horberton was lord of it about ye time of Ric. I., and after him John; it was afterward given to ye Priory of St. Thomas, and came with it to ye Fowlers, and is now possest by Walter Fowler, Esq. This was also a prebend of ye collegiate church of Stafford; the tythes, accompanying those of Hopton, were, 14 K. J., sold by Tho. Crompton, Esq., to Sir Walter Chetwynd, who, 20 K. J., passed them away to Ed. Fowler of St. Thomas, Esq.

Previous to A.D. 1182, Robert de Beke, Lord of Hopton, confirms to St. Thomas Priory the grant which had been made them by Robert, s. of Osbert de Orberton, Vol. VIII, p. 176, together with half a virgate here; reserving the service due to the lord of the fee.

The Richard whom Chetwynd mentions may have been the Richard, son of Richard, son of Gilbert de Orberton, named in a deed of 1220 (c.), (p. 177, Vol. VIII).

From Bp. Peche's foundation charter, and Payne de Wastmeyer's Tixall grant to the Priory, it seems that Orberton lay between St. Thomas and Hopton, not far from the present Kingston cover. It appears to have been absorbed in Coton, and in the parish adjoining it on the east and north. Orberton and Worston are not identical, they were distinct prebends of St. Mary's, Stafford, Aldet, Ernald, and Warin, besides the Dean and chapter of St. Mary's, Stafford, and Bishop Peche, were among the benefactors to the Priory in Orberton.

W. Chetwynd, intending to give a "separate" history of his own family, has written here upon the "earlier" owners of Ingestre alone: but remembering their importance in Staffordshire, their residence at Ingestre for so many years, above all, that we owe "the account of Pirehill" to their descendant and representative, the following notes are here inserted: taken almost entirely from the very accurate and full accounts published by General Wrottesley in the Chetwynd Chartulary (Vol. XII, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*) and by the late Mr. Chetwynd Stapleton in his history of the family.

INGESTRE.

Near to Hopton, on the same side of Trent, lyeth Ingestre, which Hugo held of Rob. de Stadford, 20 Conq., but whether he were paternall ancestor to ye Muttons, who not long after possest it, is hard to be determined. In ye time of H. II. Ivo (or Eudo) de Mutton was lord of Ingestre and Mutton ; he gave certain lands in Ingestre to ye Priory of St. Thomas (then newly founded), and became a lay-brother there ; leaving his possessions to his son Sir Ralph de Mutton, kt., who was also lord of ye manors of Gratwick, Reule and Rugge, co. Staff., and of Drumheniskin in ye county of Louth (or Uriel), in ye province of Ulster in Ireland, which last was given him by Bertram de Verdon (a great baron in those times), this Sir Ralph had issue Adam and Philip, both kts. To Sir Adam Henry de Aldithlegh (or Audley), in ye time of H. III., gave all ye land at Breredon (except Radmore),¹ he and his heirs paying yearly a pair of gilt

INGESTRE.

Ingestre ("Gestreon") was reckoned in the Survey of A.D. 1086, at three hides : in T.R.E. Godwin and Widegrip, two thanes, owned it ; now it was held by Hugo, under Robert de Stafford ; there was sufficient arable land for 4 plough teams ; in the demesne there was only $\frac{1}{2}$ a team, while 8 villeins, 2 bordars, and 1 serf had $1\frac{1}{2}$ teams : showing that 2 teams were wanting ; 9 acres of meadow, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mill, rented at 10*d.*, 60 acres of wood ; the yearly value of the whole being 15*s.* (the present area A.D. 1908 is returned at 1,868 acres). *Domesday Book* is silent as to the owners of the other share of this Ingestre mill (Eyton). In A.D. 1166, Hugo, the Marshall, held two-thirds of a kt.'s fee here, including probably Gratwich and Rule. General Wrottesley suggests "that he held the office of Marshall in the de Stafford Barony, and the only de Stafford tenant at this date named Hugo, being Hugo de Ingestre (a witness to Renner de Wolseley's grant to Blithbury), was himself no doubt the owner of Ingestre, while his fee being a fee of Mortaigne, paying only 2 marcs for scutage, in place of £2, is here returned as two-thirds of a kt.'s fee." Ivo, or Eudes de Mutton, holding two-thirds of a fee under Robert Fitz-Ralph, head of the de Standons (namely, Mitton in Penkridge, Rudge in Standon, and Apeton in Bradley)

¹ Radmore lay a little to the south-west of Beaudesert and was called "The King's house and garden." It was afterwards a Cistercian Abbey and moved to Stoneleigh.

spurs at ye feast of St. James, for all services except foreign. This Sir Adam was likewise a benefactor to ye convent of St. Thomas, where he had the presentation of a canon granted to him and his heirs for ever to celebrate divine service for the soul of Sir Philip de Mutton his brother, for ye health of his own soul, and for those of his ancestors and successors. He bore for his arms (as appears by his seals) Fretté, with a canton in allusion, I suppose, to ye Audleys, a custom frequently used in that age by such as had a dependence on great persons, and died about ye 40 H. III., leaving, by Isabella his wife, Ralph his son, then under age, who died not long after without issue, and Isabel, an only daughter, married to Sir Philip de Chetwynd,

was, he concludes, either brother or cousin of Robert Fitz-Ralph," and he married Alina, heiress of Hugh the Marshall of Ingestre. Ralph de Mutton, brother of Ivo (II.), succeeded Ivo (I.), his father, *c.* A.D. 1184 (Pipe Roll 31 H. II.); he accompanied Bertram de Verdon to Ireland,¹ and during the 44 years of his possession of Ingestre (*c.* 1200) granted to John, s. of Nicholas de Mutton, whose descendants took the name of "de Salt"; the land Nicholas de M. had held at one quarter fee in Salt. Adam de Mutton, 1230-1241, elder brother of Sir Philip, succeeded his father, Ralph (I.), but died before A.D. 1241, leaving a son Ralph (II.), as the Close Roll of 26 H. III. proves; and "*the heir* of Ralph de Mutton," named in the *Testa de Nevil* of A.D. 1242, was this Ralph's infant daughter Isabella. The mistake of calling her Sir Adam's daughter (when really his grand-daughter) arose from her own father having died under full age. The wardship of Isabella, a considerable heiress, had been sold by the King to Philip de Lovel, his treasurer, a trafficker in wardships; witness the heiress of Maer and Aston's case (Vol. IV, p. 142); and a dispute at once arose between de Stafford and de Standon, which after de Stafford's defeat, ended in the younger sons of Vivian de Standon, Thomas and Walter, obtaining under Vivian's will, the custody of the Mytton fief: while Philip Lovel retained Isabella's marriage; which he conveyed to Philip de Chetwynd, her cousin probably (as General Wrottesley shows that the Chetwynds held Weston-in-Standon under the de Standons).

The Chetwynds descend (Eyton) from Turolde de Verli, who held 13 manors under Roger de Montgomery in A.D. 1086. Turolde was living in 1121, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Fitz-Turolde, who was followed before 1180, by Adam his son, who took the name of de Chetwynd.

General Wrottesley also shows that "Philip de Chetwynd, the son of John de C. (who was the son of Adam), was related to Philip Lovel, for his

¹ Dromiskin is now a small sea bathing place on Dundalk Bay.

second son of Sir John de Chetwynd of Chetwynd, co. Salop, kt., who, 56 H. III., was seized of Ingestre, Gratwick and Mutton (all which were then certified to be held of ye barony of Stafford by two and a half knights' fees), as also Drumheniskin in Ireland, and after ye death of Sir Philip de Mutton without issue (which happened about 16 E. I.), Philip de Chetwynd, son of Sir Philip and Isabel before mentioned, remained sole heir to that family, being in his mother's right possest of Ingestre, Salt, Mutton, Gratwych, Brereton, Rewle and Rugge (co. Staff.), whose son, Sir Philip, 11 Ed. II., obtained a charter of Free Warren in all his lands, and by marrying Alicia, daughter and co-heir of Sir Ralph de Grendon, of Grendon in Warwickshire, kt., 35 Ed. I., became possest of a fair estate in Grendon, Dordon

mother was d. of John Lovel, Baron of Minster Lovel" (Oxon). Sir Philip de Chetwynd died in A.D. 1284, and Isabella (de Mutton), his widow, married Roger de Thornton; she died aged 51 (in A.D. 1291), her mother Agnes, was suing for dower in Brereton in 1254, but her surname is not known.

Philip (II.), son of Philip (I.) and Isabella, survived till 1308, he entailed Ingestre (the mill excepted) and Gratwich, with their churches, besides a messuage, a carucate of land, 40 acres of wood, and 40s. rent, in Brereton, on himself, with remainder to Philip, his son, and his issue, by Alice his wife; he served in the Welsh war under King Ed. I., 1294, being knighted that year; and married Isabella, d. of Ric. de Puleston, a woman of strong character, who now, during her son's minority, contrived to acquire, not only her own dower, but the whole estates, in her son's name, and was especially active in the great dispute between the Ipstones and de Brumptions, for possession of the church at Ch. Eyton¹ 1324; Thomas de Brumpton, son of Adam, Lord of Ch. Eyton, had been instituted to the living—till his elder brother, on the plea (false) that he had resigned, put in Wm. de Ipstones—one of a turbulent race; who ejected him, and besieged Mary de Brumpton, his mother, in the manor house. Isabella sided with Thomas de Brumpton, her kinsman; and after much rioting, in which the leading county families took part, and some trials, Thomas held his ground (Vol. X, p. 86, etc.). Isabella was alive in 1332. Philip (III.) was of age in 1324 and died in 1338: he served with Roger, his brother, in the Scotch War (A.D. 1334). Alice his wife being a d. of Ralph de Grendon by Joan, a second wife; their other two daughters married Philip's brother, Roger de C., and John de Ireford. Philip de Chetwynd (IV.), the eldest son, served at Hennebonne, in the retinue of Ralph Ld. Stafford, and left a widow,

¹ Now Church Eaton.

and Waverton, all which lands and lordships in ye counties of Warw. and Staff., except Rugge (a part whereof is now enjoyed by a younger branch of this family), are, by a continued succession, descended to Walter Chetwynd, now of Ingestre, Esq., 1679. The church (dedicated to ye Blessed Virgin) was formerly accounted a prebend of St. Mary's in Stafford, the incumbents enjoying ye full profits, and receiving their institution and induction from ye dean of Stafford; but ye lords of ye manor always had ye advowson of ye church, the structure of which being mean and ruinous was (by licence of Gilbert, Archbishop

Katherine, who had dowry in Gratwich Manor. Ralph de Chetwynd, his next brother, then succeeded, who fought at Crecy, under Tho. de Lathom, but was dead in 24 Ed. III., probably a victim of the great Pestilence—he left a widow Margaret.

Wm. de Chetwynd, the third son, followed (1349-95). General Wrottesley points out "that there were now three young widows of previous lords of Ingestre alive, to be provided for out of the estates." Wm., a distinguished soldier, served at Calais, under the Earl of Huntingdon, and in Ireland under Ralph, Earl of Stafford (Vol. VIII, pp. 87 and 94), but as an esquire; in 38 Ed. III. he married, as a kt., Isabella, widow of Sir Roger Aston. In 43 Ed. III., he followed John of Gaunt to France and was constantly on foreign service. At his death 19 Ric. II., he left Roger his s. and heir, having been thrice married. Roger outlived his father only one year; while a minor he had married Helen, a co-heiress of Sir John Hawkeston of Wrineford; but she must have died in infancy (General W. observes) as he left a widow Elizabeth. Richard de Chetwynd, his half-brother, succeeded to Ingestre, etc., whose custody the King sold to the Bp. of Lichfield, who parted with it to Wm. de Frodesham, to whose daughter Thomasine Richard was soon afterwards married: he died in 1417, and his eldest son, Wm., the year following. Philip (V.) was of age in 1422, and served as sheriff for the county in 1428 (7 H. VI.); three years later he became esqre. to Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, for a pension of 10 marcs, to be paid yearly from Barlaston Manor: "this was probably caused by the heavy charge of three or four widows on his patrimony, but within six years he took to wife Helen, the widow of Edmund, Lord Ferrars of Chartley, d. and h. of Thomas de la Roche." As a knight he again became Sheriff in 1436: later on acting abroad as Governor of Bayonne, and in 1444 he bound himself to serve Humphrey, Earl of Buckingham and Stafford, as lieutenant of Calais, and to follow him "in peace and war." His death occurred the same year at Calais, John Chetwynd, of Meriden, his uncle, being the next heir, then 50 years old. General Wrottesley holds that this John Chetwynd had fought at Agincourt; as a kt. he served in the King's household, and subsequently in Parliament for seven years; dying c. 1453, his son, Robert

of Canterbury), A.D. 1676, taken down by Walter Chetwynd, Esq. : the new church (built near to it, but upon another foundation) being then consecrated by Tho., Lord Bishop of Cov. and Lichf. There was also in this lordship a chapel built by Wm. Chetwynd, Esq., in ye time of K. H. VII., and endowed with certain lands for ye maintenance of a priest to celebrate divine service for ye benefit of such diseased and impotent persons as resorted to St. Erasmus' well (adjoyning to it, and then in great esteem for its medicinal virtues), from whence accrued no small advantage to ye priest, the oblations in this chapel being valued in ye king's

became heir to Ingestre (or Roger, as Mr. Stapleton calls him), who in turn was followed by Wm., his nephew, son of his brother, Thomas Chetwynd, by Elena : Thomas had joined the Lancastrians at the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses. Wm. came of age *c.* 1474, and was in favour with K. H. VII. In 1494, induced by a forged letter of invitation to a meeting at Stafford, while crossing Tixall Heath, he was set upon by some twenty armed servants of Sir Humphrey Stanley and murdered. "This was near the half-way house, where the lane from Ingestre joins the road from Tixall, and not far from St. Thomas Priory." His widow, Alice, petitioned King Henry VII. for justice, but no notice was taken. Alice survived her husband forty years ; she was the daughter of Hugh Egerton of Wrinehill.

Wm. Chetwynd III., the son of the murdered William, was married at twelve years of age, to Elizabeth Ferrars of Tamworth, then four years younger. He built the chapel of St. Erasmus on Ingestre waste, probably on the edge of the Park opposite Shirleywich. When thirty-five years old he shared H. VIII.'s expedition to France, but his bent was rather to scholarship. In 1514 and 1535 we find him acting as Sheriff, dying in 1547. When Thomas, his son, inherited Ingestre, of whose career very little seems known ; but John Chetwynd, the eldest of four sons by Jane, only child of Sir John Salter, succeeded him ; being a zealous Protestant, he was one of the justices appointed to watch in 1585, when Queen Mary was taken to Chartley. He was buried at Ingestre in 1593. By his first wife, Mary Meverell, he left a son, Sir William, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his half brother, Sir Walter ; the father of Walter Chetwynd of Ingestre, the antiquary of whose life a brief outline is given in the Preface. The "latter" part of the above account is taken from Mr. Stapleton's Chetwynds of Ingestre, the former from General Wrottesley's Chetwynd Chartulary.

The Chetwynds of Rugge descend from Anthony, second son of Sir William of Ingestre (*temp.* H. VIII), who married Katherine, eldest d. of Ralph Thickness of Balterley, fourth in descent, from whom came John, first Viscount Chetwynd, A.D. 1717, whose niece, Catherine, marrying John, s. of Lord Chancellor Talbot, conveyed Ingestre to that family.

books, 26 H. VIII., at £6 13s. 4*d.* per ann., but being dissolved by ye Act of Parliament, 1 E. VI., it was soon after granted out of the crown to Roger Alford and Geo. Harrison, who, 3 E. VI., conveyed it to Tho. Chetwynd, son to ye aforesaid William. The Rectory of Ingestre (with ye oblations in St. Erasmus chapel) is valued at £10 16s. 8*d.*

The second line of the Earls of Shrewsbury became extinct by the death of Bertram Arthur, seventeenth Earl in A.D. 1856, *s.p.* John, the second earl, had left a son, Sir John Talbot, whose youngest son, known as Sir Gilbert Talbot, was H. Sheriff of Shropshire in Richard III.'s reign. He commanded the right wing of the Earl of Richmond's army at Bosworth, and is mentioned in Shakspeare's Ric. III. His son, Sir John, was twice married. From the first wife had sprung the line now ended; but from the second marriage with a daughter of Walter Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, and through their son, John Talbot of Salwarp, the family branched out in many places. From the Whittington branch came William Talbot, who was in turn Bp. of Oxford, Salisbury, and Durham, whose eldest son, Charles, rose to be Lord Chancellor and Baron Talbot, A.D. 1733. William, his s. and h., was created Earl Talbot at George III.'s coronation; dying *s.p.* the barony passed to his nephew, John Chetwynd Talbot, son of the Chancellor's second son, John, and Catherine Chetwynd, heiress of Ingestre. In 1784, he was made Viscount Ingestre and Earl Talbot. It was his eldest son who was Lord Lieutenant of the county from 1813-1849, and who purchased Tixall, and his second s. and h., Henry John Chetwynd, succeeded in claiming the vacant title of Shrewsbury, and was the father of the present Earl.

HILDERSTON.

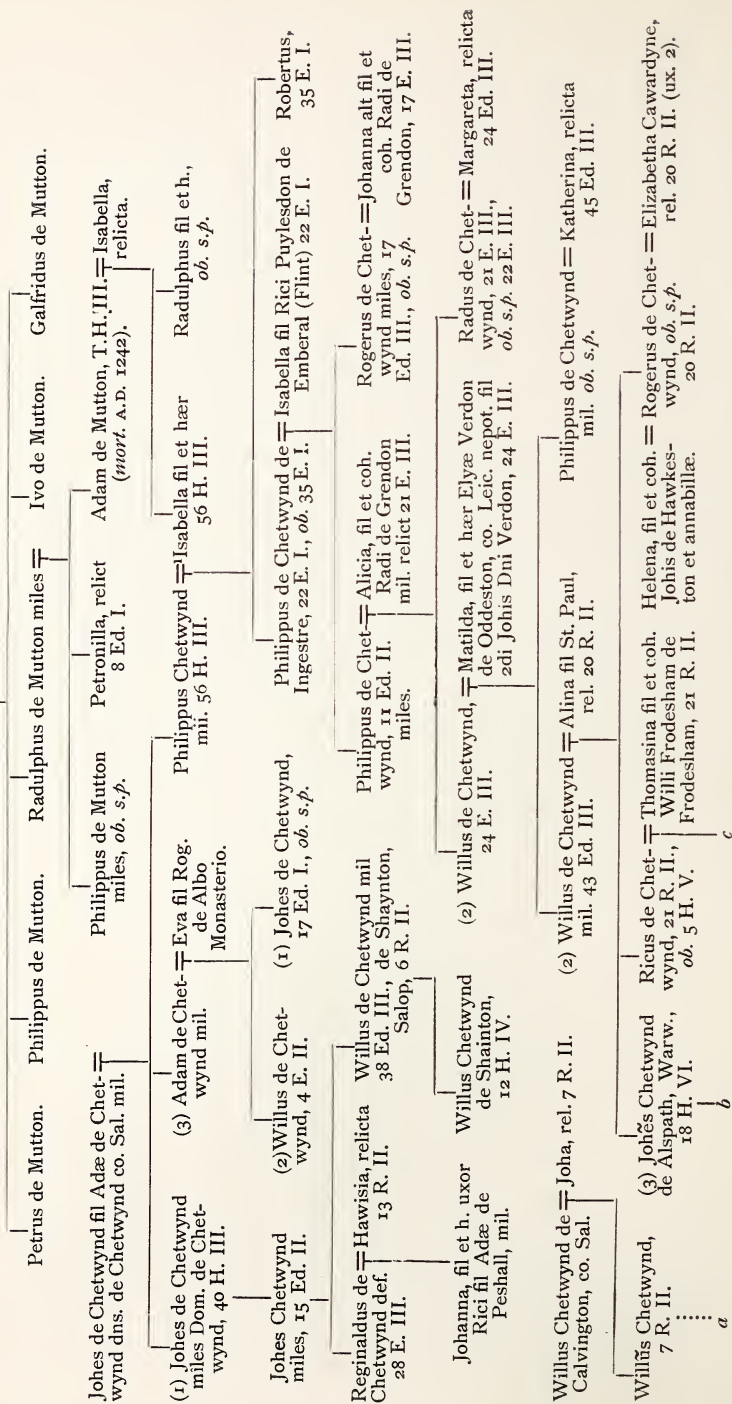
In Weston Trent receives a brook (not worth a name) which takes its beginning near to Hilderston. ¹20 Conq. Vitalis held

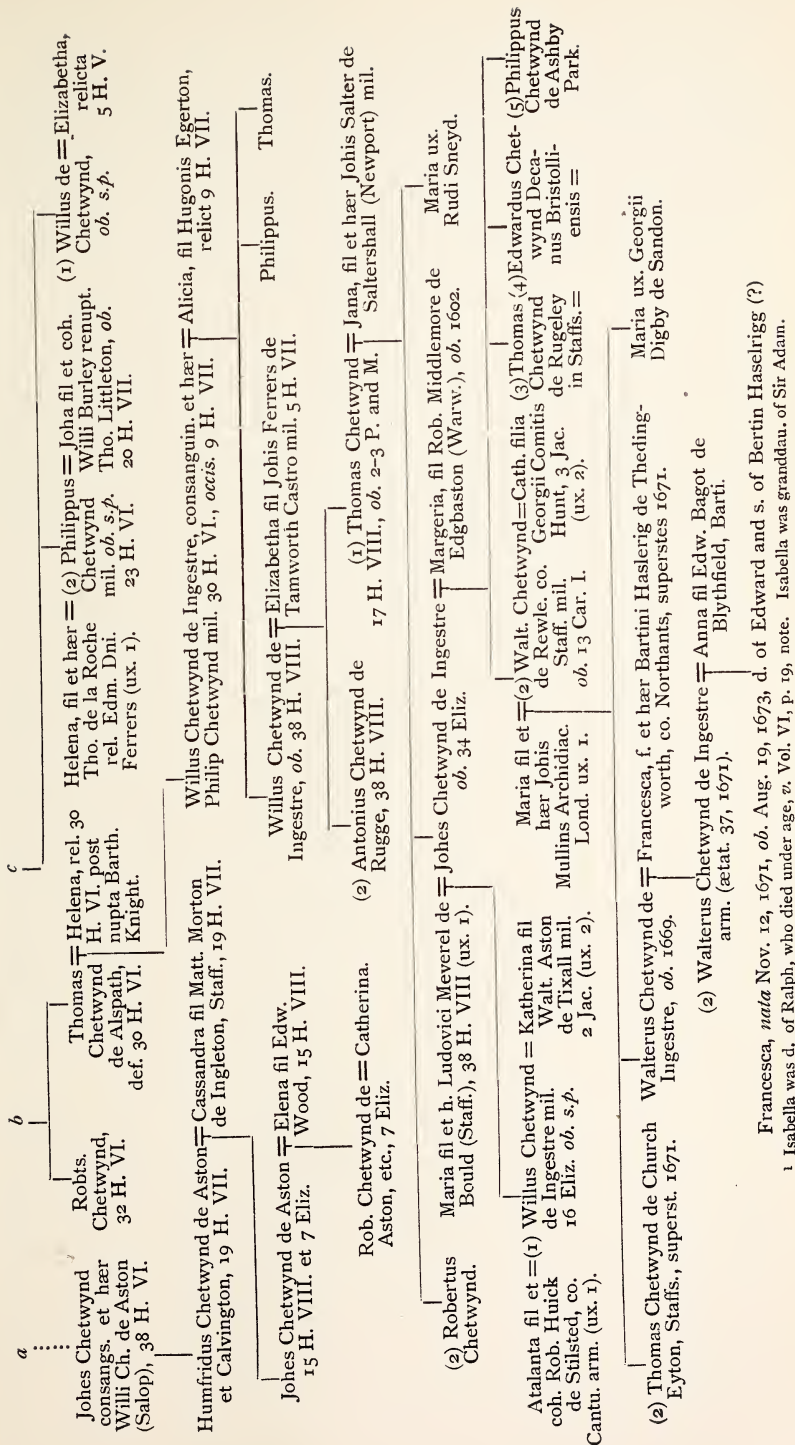
HILDERSTONE.

Our author gives a brief, and somewhat imperfect, account of Hilderstone. For there were two manors; the larger, which Vitalis held under Robert de Stafford, was reckoned at four-fifths of a hide, with arable enough for three plough teams; the demesne employing one team; while two villeins, two

¹ Ex autog. p. W. Fowler arm. Domesday Lib.

Eudo de Mutton dns. de Ingestre = Alina (*temp.* H. II.).





Hilderston of Rob. de Stadford.¹ In the time of Henry III. Rob. Bagot and his partners held it by ye service of a knight's fee of ye barony of Stafford; and 24 Ed. I. Rob. de Hugford was certified to hold ye said fee of Will. his brother, and he of John ye son of Sir Adam de Chetwynd, who held it of Nicholas, Baron of Stafford, and 29 Ed. II. Will. de Hugford was lord of it;³ he

bordars, and two serfs had another, leaving the working power short by one team; only one acre of meadow, and a wood of *c.* 720 acres; the yearly value 10s. This had previously belonged to two Saxon thanes, Dunning and Uluric; Uluric had owned a second manor now waste, and escheated to the Crown; occupying half a plough team, and estimated at half a virgate. Eyton thinks that this was soon annexed to Robert de Stafford's larger manor; may it not possibly account for the interest of John fitz Philip's heirs, or that of Robert de Offeswich, in Hilderstone?

In A.D. 1166, Robert fitz Odo, son of Hugh, the Domesday tenant of Loxley (Warwickshire), held four kt.s' fees under the de Stafford Barony (Vol. I, 166-7); two of them were in his own demesne, and included half a kt.'s fee in Hilderstone (besides Hardwick, Clifford, Westcote and Morton-Bagot, in Warwickshire). Robert fitz Odo died in 1179, leaving three daughters, co-heiresses; of whom Basilia, the eldest, was wife to Ralph de Mora; Margaret, the second, married William Bagot; and the third was the wife of William Trussell (*v.* Pipe Roll, 27 H. II.). The *Testa de Nevil* shows Robert Bagot "et participes sui" holding half a fee in Hildolveston (fee of Mortain); possibly the interest of John fitz Philip's heirs is included among them; if so, the waste half virgate may account for the *Liber Niger* mention of one Robert de Offeswich (Offeworde, Warwickshire) holding land here in demesne, in right of his wife Elizabeth, which they granted to Stone Priory (Vol. I, p. 188, and Vol. VI, p. 21). General Wrottesley calls attention to a valuable and interesting deed of A.D. 1136, by which Ernald, son of Vitalis, the Domesday tenant of Hilderstone, gives "for 2s. rent three waras of land, with common of pasture here, and one-third of his whole demesne, besides Gruets wood and Willanes-croft, to Stone Priory; excepting only six acres in Long Furlong, and the demesne meadow adjoining the orchard of his house" (Vol. VI, p. 22). While a suit of 1272, when John le Heyr of Bradeley, sues Robert de Huggefort for two-thirds of Hilderstone manor, "in which he had no entry except through Robert fitz Arnold (Ernald), the plaintiff's grandfather (who had devised the land to Robert fitz Odo for ten years)", was answered by William Bagot's statement that "Robert fitz Odo had entered by Robert de Stafford, not by Robert fitz Arnold."

¹ Inquisit de eod. anno.

² *Nom. Villar.*

³ Ex autog. p. Dig. Dom. Gerrard.

had issue Will, who had issue John Hugford, who lived 33 E. III. It came after (by what means I know not) to ye family of Delves. and from them by Helena, a daughter and coheir, to Sir Rob Sheffield, kt., Recorder of London (as hath already been declared in Apedale), in whose line it continued till Edmund, Ld. Sheffield (*temp.* Eliz.)¹ sold it to Rob. Collier, whose son James Collier not

This, General Wrottesley shows in his history of the Bagot family (besides giving us the connecting link in the Pedigree of Vitalis), accounts for the entry of Rob. fitz Odo, and the disseisin of the Domesday tenants ; while the presence of the de Huggefords here, and other interests, originated in the vast debts Sir Wm. Bagot had incurred, as Sheriff, during the Baron's wars. In 1272, he had (we see) already sold Hilderstone manor to Wm. de Huggeford, who had enfeoffed here his brother Robert ; and four years later (1276), sold to Bishop Burnell, of Bath and Wells, a yearly rent of 17 marcs, which Sir Wm. de Huggeford paid him from this manor, receiving £100 from the Bishop ; "only 12 years' purchase." The king had not repaid the money raised in his cause, though some return had been made in land. Sir William was continually hard pressed, and eventually imprisoned for debt. Sir Ralph Bagot, 1300-1321, finally dispersed the large property of this branch of the Bagot family (Vol. XI, N.S. *passim*). That the heirs of the younger daughters of Robert fitz Odo held "under" the elder, is proved, when, in the C. Rege Roll of 40 H. III., Wm. Bagot sues Peter de Mora as "medius" between him and Robert de Stafford, to acquit him of the service claimed by R. de Stafford for the lands he held of the Stafford Barony in Hildulvestone and Petleshull (Staffs.), etc.

In A.D. 1227 (Vol. IV, p. 60), Wm. Bagot, Henry Falconer, and Robert de Offeworth are charged with disseising, through their villeins, William de Pulton of his pasture rights here ; and 45 years later (p. 205) Robert de Huggeford, as lord of all the manor of Hilderston, concedes these common of pasture rights, for himself and his men, to Wm. de Pulton and his heirs.

In a fine of A.D. 1236 (p. 230), Robert Bagot grants Wm. de Pulton's right to one-third of his estovers, in the wood of Hilderston ; enough, *i.e.*, for burning, building, and enclosing, by view of Robert's foresters.

In 5 Ed. I., Bishop Burnell gave John, son of Adam de Chedewynde, the fealty of Wm. de Huggeford, with remainder to Wm. and Cecilia, his brother and sister, and summoned Wm. de H. to show what those customs and services were, by which Wm. held of the Bishop, Hildulveston manor. 25 Ed. I., the Sheriff was ordered to perambulate the bounds between Robert de Hugford's land here and Richard de Draycote's in Draycote.

¹ Ex autog. p. Dig. Dom. Gerrard.

long after passed it away to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Master of ye Rolls, father to Tho. Ld. Gerrard, who settled ye inheritance of it upon John, his younger son, who had issue Ric. Gerrard, Esq., ye present owner of it, A.D. 1679.

The de Pulton family can be traced here from A.D. 1228 to 1402.

William de Pulton, A.D. 1228.

William de Pulton, A.D. 1271-1283.

John de Pulton, A.D. 1293.

Robert, Thomas, Wm., s. of John, *infra*. æt., A.D. 1306 and 1333.

Roger de Pulton, A.D. 1398.

John de Pulton, A.D. 1402.

Wm. de Hugford obtained Hilderstone from Sir W. Bagot.

[In the Subsidy Roll 6 Ed. III. (Vol. X, p. 93) William de Hugford heads the list for Hilderstone, and Wm. de Polton follows him. Walter de Hugford, A.D. 1335, was tenant of Sir J. de Chetwynd in Hilderstone.]

Robert de Hugford bro. of Wm. (*mort.* 35 Ed. I.).

William, son of Robert de H. 2 Ed. II.

John de H., s. of Wm. 6 Ed. III. and 11 Ed. III.

Robert H. of Hilderstone 43 Ed. III. (Vol. XIV, p. 134).

Joan.

Philippa, widow 11 Ed. III. (Vol. XIV, p. 50).

A suit of 28 Ed. III. proves that Henry de Delves, and Katrine, his wife, sued Sir Nicholas Burnel, as mesne tenant, to acquit them of Ralph, Earl of Stafford's claim of service for Hilderstone lands. John Delves died seised of this manor in 7 H. VI.—P.M.I. and Richard Delves in 24 H. VI.

In 1680, the time of the so-called Popish Plot, the catalogue of Papists in this county contains the name of Richard Gerrard of Hilderstone, Esqre. (N.S., Vol. V, p. 188).

Lady Forester was in 1892 Lady of the Manor; Hilderstone Hall belonging to the Bourne family.

MILWICH.

This small brook having passed Hilderston enters ye lordship of Milwich (containing Milwich Garingshall (commonly called

MILWICH.

Chetwynd has missed the second entry of this place in the Survey. The bulk of Milwich (or Mulewiche), formerly Swain and Rafwin's estate T.R.E.

Garshall) and Coton). 20 Conq. Hugo¹ held it of Rob. de Stadford. About ye time of Rich. I. ²one Nicholas was lord of it, and 40 ³H. III. Milwich, Garshall, and Coton were equally divided between Geoffrey the son of Philip de Nugent, and Rob. de Milwich, who then held a knight's fee here "of Ric. de Stretton," who held it of ye barony of Stafford. Geoffrey de Nugent had issue Philip, and (as I think) two daughters married to Hextall and Grendon. Philip de Nugent (under Stretton and Castle) died without issue, having about ye beginning of Ed. I. passed the homages and services of Henry de Hextall, Ric. de Morton, Ralph de Grendon and John de Grendon (and their heirs) in Milwich, with Wards, Reliefs, Escheats, and Marriages to Sir Philip de Chetwynd of Ingestre, kt., performing ye usual services to Ric. de Stretton, chief lord of ye fee. Hextall's part continued in his

contained three-quarters of a hide, with arable land for four plough teams ; one team in the demesne ; four villains, and as many boors, having three teams ; one acre of meadow, and *c.* 720 acres of wood : the annual value of the whole being £1. Robert de Stafford now held it ; and had enfeoffed there his tenant, Osborne, not Hugo (*v.* Eyton). ⁴Besides these were also two waste Crown lands, namely, Coton Hayes, or Cote, containing one virgate, previously held by the Thane Elving ; and a second Tainland, likewise estimated at one virgate, with land for two teams, which had belonged to Rafwin " (curiously enough one of Rob. de Stafford's antecessors in the three virgates)."

"These two waste Tainlands subsequently passed to the de Stafford fief" (Eyton).

Between A.D. 1138-1147 (*Staff. Hist. Colls.*, Vol. II, p. 218), Nicholas de Mulwich granted Mulwich church to Stone Priory—he was apparently (*v.* Eyton) a priest and parson of Milwich ; holding land at Frodeswell in free alms, possibly descended from Osborn of the D. Survey, but there is no proof. It is important that Helebert de Tene, with Rob. and Wm., his brothers, are the chief witnesses to this deed—since it confirms the evidence of *Liber Niger* (Vol. I, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, p. 160) where two-thirds of a kt.'s fee are held in Milwich, under this same Wm. (fitz Gilbert) by Ralph de Milwich, the successor of Nicholas (A.D. 1166), Wm. holding as mesne-tenant under R. de Stafford (Vol. I, p. 161).

In A.D. 1198 (*v.* Pipe Rolls) Roger de Milwich held the same two-thirds

¹ Domesd. Lib.

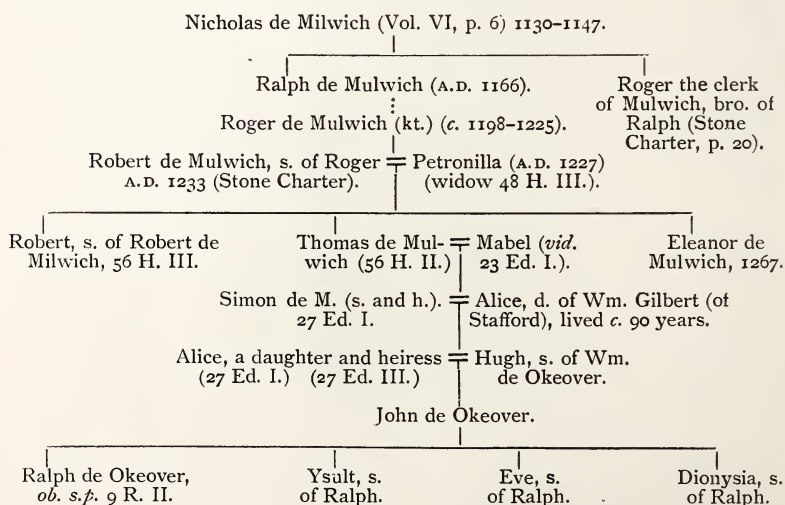
² Ex autog. p. Walt. Aston. Vol. XVIII, p. 69, 4 James I., Ric. and Anne Bourier sold 280 acres to Sir Walter Aston here. ³ Inquisit. de eod. anno.

⁴ At this date there is no mention of any watermill here.

posterity (of whom you may see more in Hextall) till ye time of H. VI., when it came to be divided betwixt ye two daughters and co-heirs of Will de Hextall. Joane married to John Bromley of Badington co. Cestr., and Margaret, ye wife of Ric. Petite of Badger, co. Salop. From John Bromley and Joane his wife his lands here descended by a daughter and heir to Sir Tho. Gerrard,¹ kt., who sold them to Ralph Adderley, gent., who conveyed them to Ralph Orchard of Garshall, from whence they came by purchase 16 Jacob. to one Ric. Hurlebut, whose son William, (V. Degge) is now owner of them. Petite's part came to his great

of a fee, a man of importance judging by his place in the attesting clause of Hervey de Stafford's confirmation to Stone (*c.* 1225); in 1212 he is one of four knights named in a Colton suit (*Staff. Hist. Colls.*, Vol. III, p. 156).

Sir Roger was succeeded by his son Robert de Mulwich, who by Petronilla his wife had, besides a daughter Alienor (A.D. 1267, Vol. IV, p. 164), two sons, Thomas, and the Robert whom his mother Petronilla (styled in a deed "Domina de Mulwich") called to warranty, when she made good her claim here against Philip, the chaplain, and John, the son of the parson. In 1223, Robert, s. of Roger de M., had remitted to the Prior of Kenilworth all claim on Mulwich church A.D. 1230. Robert, s. of Robert, his successor, was dead previous to 56 H. III. (Vol. IV, p. 196), and Thomas de Mulwich, his brother, had inherited his lands; but we must remember that this affects only part of the whole manor.



¹ Ex autog. p. Dig. Dom. Gerrard.

grandson Ric. Petite, who passed it away to John Allen, who had issue Richard, whose daughter brought them in marriage to Ric. Bowyer, gent.; who sold them to Edw. Adshead,¹ gent., about ye year 1620; whose son Tho. sold them again 4 Car. II. to John Crompton, gent., who 23 C. II. (reserving his own life and his wife's) conveyed them to Ric. Biddulph, Esq., and he, ye same year, passed them away to Tho. Parker, son to George Parker of Weston Coyney, Esq.

Grendon's lands came from John de Grendon to his son Sir Robert de Grendon, kt., who 4 E. I. married Margerie Turvile, and settled ye fourth part of ye manor of Milwich upon his heirs by her. But I think he had only daughters among whom his estate here was divided, for 12 E. III. Robert le Walsh de

Thus, while the de Milwich family held one-half of the manor, under the de Tenes, the other half was held by the family of de Nugent (*Testa de Nevil*, p. 46) under the de Strettons. Deed 23 of the C. Chartulary (Vol. XII, p. 280) shows Philip, s. of Geoffrey de Nugent, making over to Sir Philip de Chetwynd the homage and services, wardships, reliefs, marriages, etc., of his leading tenants, Henry de Hextall, Ric. de Morton, Ralph and John de Grendon, and their respective heirs (c. 1270). Judging by the Ronton Chartulary, Hextall and de Morton had some share in Geringshall; but Vol. II of ancient deeds (B. 2,631-2) containing a release of John, s. and h. of John Walsh, to Hugh, Earl of Stafford, of all his rights to lands and rents, etc., in Gerynshale (*lately called Grendonshale*) in Melewich (A.D. 1376) proves that the de Grendons held the chief share. The rectorial tithe apportionment plan, might show exactly the "de Milwich" estate (as in the case of Colton): while the well-preserved moat at Garshall marks, we conclude, the site of the "fortified manor house," "the castellum domini Hervei" (de Stretton?) "de feudo Philippi Nogent,"² below mentioned; as the de Milwich manor house would adjoin the church. The Stretton mesne tenure was valued 1 Ed. I. at about £1 in rents.—A fine levied 7 Ed. I. between Simon, s. of Thomas de Milwich and Alice, d. of Wm. Gilbert, complainants; and Thomas de Milwich, deforciant, of a messuage, four carucates of land, half a watermill, and 6s. (or 16s.) of rent here (apparently gives a summary of the

¹ See Degge's note; R. Adshead, originally an upholsterer, became yeoman of the wardrobe to Tho., Earl of Suffolk (*temp.* James I.), Lord Treasurer, and became rich. He married Cassandra Green, relative of Alderman Caudswell, who left her money which was invested here.

² P. 279, Vol. IV, shows that Geoffrey le Mercer of Stafford, who had land in Milwich, some of which came to De Hextall, left a rent from one curtilage "*in castello Domini Hervei de feudo Philippi Nogent.*" This may have been Hervey de Stretton's castle, within P. de Nugent's fee, or otherwise Hervey Bagot's castle, and includes any fortified dwelling. (See Nos. 381, 382; Ordn. Survey.)

Landogh granted to John his brother all his lands and tenements in Milwich with their appurtenances as free as Sir Rob. de Grendon his grandfather formerly held them ; most of which lands came after by purchase to ye Lords Staffords, and were by Humphrey E. of Stafford in ye 21st of H. VI. passed away (with others) to Ralph Macclesfield, in exchange for lands in Macclesfield and other places in Cheshire, and were in this age sold to Charles Chapman (gent.) who now enjoys them, 1679. Robert de Milwich his moiety came to Thomas, who had issue Simon de Milwich, who 27 E. I. granted to Hugh ye son of Will. de Okeover (who had married his only daughter) all ye said moiety with its appurtenances, viz., Rent, Services, Courts, Homages, Wards and Reliefs, whereupon he was 9 E. II. certified to be lord of Milwich. He had issue John de Okeover 4 E. III. and he Ralph 9 R. II., who died without issue, so *it is* (*his?*) three sisters, Isold ye wife of Geoffrey Bentley, Dionysia ye wife of Will. Grosse of Derby, and Eve ye wife of Ralph Allen, became his heirs ; all which passed away their interests here by fines levied 7 and 13 H. IV. to Nic. Bradshaw, Esq., and Hugh his

"de Milwich" property ; or the greater part of it by which Thomas entailed it upon Simon and Alice, and their heirs, at a rent of twelve marcs for Thomas' lifetime ; and of 100s. to Thomas' heirs after him.

After her husband's death Alice continued to claim possession ; *vide* suits reaching from 3 Ed. III., 13 Ed. III., 20 Ed. III., to Vol. XII, p. 2 (22 Ed. III.) ; when she was nearly 90 years old, and the fine had existed for 70 years. Most of this land, the de Milwich manor, had then passed to John, s. of Hugh, s. of William de Okeover (*v.* pedigree), while the suits supply us with the names of the principal tenants of this manor, John de Okeover holding a messuage, and two carucates, 3s. of rent, and half a watermill ; Nicholas le Warner, and Alice, his wife, holding one acre ; Tho., s. of Wm. de Pykestoke, who had entered through Petronilla de M., for a term of years, one carucate ; Ric. de la Hay, and Milcent, his wife, a virgate ; Robert de Geryngshale one-quarter of a virgate ; Hugh le Chapman, Wm. le Taillour ; and subsequently William, s. of Ric. de Venables, and others. The Grendons' share came through the marriage of Philip de Nugent's daughter (it is said) to a Grendon ; they were neighbouring landowners.

In A.D. 1327, John de Okeover and Margaret de Grendon head the list ; and the other names, already mentioned, occur.

There are two other moats at Milwich, No. 762 near Milwich hall and close to the church, where the family of de M. lived ; and another (No. 691) ; both filled by the "Grimble brook."

brother, which Hugh had issue Roger, to whom Thomas de Rule did 4 H. V. quit all his claim and title to ye manor of Milwich, which formerly belonged to his grandfather John Okeover. This Roger by his deed dated 9 H. V., settled ye manor of Milwich (as 'tis called) with divers lands in Shradicote and Bertherton upon himself and Elizabeth his wife, and ye heirs of their bodies, etc. To him succeeded Will Bradshaw, who had issue another William, who 8 H. VII. sold all his lands and tenements in Milwich to John Aston of Tixall, Esq., whose grandson Sir Walter Aston, kt., *temp.* Eliz. leased out ye capitall messuage and certain lands here to William, his fourth son, which William had issue Edward, to whom 22 Jac. Sir Walter Aston, kt. and bart. (then his Majestie's Ambassador in Spain) sold ye inheritance of ye said lands, and ye same year passed away ye rest of his possessions here together with ye Royalty and Advowson of ye Vicarage to Ralph Bayley, gent. (a low country merchant), who having no issue by Ann his wife, sister to ye afore-said Edward, (settled) them upon Walter Aston, gent., son and heir to ye above-mentioned Edward, who now enjoys them.

The Church was anciently given to ye Priory of Stone (but by whom I have not seen) and was appropriated to it, and after

By fine, 33 H. VIII. (Vol. XI, p. 283) Thomas Morton and Humphrey Mynars entailed by a collusive suit, that manor of Milwich, including seven messuages, a watermill, 240 acres of land, 40 of meadow, 300 acres of pasture 100 of wood, 9s. 4d. of rent, and a rent of one lb. of cummin, in Milwyche, Coton, and Geringsale, after William Aston's life interest expires, to Edward Aston, his brother, for life, and then to Leonard Aston, son of Edward, for life, remainder to Edward's right heirs. How the family of Dive became the lay impropiators, and patrons of the vicarage, now represented by the trustees of the late H. A. Dive, Esqre., is shewn through the Milwich branch of the Astons which sprang from William, fourth s. of Sir Walter of Tixall, buried at Tixall, 1628; his son Edward, by his wife Eliz. d. of Waldiver Willington of Hurley (Warw.), was buried at Milwich, 1673, æt. 81; Edward married Dorothy, d. of Richard Eld, of Seighford; and had a son Walter Aston, of Milwich, who married Anne, d. of John Chetwynd, of Rudge; and their daughter and sole heir, Dorothy, carried Milwich to John Dive, her husband. Edward Aston, of Milwich and Stafford, a younger s. of Edward and Dorothy Eld—born in 1636—died in 1705: leaving by Prudence, d. of Matthew King, of Stafford, two sons (1) Walter, and (2) Edward. Walter's two sons, Philip and Walter, claimed to be respectively sixth and seventh lords Aston; stating that the original patent conferred the title on Sir Walter, and the heirs of his body "with remainder to the issue of Wm. Aston, of Milwich,"

ye dissolution ye Rectory and Right of presentation were, 32 H. VIII. granted by ye King to Sir John Giffard Chillington, kt., from whence they came by purchase to Sir Walter Aston of Tixall, kt., who passed them away to Ralph Bayley as hath been said.—The Vicarage is valued in ye King's books at £4 3s. 2d.

When in 1755, Philip's death, who was a Roman Catholic priest, left the succession to his brother, Walter was living, as a cook, in the family of General Sir C. Mordaunt; a pension of £200 a year was given him by King George III. To him succeeded Mr. Walter Aston, a watchmaker in London, son of Edward Aston (2) as eighth lord: he died in 1805, and was followed by Walter, ninth lord, Vicar of Tardebrigg in Worcestershire, his eldest son, who died in A.D. 1845, having never actually proved his right to the title (Vol. V, p. II, pp. 21-23): he is said by those who knew him, to have been of very high-bred appearance.

The moat remains round the house which was theirs in Milwich. The leading landowners here were recently, the Earls of Harrowby and Macclesfield; Mrs. Knight of Milwich Hall; and Josiah Dimmock, Esqre., of Fradswell Hall. There is a mutilated "Norman" font in Milwich church.

(MILWICH DEEDS.)

Conventio inter dōm Willielmum de Kaverswalle de unâ parte, et Henricum fratrem ejus de ex alterâ, quod predictus doms. Willielmus dedit p'dicto Henrico, pro hom' et serv' suo, tres partes totius terre, cum pertin', quam habuit in le Hulware in villâ de Melewich, etc. Reddendo annuatim unum par albarum chirotecharum—Test' Johẽ de Grendon, Waltero fil Orme de Melewich, etc.

(c. Ed. I.) Agnes, d. and h. of John, son of Ralph de Milwich, in her widowhood sells a yardland in Milwich to Hugh de Okeover, and about the same time Matilda, her sister, sells the other part to him also—Witnesses to both deeds, dom' Philip de Lega, Will. de Okeover, Walter son of arm. de Milwich, Wm. Justice, etc. —

(12 Ed. III.) Robert de Walsh, de Landogh, grants to John, his brother, land, etc., in Milwich, as free as Sir Rob. de Grendon, his grandfather, formerly held them. —

(4 Ed. II.) Wm., s. and h. of Wm. Tomenhorn, passes away half his lands in Milwich to Richard, s. of John de Milwich for 40 marcs—Witnesses Hugh de Okeover, Ralph de Grendon, Rob., son of Walter de Milwich. —

(12 Ed. II.) Sir Rob., son of John de Grendon, kt., exchanges certain lands in Milwich with John, s. of Hugh de Okeover. —

(Temp. Ed. I.) Philip Nugent, son of Geoffrey Nugent, passes away Henry Hexstal's tenement with the homages and services of Henry de Hexstall, Ric. de Morton, Ralph de Grendon, John de Grendon, and their heirs in Milwich, with wards, etc., to Sir Philip de Chetwynd of Ingestre, kt. —

WALTER ASTON'S DEEDS.

27 Ed. I., Simon, s. and h. of Tho. de Milwich, grants to Hugh, s. of Wm. de Okeover, half ye manor of Milwich, with its appurtenances, rents, services, courts, homages, wards, reliefs, etc., W. Radō de Mongoy, Wilmo de Stafford, Rob. de Pipe, Henry de Kniveton, militibus, Tho. Meverell, Johē de Grendon, Johē Bagod de Bromley, etc. ———

9 R. II., Ralph Okeover, of Milwich, grants to Dionysia, Eve and Isolda, his 3 sisters, and their heirs all his lands, rents, etc., in Milwich. W. Tho. de Erdeswick, Johē de Hinckley, Johē de Grendon, Wmo. de Geringshalgh, etc. ———

7 H. IV., Isolde and Geoffrey Bentley, her husband, sell their part of Milwich to Hugh Bradshaw, and levy a fine before the King's Justices in Trinity term. ———

13 H. IV., Dionysia, sister of Isolde, and Wm. Grosse, of Derby, her husband, sell their share in same manner to Hugh Bradshaw. ———

7 H. IV., Eve, 3rd sister of Ralph Okeover and Ralph Alten (?) her husband, sell their share of Milwich to Nich. Bradshaw, and levy a fine. ———

14 H. V., Tho. Rule quit claims to Tho. Gresley, kt., John Delves, and Roger Bradshaw, Esqre., the manor of Milwich, which formerly belonged to his grandfather, John Okeover. ———

7 H. V., Wm. Bradshaw, s. of Wm. Bradshaw, sells all his lands, etc., in Milwich to John Aston of Tixall, Esqre. ———

32 H. VI., Isabel, d. and heir of Tho. Hexstall, in her widowhood sells half ye watermill at Milwich to Wm. Bradshaw, Esqre. ———

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MILWICH.

c. 1138. Given to Stone Priory by Nicholas de Milwich. ———

ante 1187. half held by Alexander, cleric of Stone, half held by Roger, cleric of Stone.

1187-98. Helyas succeeded Alexander and Roger, in both parts, p. Prior Silvester and Richard, Stone Chartulary (Vol. VI, p. 12, *Staff. Hist. Coll.*).

1297. Richard de Nonnington (Vicar) (Pleas 25 Ed. I.).

1315. Philip de Maidwell, on resign. of Richard de Nonnyngton.

1327. Peter de Albrighton, on resign. of Philip de Maydenwell, late Vicar (p. Stone Priory).

1340. John, son of Adam Cissors, de Estgate, Lincoln, Rector of St. Mary Magdalen near Bermundeseye, by exchange with Peter de A.

1342. Rob. de St. Botolph, Vicar of a chantry in Lincoln Cathedral, by exchange with John, son of A. Cissor.

1343. Simon de Swelle, chaplain, by exchange (John, Prior of Stone and monks, patrons).

- 1349. Henry Colemon, of Longdon, chaplain, on death of Simon, late Vicar, p. Sub-prior and Convent of Stone.
- 1362. William de Aldulvestre, presb. (p. Stone Priory).
- 1362. Rob. del Erchard, presb., on resign. of Wm. de Aldulvestre.
- 1403. John Prynnyngham, chaplain (Stone Priory).
- 1433. John Couper, presb., on resign. of John Prynnyngham (Stone Priory).
- Thomas Mey, Vicar.
- 1435. John Brown, presb., on resign. of Thomas Mey, late Vicar.
- 1435. John Balsam, presb., on Brown's resignation.
- 1439. John Harvey, presb., on resign. of John Balsam.
- 1440. Robert Rok, M.A., presb., on resign. of J. Hervey.
- 1454. Thomas Bresnell admitted Vicar.
- 1455. Robert Rawlynson, on resignation of T. Bresnell.
- 1477. John Croket, chaplain, on resignation of Ralph Rawlynson.
- William Horsley.
- 1558. (obliterated) Nicholls (?) p. Sir Ed. Aston, kt., on resignation of W. Horsley.
- Ralph Sympole, cleric.
- 1572. Thomas Sutton, cleric, on resignation of Ralph Sympole, p. Sir Walter Aston, kt.
- 1673. Wm. Caldwell (the Bishop patron).
- Thomas Beech.
- 1705. Charles Shaw, B.A., on death of Tho. Beech, p., John Dive and Dorothy his wife.

(COTES.)

In Vol. III, p. 126, etc., the Assize Rolls 5 K. John contain a suit of mord' ancestor between Margery de Gaiton and Roger the hunter (Venator) about 3 virgates of land in Cotes, apparently the Cotton, or Cote, involved partly in the Survey notice of Milwich. The following deed from the Kniveton Chartulary may therefore be inserted here, showing how land was then scattered in the open fields.

(400) Roger Venator de Cotes acknowledged that he impleaded Muriel, and his heirs, in the c. of Stafford, for certain lands, which should descend to him in right of his *mother* (apparently) which Walter and Thomas, her sons, held in the vill. of Cotes, in a garden and toft, and shrubbery, and in a croft; besides an acre of meadow, which was near the mead of Godwyn de Hanbury, sub Spelegrave, and another acre near the same, and a third between the meadow of Walter the clerk, and Robert the Smith, of Draiton, besides one acre in Hodewirth, and two selions near the land of Ralph Canaan and 2 others near the land of Ailwyn, besides 2 acres in the field of Pitford, and 3 selions near the land of Wm. Clerk, and 1 selion which Adam Stoc held, and 1 selion and 2 (butts?) by Sichem, which Alwyn held in the field of Ponte, and 1 acre and 4 selions near the land of Ric. s. of Ode in Holme-dike, and 5, with the headland which Wm. Clarke had, in Offordcroft;

besides in Brode furlong 1 acre and 4 selions by the land of Wm. Clerk towards the south, and 1 acre in Crambeloode, near the land which Richard held. W. John Bonet, then Sheriff of Stafford, Thomas de Haleton, Ralph de Mutton, Robert de Bek, Michael de Alkeston, Ric. de Onne, Wm. de Erdington, Wm. his son, Robert White, Philip de Erdington, Roger de Weston, Wm. de Weston, clerk.—(5 H. III., A.D. 1221.)

WESTON.

Next below Sandon on ye same side Trent lyeth Weston, which hath ever since ye Conquest been possest by ye lords of Chartley (of which it is a member, tho' it be a parish by itself).¹

WESTON.

Weston had belonged to Ulfelm, T.R.E. ; in 1086 it was the property of Sperri, a king's thane, and reckoned at half a virgate ; there was arable land for a single plough team, and one villein, three acres of meadow ; the yearly value of the whole being only 2s. The present area is 825 acres. This estate became manorially a member of the Chartley, but when it was annexed cannot now be decided (Eyton). Weston is distinguished by its church, which stands well, and is interesting for its massive tower and for the east wall of the chancel, both fine specimens of Early English work, but not very early in the style. There are signs of a previous Norman church in two small pillars, one of them embedded above the chancel arch. It may owe its two bells inscribed (1) "ave maria mater Dei, misere mei," the other "Ka-ta-ri-na," probably in honour of St. Katherine, to the canons of St. Thomas, but the date of the building points to an earlier founder than the Priory, probably to a Ferrars of Chartley, with whose family the patronage rested until A.D. 1389, when Sir Robert de Ferrars conveyed it to St. Thomas (Vol. VIII, pp. 195-6) with two acres of land. In A.D. 1302, a dispute between the rector of Weston and the Prior, in his capacity of rector of Stowe, decided by a jury of twelve from either place, laid down the division between the parishes, and is of some interest locally.

In 1733, Lord Fauconberg, through Catherine Fowler, his wife, acquired the St. Thomas property in Weston, she having inherited it from her uncle, Wm. Fowler, but had to surrender half of it to Richard Fitzgerald, Esqre., husband of Rebecca, d. of Thomas Grove, who claimed under a later will of the same Wm. Fowler. Apparently, the next year John, Earl of Grandison, received the Fitzgerald share as a trustee in their behalf, Lord

¹ Erdeswic. *Collect.*

The church and tythes were *temp.* Ric. II. given by Rob. de Ferrers, Ld. of Chartley to ye Priory of St. Thomas juxta Stafford, and are now the inheritance of Walter Fowler, Esqre. It was appropriated by Ric. Scroop, Bp. of Lich. and Cov. A.D. 1389.

Spencer being in possession of the other portion. In 1812, John Fitzgerald parted with the whole share of his family in Weston ; and in 1816, it was resold, and divided, 52 acres being acquired by the second Earl Talbot ; the Fowler portion, which Earl Spencer owned, was also sold before 1819 to Earl Talbot, and passed in 1867 by exchange to Lord Ferrers. The Rectorial glebe and Gt. Tithes belong now to Anne, wife of Colonel Chambers of White Knights (Berkshire), having been bought by her father, Mr. Moore of Wychdon. Lord Harrowby also owns about 100 acres.

The following is a list of some of the earlier rectors and patrons :—

A.D.

1228. William Meverel, parson of Weston (Vol. IV, p. 56).

1288. (c.) Walter de Elmedon, rector of Weston ; Kniveton deed.

1302. Roger, son of Roger de Aston ; patron, Sir Robert de Bures, kt.

1344. Roger Poure of Etyndon, clerk, on the death of Roger de Aston ; patron, Sir Robert de Ferrars.

1349. William de Hampton, chaplain, on resignation of Roger Poure, late rector ; patron, Ed., Prince of Wales, as guardian of the heir of Sir Rob. de Ferrars, kt.

1377. Nicholas Draper de Ekynton, on resignation of Wm. de Hampton ; patron, the King, as guardian of Rob. de Ferrar's heir.

1380. Walter Thebaud (primam tonsuram clericalem habens), on death of Nicholas de Ekynton ; patron, the King.

1403. Henry Pope, chaplain ; patron, St. Thomas Priory.

1405. Richard Mortymer, chaplain, on death of Henry Pope ; patron, St. Thomas.

1408. John de Bancroft, chaplain.

1420. William Brenneford, on death of John Bancroft ; patron, St. Thomas.

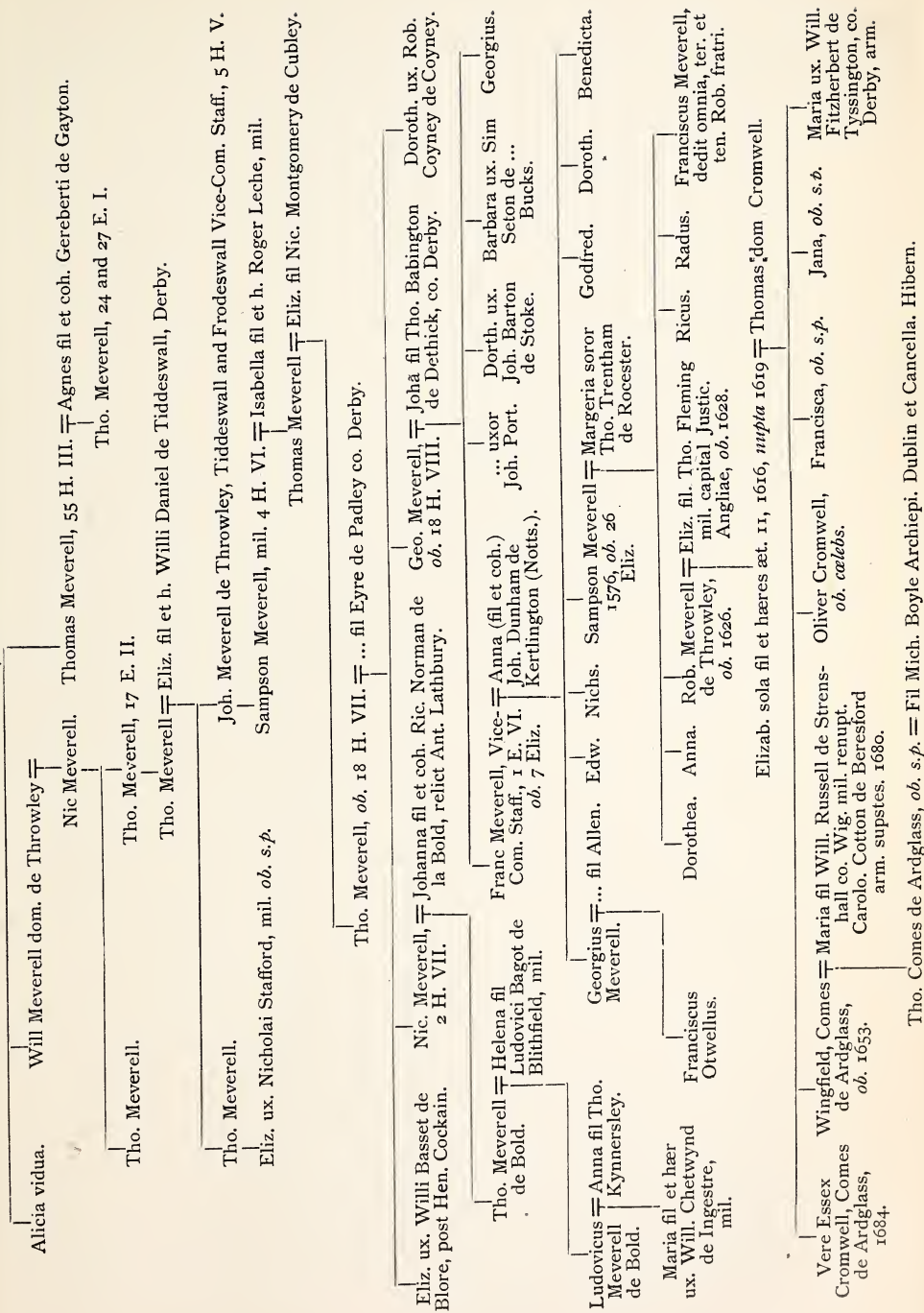
1430. (c.)? William Cowen (or Colben) ; patron, St. Thomas.

1445. John Nobull, priest, on death of Wm. Cowen ; patron, St. Thomas.

1451. John Brigham, chaplain, on resignation of John Nobull.

1594. Gervase Carrington, instituted to Weston and ye chappels of Stowe and Gayton (Chetwynd MSS.) ; patron, the Earl of Essex of Chartley.

"Weston Hall, the fine old house on Weston Bank, now thrown into the Ingestre estate, was, in Dr. Plot's time, inhabited by Lady Dorothy Devereux, mother of Robert Shirley, first Lord Ferrers of that name ; she was re-married to Wm. Stafford of Blatherwyke."



GAYTON.

Milwich Brook passeth next to Gayton, a manor now divided betwixt Robt. Ld. Ferrers of Chartley and Walter Fowler of St. Thomas, Esqre. 20 Conq. Ulfric held it, and about ye beginning of H. III., Gerebertus was lord of it, who had issue five daughters, among whom this manor was divided; the eldest of which, Agnes, was married to Thomas Meverell,

GAYTON.

Gaiton, with part of Marston, is entered in the Survey as held under Earl Roger de Montgomery by Goisbert (Gilbert?); T.R.E. they belonged to Almar, and Alric, the latter possibly the "Ulric" who still retained Marston (but this is conjecture). Reckoned at one hide, there was arable enough here for 4 plough teams; in the demesne was a single team, and 10 villeins, with 6 boors, had 4 teams; there were half a dozen acres of meadow, and a wood of about 720 acres. The yearly value of the whole was £1 10s. *od.* Eyton observes that nothing seems known of Gayton in the twelfth century: forfeited, no doubt, by Robert de Belesme's rebellion, it was soon attached to Chartley, not to the Episcopal manors, altho' in A.D. 1227, Bp. Alexander proved his right, and that of his successors, to one virgate of land here, to be held by a rent of 6s. of the fee, but this would only resemble those stray portions of Gt. Haywood (now Colwich) manor, still remaining in Colton. Walter Chetwynd has followed Erdeswick, whose early account of Gaiton is incorrect. The Meverells, a numerous race, with one branch at Gayton and Drinton, and the other at Throwley and Frodeswell, may have been descended from Goisbert, but the earliest of the name known to us is the Richard Meverell, who, in A.D. 1130, attests Nicholas de Stafford's grant to Kenilworth Priory (Vol. II, p. 205).

c. A.D. 1162, William Meverel holds a good place as a witness of Hervey de Stretton's surrender of a hide in Burley to Robt. de Stafford (Vol. II, p. 252). The Pipe Roll of 1175 (Vol. I, p. 79) shows that Nicholas Meverel had paid 5 out of 10 marcs owing for forest trespass; while Stephen de Beauchamp owed 250 after paying 500: Hugh Meverel owed 5 marcs for a disseisin in 1202. The Kniveton deeds show that he was of Gaiton, and had besides Stephen the eldest, Roger and Richard Meverel, his sons. Judging by the dates, Nicholas was probably Hugh's father, and himself the son of Richard; certainly in A.D. 1180 (27 H. II., Vol. I, p. 96) Nicholas Meverel's son had slain a man, since his return from Ireland (as an adventurer under de Lacy?). Marion (or Margery) de Gaiton had paid $\frac{1}{2}$ marc (in A.D. 1203) to have her suit against Henry de Ferrars tried in Shropshire (fearing the Ferrars' influence in Staffordshire), while in 1214 (Vol. III, p. 161) we find Stephen,

Eleanor, ye second, to Roger de Merchington, Isolde to Sir Ralph de Montjoy, Jane, ye fourth, to John de Grendon (younger son to Sir Robert de Grendon, of Grendon, co. Warw., kt.), and Amicia, ye fifth, had issue Isabell, married to Hen. Kniveton, and Agnes the wife of Ric. Draycote: all which were alive 9 E. I., being then impleaded by Elias de Stanton to acquit him, ye said Elias, of ye service which Edm. ye king's

s. of Hugh Meverel, involved in a trial about Gaiton tenements with Stephen de Beauchamp, Wm. Hakepetit and others. Fourteen years later (Vol. IV, p. 74) a jury of knights returned that Gaiton used to do suit to the County and Hundred, before the war arose between King John and the Barons, but, after it was over, Stephen Meverel had taken away the suit (due to the Sheriff); the same thing had been done at Chartley on the Earl of Chester's land.

In 1241, Stephen sued Wm. de Ferrars, and Agnes his wife, for Gaiton advowson; she claimed it, on the death of Ralph, Earl of Chester, Chartley having fallen to her share; but her right could not be established, and she now declined to answer without her co-parceners, Hugh de Albini, E. of Arundel; Hawise de Quenci, Countess of Lincoln, Henry de Hastings and Ada his wife; Isabel de Bruis; John de Baliol and Devorgilla his wife; Wm. de Force and Christina his wife. A reference to land at Weston in A.D. 1228 (Vol. IV, p. 56) shows one Gilbert Meverel (or Gerebert) claiming $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate there, as of the gift of Wm. Meverell, parson of Weston, and Glebeland, Rolland Meverel, uncle to Wm., had apparently no right in it, when he went on pilgrimage. Chetwynd, it seems, supposed the co-heiresses of Gayton were daughters of Gerebert (or Gilbert), when they were the daughters of Nicholas, s. of Stephen Meverel; one of them, however, was (General W. states) the wife of John, s. of this Gerebert Meverell, and hence the mistake. In 2 Ed. I., Margaret de Ferrars, Countess of Derby, sued Thomas Meverel to surrender to her the wardship of Alice, niece and heir of one William Herberd, of Gaiton, which he claimed because Wm. had held of her by kt. service. The Kniveton deeds explain the descent of these Gaiton coheiresses, and are supported by the Plea Roll of 8 Ed. I., when (A.D. 1280) Thomas Meverel and Agnes his wife, Ralph de Monjoy and Iseult his wife, John de Grendon and Joan his wife, Henry de Kniveton and Isabella his wife, Roger de Mercinton and Alienor his wife, Ric. Draicote and Agnes his wife, sue Roger de Mercinton and Alienor for a messuage and 4 bovates in Gayton (Vol. VI, p. 107), Roger de M. and Alienor being both plaintiffs and defendants, makes this appear an "amicable" suit, brought by mutual consent, to decide "how the law stood" about this land. The next year (9 Ed. I.) the Prior of St. Thomas' and Thomas Meverell, of Gayton, prove their right to 80 acres of wood and waste here, by feoffment of Robert de Ferrars, formerly Earl of Derby.—30 Ed. I. (p. 100, Vol. VII), Lucy, widow

brother exacted of him for his freehold in ye manor of Esterleke, co. Not., which he held of them ye said Tho., Agnes, Roger, Eleanor, etc.

This lordship being thus cantoned among ye daughters of Gerebert, I shall briefly mention how their lands have been since disposed of, without taking notice of ye particular descents of these families, since I shall have occasion elsewhere to speak

of Robert de Bilrebok, sued Nicholas Meverel, and Sarra his wife, for a messuage and 5 bovates here, of which Ric. Meverel of Gayton, her grandfather, whose heir she is, was seised when he died. 21 Ed. I. Ralph de Grendon sued Philip de Gayton, for injury to his house and lands in Coppeshall, which Philip held only during the life of Scolastica, widow of Rob. de Grendon (by her grant); she married 3 times apparently, to Thomas Mevell and to (3) Adam de Mudeston.—14 Ed. II. (Vol. IX, p. 83) Ralph, s. of John de Grendon, of Gayton, by fine settled on Thomas, s. of Ralph de G. and Alice his wife and their issue a messuage, 2 carucates of land and 10 acres of meadow, for a rent of 9 marcs and a rose yearly; three years later Ralph, son of Nicholas de Marchinton, and Elizabeth his wife, by fine settled $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor of Gayton, saving a fifth part of it, on themselves and their issue. Ralph de Mountjoie, and Margaret his wife settled one carucate and 5 bovates similarly on themselves and their male issue. The murder of Thomas de Grendon at Gayton in 16 Ed. II. (Vol. X, p. 45) by the groom of Ralph de Marchynton points to the disputes raised by this intricate division of Gayton. The subsidy roll of 1327 is headed here by Ralph de Marchynton son of the former, and by Ralph de Montjoie and Ric. de Venables; six years later by Ralph de Marchynton, and Tho. de Barynton. The Pleas of 34 Ed. III. show Roger, son of Sir John Tromwyn, kt., held tenements in Gayton by the courtesy of England only. Two years later, Thomas, s. of Nicholas de Marchynton, recovers 92 marcs for damage done to his moiety of Gayton Manor by Sir John de Ferrars, of whom his father (N. de M.) had held his Gayton land by military service. In 38 Ed. III. Thomas was under age; for Henry de la Pole and John Meverel were accused by Sir J. de Ferrars of Charteleye for abducting him from Gayton when his marriage belonged to de Ferrars. In 15 H. V. (Vol. XV) John de Grendon sues some of the Gayton people for damage done to his trees and crops here, amounting to 100s.

Chetwynd traces very closely the after history of the Gayton lands: Meverel's share of Gayton Manor, with 65 acres of land, 27 of meadow, and 86 of pasture, was settled by fine on Wm., s. of Sigismund Cotton, Esqre. (32 H. VIII.). It may suffice to add that Earl Ferrars continued Lord of the manor till the Chartley property was sold in A.D. 1907. The Earl of Harrowby and W. Fox, Esqre., were recently returned as the chief land-owners. Gayton church had one of the few thirteenth century chancels, with

more at large of them. Meverell's part, after some generations came to one Cotton,¹ who sold it to Walter, Viscount Hereford, from whence it is come by descent to ye present Lord Ferrers.

Marchington's lands, and Montjoy's, passed by inheritance to Montgomery, whose daughters and coheirs married to Sir Tho. Giffard of Chillington and Sir John Vernon of Sudbury, kts.—

plain triple lancets in the East gable ; these have been "improved" away ; but a fine Norman chancel arch remains with billet and zigzag moulding. The font is plain Norman (Lynam). The moat of the Meverel Manor House is *in situ* near the church. There is a large moat here, wet on three sides (No. 279).

KNIVETON DEEDS.

(387) Stephen de Beauchamp grants to Hugo Meverell and . . . his wife, one virgate in Gayton, held by two rustics Welugel and Hereward, in fee and heirship, for one sore hawk yearly, and grants them the children of the aforesaid serfs ; witnesses, R. (Robt.) de Beauchamp, Geoff. de Beauchamp, R., his brother, Gilbert the Priest, and R., his brother, Gilbert, clerk of Weston, and Walter the butler, R. the cook, and Peter the esquire (armigero).

(390) (18 H. III.) Between Stephen Meverell of Gaiton and Richard, his brother. Richard releases to Stephen his rights of sale in the land of Gaiton, for which Stephen granted him four bovates of land in Wolvele, and common of pasture in Drengeton, so that he should hold those lands as Stephen's charter testified. W. Dñs, Rogero et Ada capellanis, Wmō de Gnosale, Hugone Owen tunc constabulario de Certeley, Nicō de Ambriton, Rogero de eadem, Johanne Grim, Wmō Hakepetit, Wmo de Weston.

(394) Ric. Meverel, s. of Hugo, released to Stephen, his brother, his rights in half a hide of land in Gayton. W., Magistro Nic. de Weston, Gilbert, his brother, Hugo Bagod, John de Salt, Henry de Blithfeld, Nic. de Amerton, Rob. de Melewych, Ric. Meverel of Gaiton, Roger Meverel of Sondon, John Grim of Haywood, Henry de Sandon, Roger Jaumbe of Ambruchton.

(399) Brother Walter, Abbot of Crokesden, releases to Nicholas Meverel, Lord of Gayton, his right in half a mark rent, which Stephen, father of Nicholas, gave as in fee, and also in 12*d.* rent, which Nicholas gave in fee ; and for this Nicholas gave the abbot 100*s.* W. Rob. de Dounes, Master Peter Meverel, John le Poer, John Meverel, Robert de Camã (Camerã ?).

(401) John de Acton confirms to Nich. Meverel one virgate in Gaiton, which Ric. Harpur held for 6*d.* rent, with suit to the court of Certiley (Chartley), W., Rob. de Grendon, then Sheriff of Staffs., Hugh de Okeover,

¹ Erdeswic. Collect.

Giffard's part descended by an heir female to Sir John Port of Etwall, co. Derby, kt., and from him by a daughter and coheir to Sir John Hastings, kt. (afterward E. of Huntingdon), as you may see more at large in Caverswall; who had all Port's lands here, and most of Montgomery's except one tenement, which John Vernon sold *temp.* Eliz. to Walter Fowler, Esqre.¹

Nigel de Longford, Ric. de Stretton, Wm. Meverel, Rob. de Sideham, Rob. de Whiston, John de Bedingsale, Roger Meverel de Sondon, Ric. Meverel de Gaiton, John Meverel, Rector of the church of Ticksall. —

(398) Stephen Meverel, for the good of his soul and of the soul of Agnes, his wife, grants to Croxden Abbey in free alms half a marc rent, which he received from Wm. de Aldeley, of the rents of Throwley. W., Sir Rob. de Esseburn, Hugh de Okeover, Wm. Meverel of Throwley, Robert le Donnes, Nic. Meverel, Peter Meverel, Roger Meverel, Ric. Meverel, Wm. de Weston, Roger de Verney, John Meverel. —

(391) Master Peter de Meverell, for certain sums from Stephen M., his father, or Nich., his brother, promise to release to them 40s. which he receives yearly from Gaiton mill. W., Master Nich. de Assheley, Wm. de Weston, Clerk, John, my brother, Rob. de Broccston, Roger and Ric. my uncles, and Ric. Meverel of Hardwick. —

(392) Thomas de Gaiton grants to Peter Meverell the messuage which Margaret, mother of Muriel, held in dower in Gaiton, and the croft which lies between the church lands, and the lands of Arnold the priest, leading to the great "duccū" (Dyke?) with the assent of *Hugo, his son and heir*. W., Gerebert Meverel, Ric. Meverel, Robert White, Roger de Weston, Walter de Salt, Guy (Wido) de Salt, Bertram Meverel, Ro[land] Meverel, Tho. Meverel, Wm. Meverel, Wm. de Salt, Wm., bro' of Adam. [Gerebert occurs in the P. Rolls A.D. 1228 (12 H. III.), Vol. IV, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*] —

(404) Stephen Meverell, with assent of Nicholas, his son and heir, grants to Ric. Meverell, clerk, his brother, his land in Drengeton; rent, 1 lb. of cummin and 3d., saving service to the Earl of Chester. W., Sir Robert de Lega, Geoffrey de Gresley, Ralph de Mutton, Hugh Bagot, John de Mutton, Henry de Blythfeld, Magistro Nic. de Weston, and Magistrs. Wm. and John de Weston, Adam de Stowe, Mgr. Rob. de Stowe, Nich. de Drengeton, Nic. de Ambriton, John de Heywood and several others. —

(412) 1 Ed. I. (A.D. 1272) Ralph, s. of John de Grendon, releases to Henry de Kniveton and Wm., his son, two and a half acres in Gayton lying in "Over-father-ley," and one acre in Nether-Further Ley," and half an acre upon the "Hul" in the Midfurlong, which Tho. Meverel and Agnes, his wife, formerly held of the inheritance of the said Agnes in Gayton, which

¹ Ex autog. p. W. Fowler.

Kniveton's part came to ye Blounts.¹ 1 H. V., Sir Walter Blount, kt., had it, and from him it descended to his grandson Walt., Ld. Montjoy. Dracote's land came (I know not by what means) in ye time of ——— to ye Lord Ferrers, in whose line they still continue. Grendon's part, after divers descents, was purchased by John Hunt, of Lindon, co. Rut., barrister-at-law,

he had in exchange with Nic. de Mercinton. W., Ralph de Monjoie, Serlo, his son, Wm. de la Grange de Gayton, Ric. Toli de Frodeswell, Ric. the clerk (at Gaiton). ———

(414) 31 Ed. I., Ralph, s. of John de Grendon, confirms to Henry de Kniveton ten acres in Gayton, of which five selions are upon "Homelaste," and one acre lying between the land of Ralph de Montjoie, on both sides, and eight selions "super Ketelscroft," and two acres near the lands of Nich. de Marchinton and the land of John le Sweyn; four selions and one acre in the same place, between the lands of Ralph Monjoie and Tho. de la Het, and other two acres lying in Henry's land, and twelve butts upon the Rowehalegh, with a certain furrow and one acre lying near the land of Wm. de la Grasage, and two acres on the Markedfurlong, and half an acre in the lands of John le Sweyn, and three selions in the same furlong, and half an acre in the Rowehalegh, four selions in the "Menestocking," one acre between the lands of Ralph de Monjoie and Nic. Mercinton, and two selions in the same furlong, and half an acre, of which one was furrow, and two selions under Rowehalegh, and two selions under Netherdele, and one acre near the land of Nich. le Mercinton and Ric. Hatton, and six acres near the Marlepit of Scharplowe. W., John le Swein, Nic. Meverel, Roger de Pirie, Wm. de Grange, Ric. Scholl. ———

(393) 34 H. III., John de Acton gave to Nich. de Meverell his right in that Gaiton virgate, concerning which John and Ric. Harper had a suit; Nich. to give John two marcs at once, and three more at the feast of St. John Baptist, 34 H. III. W., Sir Ric. de Stretton, kt., Wm. Meverell de Frodeswell, Roger Meverel de Sandon, Ric. Meverel de Gayton, John Meverell, then rector of Ticsall (and others). ———

(371) Feast of the Ascension, 2 Ed. I. (A.D. 1273). Agreement between Ralph de Montjoie, plaintiff, on the one part, and Nicholas Meverel, Tho' Meverel, Roger de Mercinton, John de Grendon, Isabel Meverel, and other their parceners on the other part. The said Ralph conceded that all the lands, etc., which were Nicholas Meverel's, should be equally divided into six parts; and the defendants conceded to Ralph the whole messuage, etc., which the Lady Lucy Meverel held for her life, and a vivarium called "the Foxhay," in extent 20 (a.?) ; and the said Ralph, and the others, conceded to Thomas Meverel the messuage in Gaiton, in extent 20(s)., and to Roger de

¹ *Bar. Eng.*, Vol. I, p. 519,

who gave it to John his younger son, and he sold it to ye aforesaid Walter Fowler.

The church was formerly appropriated to ye Priory of St. Thomas.

Mercinton the messuage in Gaiton (sine extent) ; and the said Ralph makes to the said *Nicholas, a monk in the Abbey of Grace Dieu*, an undertaking that each coparcener shall pay his share to the common fund of the convent for the support of Nicholas. "This deed is very important for explaining why the land was not divided in the regular legal way ; had it been, the grand-daughters, Isabella and Agnes, would have had only one-fifth share between them, but the division was made in the father's lifetime, on his entering the convent, and it was a family arrangement." (General Wrottesley.)

(376) Ralph de Monjoie, and Isolda, his wife, release to Henry de Kniveton, and Isabella, his wife, and her heirs, free possession of the whole land which belongs to them in the wood of Gayton called "Rowode-Selvis," common of pasture, etc. ———

(377) Roger de Mercinton, and Elenora, his wife, also concede to Henry de K., and Isabella, her part in the same wood. ———

(383) 16 Ed. I. (A.D. 1288), Tho. de Standon, rector of Standon, confirms to Thomas Meverel the land which he had of the gift of the said Thomas Meverel and Agnes, his wife, in Gaiton for his life, of Roger de Mercinton and Alienor, his wife, of Ralph de Monjoie and Isolda, and of Henry de Kniveton and Isabella, of John de Grendon and Joanna, and Agnes de Tylington (aliter de Draycote), and the heirs of the said Agnes, formerly wife of the aforesaid. W., Reginald Lega, Parson of Lega, Robert Banister, Wm. de Caverswell, John de Houghton, kts., Ralph de Burgo, Robert de Pype, Philip de Barington, Robert Marescal. ———

(368) St. Andrew's Day, 20 Ed. I. (A.D. 1292). Concord between Henry de Kniveton, lord of the same, and Thomas Meverel of Throwley and Scolastica, his wife, by which Henry gave his waste in Gaiton, which he had in "Rowedel," and which lies between the head of Gayton called "Sidenhale," and the field of Sandon, of which Wm. de la Berne held five and a half acres and one rood, Wm. le Bond, three and a half acres and one rood, Robert Caps four acres, Tho. le Peleter of Sandon two acres, Henry, s. of Tho. de Sandon, one acre, and Robert de Wolvey two acres ; and Henry gave to Thomas and Scolastica, six acres in Sandon, which lie beyond the road that leads from Horsley to the Haye of Sandon, for their lives, or 30 years. W., doñ. Wmo. de Stafford, kt., Rob de Burs, Rob. Verney, Nich. de Mercinton, John de Grendon, Wm. Tromwyne, Roger Tromwyne, John le Sweyne de Gaiton.

For the transcripts of these deeds from "The Kniveton Leiger," now belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Lincol'n, we are greatly indebted to Mr. Pym Yeatman, who discovered them.

¹Stephen Meverell, s. of = Agnes (Burton Chartulary).

Roger Meverell, uncle of Peter M.

Richard Meverell (390-1-4) (clerk) (404), s. of Hugh, and bro. of Stephen.

Peter Meverell, s. of Stephen and Guardian of 9 coheirresses.

Nicholas, s. and h. of Stephen, Lord of Gaiton, a monk, 1274.

John, bro. of Nich. = Alice (Vol. VI, p. 234).

(1) Agnes = Tho. Meverell of Throwley, ob. s.p. (408).

Roger de Marchington.

Iseult w. of Ralph Montjoy.

Joan w. of John de Grendon.

Amice = John.

Margaret.

Alice.

Nicholas.

³Nicholas, s. of Fradswell. Thomas, s. of John (9, p. 61).

²Nicholas = Sibill de Marchington. (Vol. XIII, p. 27).

Serlo = Margery Montjoy (416).

Ralph de Grendon (A.D. 1311).

X (d. 1338).³

Isabella = Henry de Kniveton.

Ric. de Draicote.

Thomas = Scolastica. (Vol. VII, p. 96).

(Sir) Thomas (1363), son of Nich. de M. 1324.

Ralph de M. = Elizabeth. Mountjoy.

Margaret (1324) (Vol. IX, p. 102).

Thomas = Alice (1321) (Vol. IX, p. 83).

William de Kniveton⁴ (A.D. 1303).

Tho. M., s. and h. (infra act.) (Vol. VII, p. 146) 34 Ed. (1).

¹ Stephen, in granting land at Drinton to Ric. M., clerk, reserves the service due to the Earl of Chester (c. 1220) (deed 404).

² His moiety of Gayton was held of John de Ferrars by military service (Vol. XIII, p. 27).

³ Nich. Meverel of Gayton, and Sarra his wife, allow a messuage and four bovates to be the right of Ralph de Grendon in Gayton and Sandon, for 100 marcs. (9 Ed. II.) Vol. IX, p. 61.

⁴ Gayton (Vol. IX, p. 26) was held of the Honour of Chartley.

⁵ Ralph de Grendon, of Gayton, is not to be confounded with Ralph de Grendon, husband of Joan.

CHARTLEY.

Adjoyning to Gayton and northward¹ from Trent lyeth ye manor of Chartley, which contains (besides Weston already mentioned) ye hamletts of Stow, Ambrighton, Drengeton, and Grenley, with part of Huscedon (Hixon) and Heywood; all in ye parish of Stow, and long possest by ye lords of Chartley.² In³ ye Conqueror's time Will. fil Hermannii held this manor of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundell and Shrewsbury, whose son Earl Robert de Belesme, having forfeited all his possessions in England by his rebellion against K. H. I., this lordship with much more of his lands were, as I think, given to Ranulph Gernons, E. of Chester, which Ranulph was a person highly esteemed by K. H. II., as appears by that remarkable⁴

CHARTLEY.

"The fee of Chartley comprises Weston-on-Trent, Stowe, Ambrighton (Amerton), Drengeton (Drointon), Grenley, a part of Hixon (Huscesdon), Little Haywood, half of Bold, a part of Sandon, Oaken, Gayton, and probably Throwley; and was held *temp.* Conquest, or very shortly afterwards, by Nicholas de Beauchamp: whether Nicholas held *in capite*, or of the Earls of Chester, is uncertain, but it is certain that before the reign of Henry II. the fief had been given to the Earls of Chester, within 14 years after Domesday Survey (Eyton); and the service due for it to the Crown was two kt.s' fees.

"The authorities for this are the Inquisitions on the Ferrars of Chartley; the Hundred Rolls, and a suit of 56 H. III. (Assize Roll); also fines levied in 6 and 9 H. III., between Ralph, Earl of Chester, and the coheirresses of the last Stephen de Beauchamp; and a suit in banco (p. 159, Vol. VI, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*).

"In the reign of H. II. Oaken was given to Bertram de Verdon by Stephen de Beauchamp,⁵ and Bertram gave it to his newly founded Abbey of Croxden. At this time also Gayton and Throwley had been sub-infeuded to a family named Meverel. The Lords of Chartley had also tenants at

¹ Domesd. Lib.

² *Temp.* Ed. Conf. Algar Comes Mercie tenuit Certeley (Dom. Lib.).

³ *Ord. Vitalis*, p. 808.

⁴ Ex autog. p. Bibl. Cotton.

⁵ Nicholas de Beauchamp was sheriff of this county during the reigns of the Conqueror, Wm. Rufus, and the beginning of Henry I.'s reign. Stephen de Beauchamp who held Chartley (13 H. II.) was his grandson: Earl Ralph bought the interests of Stephen's sisters and co-heirresses (Vol. V, p. 114 note).

charter which he sealed at ye Devizes in Wiltshire, being then Duke of Normandy, wherein he granted him ye town and whole county of Stafford, and whatever he had of inheritance there, except ye fees of ye Bishop of Chester,¹ Robert de Ferrers, and Hugh de Mortimer and Gervase Paganell, and also excepting ye forest of Canock, which he retained in his own hands; nor doth he seem to have been less in favour with King Stephen, who (among other vast possessions) granted him ye castle and manor of Newcastle in this county.

²This Ranulph founded a monastery for Cistercian monks, at a place called Radmore within ye forest of Canock (which was afterwards by K. H. II. ²translated, to Stoneley, co. Warw.), and a Priory³ at Trentham for Canons Regular of St. Augustine's order. ⁴He gave his mill at Leek to ye monks of St. Werburg in Chester, and died A.D. 1153, not without suspicion of poyson⁵ to whom succeeded Hugh Kevilioc, his son and heir, of whom I have not seen anything relating to this county more than that he gave ye church of Betteford⁶ to ye Priory of Trentham, after ye decease of Will. Barber, and died at Leek, 27 H. II., and was

Drointon, Hixon, Haywood and Bold; and the service for the part held by the Ferrers in demesne was subsequently estimated at only one-fourth of a knight's fee, as appears by the Inquisitions on members of that family. In fact, Chartley itself was held by that service, but Chartley and its members owed the service of two kt.s' fees. On the Pipe Roll of 5 Ric. I., the Sheriff returned £4 as issues of Chartley, 'quae fuit Stephani de Bello-campo.' See Eyton's notes on this, p. 21, Vol. II, *Staff. Hist. Colls.* Stephen had died in 1184, leaving a son, a minor. On the Fine Roll of 16 John, Stephen de Bello-campo gives a mark for a writ of 'Pone' against Stephen Meverel, in a plea respecting the service which he owed to him. This Stephen left five sisters, who were his heirs; and their shares of Chartley were purchased by Ralph, Earl of Chester; after which the fee was held by the Chester earls, or their feoffees, until the forfeiture of the last Earl Robert de Ferrers of Derby in 1267. Earl Robert recovered Chartley in 3 Ed. I. in a suit *Coram Rege* (p. 69, Vol. VI, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*); and after his death in 1278, it was held by Alianora, Earl Robert's widow, who claimed to have been jointly enfeoffed in it with her husband (Vol. VI, p. 159); and from her it passed to John de Ferrars, the son of the last Earl; who held it

¹ Ex. J. Leicester's *Cheshire*, p. 127.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 260.

⁵ Mat. Westm. in A.D. 1153.

² *Mon. Ang.*, Vol. I, p. 820.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 987.

⁶ Leicester's *Cheshire*, p. 134.

buried there, leaving by Bertrea his wife, daughter to ye E. of Evreux, ¹Ranulph surnamed Blundeville, from Album Monasterium or Oswestry where he was born, and four daughters, Maud, Mabell, Agnes and Hawis, ²which Ranulph built ye castle at Chartley, after his return from ye holy land ⁴H. III Founded ye Abbey of Dieulacres³ (near Leek) for white monks and died 16 H. III. without issue, so that his four sisters became his heirs, among whom his lands being divided, this castle and manor was (*inter alia*) assigned to Agnes,⁴ his third sister, for her principal seat, she being then ye wife of Will. de Ferrers, E. of Derby (whose descent I have here inserted, tho' I shall reserve what I have to say of that family till I come to Tutbury, that having been their principall seat in this county). E. Will. and Agnes had issue William, who succeeded his father in his earldoms, and Tho. a younger son,⁵ to whom his mother gave this castle and manor (which were of her inheritance); but William, after his father's death 32 H. III., got possession here, whereupon ye king signified to him that, if he did not deliver them up to his brother, ye sheriffe of Staffs. should compel him thereto. ⁶Notwithstanding which 36 H. III. he obtained ye

in capite of the King, and was the first of the Barons of Chartley. See also Kirkby's *Quest*, and a suit (Vol. I, p. 97, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*). During the rebellion of Robert de Ferrars against H. III., Chartley had been held by Thomas de Ferrars, who was probably his uncle. This Thomas died *s.p.*, and Robert then obtained Chartley as his escheat, and was allowed by the King to retain it (p. 69, Vol. VI, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*).

"Kirkby's *Quest* (1184) states that Alianora de Ferrars held Chartley *nomine dotis*, but names no service. Mr. Eyton held that Chartley had passed to the Beauchamps by the marriage of Isolda de Ferrars to Stephen de Beauchamp (*c.* 1170); because Nicholas de Beauchamp, who was Sheriff, *temp.* K. Wm. II., must have had an estate in Staffordshire; and what other estate could it have been but Chartley? (*v.* Notes, p. 21, Vol. II, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*), but he speaks with hesitation on the subject."

Thus far General Wrottesley has admirably illustrated Chartley. For other particulars, Chartley was an escheated estate of the Mercian Earldom, estimated at one hide; in the demesne were two plough teams, and nine villeins, and six bordars, with eight and a half plough teams; there were

¹ *Hovedon*, p. 615.

³ *Mon. Ang.*, Vol. I, p. 890.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 262.

² *Bar. Ang.*, Vol. I, p. 43.

⁴ *Bar. Ang.*, Vol. I, p. 45.

⁶ *Matt. Paris*, p. 884.

king's charter of Free Warren to himself and his heirs in all his demesne lands in this manor, all which he left to his son Robert, who was in minority at ye time of his death 38 H. III. (which was occasioned by a fall in his chariot from the bridge of St. Neots in Huntingdonshire).¹

This Robert was ye last Earl of his family, and lost both his honours and estate by adhering to Simon Montfort and ye rest of ye rebellious barons against K. H. III., in which wars he did very much mischief, committing ye highest actions of a barbarous hostility: for which he was by that decree called "dictum de Kenilworth" (whereby others were allowed ye favour to redeem their lands paying three years' value)² excepted from composition, whereupon submitting himself to ye king's mercy in consideration of a cup of gold, adorned with precious stones, and of 1,500 marks to be paid at four payments within twelve months, he obtained ye king's pardon, giving security both by his oath and special charter for his future fidelity,³ but,

ten acres of meadow, and 720 of wood. T.R.E., its yearly value was 100s., now (1086) £5 10s. In 1192, Chartley Castle, its custody and repairs, had devolved on the Crown, through Stephen de Beauchamp's death in 1184, leaving his son only three years of age; the wardship therefore and heritage were in the King's hands. Hamon le Strange, the sheriff, had been given Chartley manor by K. H. III., because of Rob. de Ferrars' revolt, and had enfeoffed in it his brother Roger le Strange, but Robert de F. came one night with a large armed force and entered the manor by a homicide, and kept it till dispossessed by the King's liegemen; and though the manor was subsequently restored to Robert de F., the castle was retained in the King's hands. Hamon had taken Geoffrey de Greselegh prisoner at the castle, who had been an active partisan of Simon de Montfort. Robert de Bures held Chartley Castle in 8 Ed. I. and in 2 Ed. II. was summoned by John de Ferrars for waste here by destroying a grange, cutting down 50 oaks in the park, each worth 10s., etc.; Robert being only tenant for life.

"Inq. ad quod damnum"; 9 Ed. II. (p. 156, Series IV), Petronilla and Eleanor, daughters of John de Ferrars, are to retain the rent acquired from their father, arising from Chartley manor, demised by him to Robert de Bures, the elder, for life only.

The suit for dower of Alianor, John's mother, gives very full details of the Chartley fief (Vol. VI, p. 97). The great feud between Hugh Erdeswicke of Sandon, who with his brothers Robt., Roger and Sampson, and 1,000 armed

¹ *Matt. Paris*, 992.

² *Matt. Westm.* in A.D. 1266.

³ *Bar. Eng.*, Vol. I, p. 263.

breaking out into a second rebellion, was 50 H. III. totally disherited in Parliament, his goods, chattels, lands and possessions being ye same year given to Edmund Plantagenet, ye king's son, with whom he afterwards came to agreement to pay him at a certain day 50,000*l.* all at one payment to quit all his interest in those lands.¹ For payment whereof Hen. son to Ric. king of ye Romans, Will Valence, E. of Pembroke, and John, E. of Warren and Surrey and many other great barons were bound, to whom he granted for county security all his castles and lands (except this castle and manor and ye town of Holbroke, co. Derb.) which sum not being paid accordingly those his securities passed over their title therein to ye said Edmund, and to his heirs for ever. ²This Robert gave to ye Canons of St. Thomas (near Stafford) two messuages in Chartley, with seventeen acres of land, and ye advowson of ye church of Stow, for ye health of the souls of Mary and Alianore, his wives, and to ye end that he might be there interred after his death, which happened 8 E. I. John, his son and heir (by Alianore his second wife) being then under age, during³ whose minority, and many years after, Sir Rob. de Bures held this

men, rebels to the King, raised chiefly among his Cheshire allies, had in 1 H. V. assembled at Amerton, intending to kill Edmund de Ferrars, Lord of Chartley, and destroy the park and manor is described (in Vol. XVII, pp. 7-21, 51; Vol. XI, N.S., p. 40), and previously mentioned here on p. 124. In 2 H. V. a "counter-charge" was brought by Hugh de Erdeswicke that Edmund, Baron of Chartley, has laid an ambuscade on the road to Ruggeley from Sandon to kill him, knowing he was to pass that way; outstanding feuds between the leading men of the county were disturbing Staffordshire generally, at this time.

Chartley continued to be held by the Ferrars, passing at length with the coheiress Agnes into Devereux hands, but it is seldom mentioned until Henry VIII.'s time, when Leland visited it in 1545, who says in his Itinerary, "The olde Castelle is now yn ruine"; the principal house (he adds) "is a goodly manor place, which stands a flite-shot from the castle." This was the house built by Walter Devereux, third Baron Ferrers of that family, who died in 1558, and was buried in Stowe Church, where his fine tomb remains. There is a view of this mansion house in Plot's *Staffordshire*.

¹ *Bar. Eng.*, Vol. I, p. 263.

² *Mon. Ang.*, Vol. II, p. 317.

³ Ex autog. p. Edward Broughton de Longdon.

castle and manor for ye term of his life, as is evident from several grants by him made, and confirmed,¹ by ye aforesaid John de Ferrers, when he came to age.² This Sir Robert bare upon his shield "a bend vairé," and was alive 28 E. I., but after that I have not seen any mention of him, so that I suppose he died about that time.

In ye 22 E. I., John de Ferrers had livery of those lands that descended to him upon ye death of Margaret his grandmother (daughter and coheir to Rog. de Quincy, E. of Winchester) and 29 E. I. was summoned to Parliament among ye barons of this realm. 5 Ed. II. he was constituted Seneschal of ye Duchy of Aquitaine, and died there 18 E. II. He married Hawis ye daughter and heir of Sir Warine Mucegros, kt. (with whom he had ye manors of Bykenour and Teinton, co. Glouc. and Charleton-Mucegros, co. Somerset) and had issue by her John, who died young, and was buried in ye Priory of St. Thomas and Robert, who afterward succeeded him, in whose posterity this lordship continued till 28 H. VI. when Wm., Ld. Ferrers,

Queen Elizabeth visited it on Aug. 8, 1575, and here, against the wish of the young Earl, Mary, Queen of Scots, was brought on Christmas Eve, 1585, remaining till Sept., 1586; save for a fortnight's removal to Tixall; it was here that Anthony Babington planned her escape. The house perished by fire in 1781, as did a smaller one built upon the same site in 1847; when the present hall replaced it, now the property of Colonel Congreve, by purchase from Lord Ferrars.

THE CASTLE.³

There are very considerable remains of the old castle on the steep ground above the Hall. Unlike Beeston, built by the same Earl Ralph, and naturally one of the strongest of English castles, Chartley could never have sustained a long siege. It consists of an outer, and inner, ward; the former defended by the same fosse, which guarded the latter on three sides, but with no signs of masonry; possibly only stockaded; from this a drawbridge over the ditch led into an inner bailey, occupying a considerable space, in shape a parallelogram, but with the further end toward the west, drawn out into a kind of obtuse angle, occupied by the shell keep: the mound on which this stands has been formed by the earth thrown up from its

¹ Ex autog. p. Edward Broughton de Longdon.

² *Ibid.*, *Bar. Eng.*, Vol. I, p. 265.

³ "Earl Ralph began to build this castle immediately on his return from Palestine in A.D. 1220 (4 H. III.). The earlier fortified dwelling of the Beauchamps probably occupied the moated site near the present Hall."

dying without issue male, left it (and ye rest of his lands) to Anne his only daughter, at that time 11 years and 8 months of age, being then married to Walter Devereux, Esqre., which Walter was 1 E. IV. summoned to Parliament by ye title of Lord Ferrars of Chartley, and fighting for K. R. III., was slain with him at Bosworth Field, leaving John his son and heir then a knight, who by Cicely his wife, daughter to Hen. Bourchier, E. of Essex (and sister and heir to Henry her brother) left issue Walter his son and heir, who 17 H. VIII. was knight of ye Garter, and 4 E. VI. was advanced to ye dignity of Viscount Hereford, and by his testament, bearing date August 3rd, 1558, bequeathed his body to be buried in ye parish church of Stow, and dying shortly after was there interred, under a fair monument erected in his life-time, to whom succeeded Walter his grandchild and heir (viz., son of Sir Richard Devereux, kt., who died in his life-time), which Walter, by reason of his descent from Cecily Bourchier, was 15 Eliz. created Earl of Essex, and ye next year sent into Ireland against Brian Mac-Phelim (commonly called ye great O'Neale) then in rebellion, in which military employment being, by ye artifices of his enemies at court, rendered unsuccessfull, he returned to England with great diminution of his estate, and being sent back with the airy title of Earl Marshal of Ireland, died there 19 Eliz. of a flux (or, as some suspected of poyson) leaving then ye titles of

surrounding ditch, which there breaks the enceinte wall. The shell keep was a small one, about 50 feet in diameter, and, though now only restored in brick, was evidently entered by the same way, *i.e.*, a flight of steps ascending within the curtain, which was on that (south) side carried up the mound, to descend¹ probably on the opposite side until it joined the gateway, which the keep guarded.

On the further side of the gate the abrupt descent into a deep and wet ravine made protection scarcely necessary, so that the wall may have been, and probably was, little more than a parapet. Traces of mural towers are to be seen. The three which lie between the courts, and cap either angle of the inner ward wall, facing the outer bailey, were apparently circular in shape, while that on the south angle is joined by a very massive curtain from ten to twelve feet thick, defended by two boldly projecting half-round towers, or bastions, closed at the gorge, and having a diameter of

¹ As at Pickering Castle, Yorkshire.

Earl of Essex and Eue, Viscount Hereford of Bouchier, Ld. Ferrers of Chartley Bouchier and Lovain, and kt. of ye most noble order of ye Garter.

By Lettice his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Knolles, kt. of ye Garter, he had issue Rob. E. of Essex, whose unfortunate life and tragical end may be seen at large in our Historians. He was beheaded for high treason, February 25th, 42 Eliz., leaving by Frances his wife, daughter and heir to Sir Francis Walsingham, kt. (one of her Majestie's Secretaries of State) and widow to Sir Philip Sydney, one son called Robert, and two daughters, Frances and Dorothy, all which were by Act of Parliament 1 Jac. restored in blood, and honour, which last mentioned Robert married Frances, second daughter to Tho. Howard, E. of Suffolk, by that marriage being annulled, he after took to wife Eliz. ye daughter of Sir Wm. Paulet of Eddington, co. Wilts., kt., and died without issue September 14th, 1646, whereupon his lands being divided betwixt his sisters (of which Francis ye eldest became ye wife of Will. Seymour, Marquis of Hertford, afterward Duke of Somerset, and Dorothy was married to Sir Henry Shirley of Stanton Herold, co. Leic., Bart.), and their heirs, this manor was allotted to Sir Rob. Shirley, Bart., son and heir of Sir Henry and ye Lady Dorothy, a person of an ancient and eminent family, being descended in ye male line from Sasuual, who lived in ye time of ye Conqueror, and is

forty feet, floored in three stories, with high, narrow loops admirably placed to rake the face of the walls. This was no doubt the most exposed side of the castle, and the masonry here is of fine coursed ashlar, as fresh as when built, nearly 700 years ago. The ditch must always have been dry; it is fairly deep, and about sixty feet wide. The special feature here is to be found in two "very" low archways, about four feet high, at the base of the wall between these bastions, and communicating by newel stairs with the inner bailey. These were evidently designed for sally ports, by which a large force could pass out into the fosse unseen; there are traces in the inner court, adjoining the keep, of the site of the castle well. Behind the castle there is "said to be" a tilting yard.

Chartley Park once formed part of Needwood Forest; it contains between 900 and 1,000 acres, being nearly two miles long and a mile wide. Here William de Ferrars, about twenty years after the building of the castle by Earl Ralph de Blundeville, caused the wild cattle to be driven in from Needwood; "a mightye large Parke" (to quote Leland), "having (says

PEDIGREE OF FERRARS OF CHARTLEY

Alianora fil = Robertus de Ferrerariis ult. = Maria fil Hugon le Brune Comit.
(Radulphi dom. Basset). Comtes Derbie, ob. 8 E. I. Angoulesme ux. 1^{ma}.

Thomas de Ferrariis.

Johes de Ferrariis de Chartley mil. = Hawisia fil et hæ
27 E. I. (ob. in Gasconia, 18 E. II.) Warini Muscegros mil.

Johes nats. apud Bugbroke co. North. 1302,
ob. 1321 s.p. sepult. St. Thomas.

Rob. dom. Ferrars de Chartley mil. nat apud = Joanna.
Bicknour 1308, ob. 24 E. III.

Robertus de Ferrars = Eliz. fil et hær Willi le
Boteler de Wemme, etc.

Joh. dom. Ferrars de Chartley nat apud = Eliz. fil Aug. Comitis Stafford
Southou (Hunts.) 1331 ob. in Hispan. 41 E. III. rel. Fulc. Lestrange.

Rob. dom Ferrars de Chartley æt. 7, 41 E. III. = Margaret fil Edw. dom. Spencer de Glamorgan,
ob. 1411. Sepult apud Merevale. ob. 30 H. V. Sepult apud Merevale.

Edmundus Dom Ferrars de Chartley, nat = Helena fil et h. Th. de la Roche, consang. et hær Joh. de Birmingham,
apud Wrotesley 1386, obiit 1436. necnon Henry de Bromwich, renupta Phil. Chetwynd, mil.

Edmundus.

Will. dom. Ferrars de Chartley = Eliz. fil Hamon
1410, sepult apud Merevale 1449. Belknap mil.

Hen. Ferrars.

Edw. Ferrars.

Walt. Devereux, summon. ad Parl. 1 E. IV., occisus in prælio de Bosworth = Agnes filia et hæ, 28 H. VI.

Eliz. fil ... Langham ar. (2nd) = Johes Devereux Dom Ferrers = Cecilia fil Wmi. Dom Bouchier Soror, et hæ, Hen. Essex (ux. 1^{ma}).

Margta. fil Rob. Garnish renupt. Dom. Willoughby de Parham = Will Devereux Vice-C. Hereford = Maria fil Tho. Grey Marchion. Dorset (ux 1^{ma}).

Edw. Devereux mil. de Castle-Bromwich
co. Warw. creat. Bart. 10 Jac.

Ricus Devereux mil. = Dorothy fil Geo.
ob. patre superst. Com. Huntingdon. ob. 1515.

Willus mil. = Jana fil Joh. More
de Home Lacy. Cath. ux. Jac. Baskervill.

Georgius mil. = filia Meverell.

Walt. Devereux creatus Com. = Leticia fil Franc. Knolles Ord. Periscelia mil.
Essex, 14 Eliz. ob. 1576. renupt Rob. Dudley, Com. Leicester.

Walters miles coesus = Marg. fil et h.
Rothomagi 1591. Arth. Dakin.

Rob. Com. = Francisca f. et h. Fra. Walsingham
Essex decollat mil. relict Phil. Sydney mil. renupt
42 Eliz. Rico Com. Clanricard.

Dorothea ux. Hen.
co. Northumb. et
Th. Perrot mil.

Walter mil.
nothus.

Eliz. fil Wmi Powlet de = Rob. com. = Francisca fil Tho. Howard co. Staff. ux.
Erdington Wilts ux. 2nd. Essex ob. s.p. 1^{ma} (post ux. Rob. Carr. Com. Som.).

Dorothea ux. Car
Blount relic Rob.
dom. Rich.

Francisca ux. Willi
Seymour D. Somer.

(1) Carolus Shirley, Baronet, ob. *ca* 1605.

(2) Rob. Shirley de Stanton Harold, co. Leic. Bartus = Cath. fil Hump. Okeover de Okeover.

Cath. ux. Petr. Venables Seymour Shirley, = Diana fil Rob.
Bar. de Kinderton. Bart. Bruce, co. Ailesbury.

Rob. dom Ferrers de
Chartley, 1679.

Dorothea ux. Geo. Vernon
de Sudbury.

¹ Sir Thomas Perrot was the first husband of Dorothy Devereux; his father, Sir John, the Lord Deputy of Ireland, had been associated with the Earl of Essex in Pembroke-shire; and as a natural son of King H. VIII., was in favour both with Queen Mary and Elizabeth.

reputed to have been no less than a Thane (or nobleman), in those times, from which Sir Robert this manor descended to his son Sir Seymour Shirley, Bart., and he dying without issue, it came to his brother Sir Robert, who was by His present Majesty in ye year of his reign honoured with ye title of Lord Ferrers of Chartley, and is now owner of it (1679).

The church of Stow being given to ye canons of St. Thomas (as hath been already declared) continued there till ye dissolution, and afterward came with ye Priory to ye Fowlers. Walter Fowler of St. Thomas, Esqre., being ye present Impropiator. It was appropriated by Roger Mewland, Bp. of Cov. and Lichf. A.D. 1277 ; ten marks per annum being reserved to ye Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

Erdeswicke) red and fallow deer, 'wild beasts,' the name of the cattle, and swine." ¹A cottage called the "mill house," to the left of the old toll-gate, preserves the site of the castle mill ; the remains of a dam can easily be traced, and the stream runs from the Chartley Hall pool. On the further side of the present lake at the Hall, on ground now called Daffodil Wood, there is a dry moat ; the site of a still earlier fortified dwelling ; there are also some traces of a succession of dykes and pools.

It will be seen from General Wrottesley's summary that Walter Chetwynd was altogether misled in his account of the early history of Chartley ; though Erdeswicke, whom, as a rule, he follows, gives a fairly accurate description.

DROINTON.

Eyton identifies this place with Dregeton of the D. Survey, held under the Bishop by Nigel, occupied by one villein, with half a plough-team, and valued yearly at only 30*d*. Nothing, however, is known of it in connection with Nigel, and it must soon, together with Amerton, Stowe, etc., have been included in the Honour of Chartley. The Meverells are its earliest owners known to us ; for in A.D. 1203, Oliver Meverell of Throwley gave lands here to St. Thomas Priory, to which Wm. and Thomas his sons, and Alienor his daughter, added.

In 1271, Peter Meverell, of Gaiton, held half the vill of Drengeton of Prior Nicholas Aspley ; while in 47 H. III., the Meverell co-heiresses,

¹ The late Dr. Edward Tylecote, of Great Haywood, who took much interest in local antiquities, pointed out the situation of the Castle mill.

headed by Thomas M., and Agnes his wife, sued Peter Meverell for two-thirds of one-sixth of a kt.'s fee here. Stephen Meverell had previously (*c.* 1230?), with the assent of Nicholas, his s. and h., granted to Richard Meverell, clerk, his brother, other lands in Drointon for a nominal rent, saving service to the Earl of Chester (404 Kniveton deed). Evidently Drengeton was a divided manor, partly belonging to the Meverells, who seem to have sub-infeuded the Priory in their portion, partly to the De Drengeton's, who took their name from the place, representing either a Meverell branch, or an early Saxon owner, and may have had their manor house within the fine moat, nearly square in shape, and bordered at one end by marshy ground, which is to be seen near the road between Stowe and Grindley; this is numbered 683 in the large Ordnance Survey, and reckoning 40 chains to half a mile, measures about 4 chains in length. Another, but much smaller moat (omitted in the O.S.), lies near it.

A grant of land relating to a Stowe charity, from Robert, s. of Geoffrey de Drengeton, and attested by Hugh de Weston (who was lord of Newton, and Weston-under-Lizard), was printed by Mr. Beresford in the *T. V. Magazine* for A.D. 1898. It mentions the lady Amice, his mother, besides referring to adjoining land of Margaret, widow of Richard Meverell, Petronella, widow of Geoffrey de Drengeton, occurs in 1244. (Vol. IV, p. 102), and a Richard Meverell was living *c.* A.D. 1230 (*v.* pedigree). Both Geoffrey and Robert were benefactors to St. Thomas Priory: the former giving it as much as three virgates of land. The Ric. Meverell and Margaret of 2 Ed. II., who occur below, were of later date, for Ric. was a common name in the Meverell family.

C. 1315. Robert de Bromley, clerk, lord of half the vill of Drengeton, and Felice, his wife, granted 12 acres of their waste here to St. Thomas: where Alianor Ferrars, Countess of Derby, had previously (*c.* 10 Ed. I.?) enfeoffed the Priory. How Robert de B. acquired this part of the manor does not appear, except that it was probably in right of his wife, but in 1322 Felicia, as Robert's widow, released property in Colton, which had been her husband's, to Tho. de Hampton; Rob. de B. certainly had a son, Thomas de B., besides two daughters, Ermentrude and Margery (*v.* Colton deeds).

Drointon is situated about one and a half miles to the east of Stowe, but it is little known, except as continuing to form part of the Ferrars property, until it was recently included in the Chartley estate, offered for sale by the present Earl Ferrars.

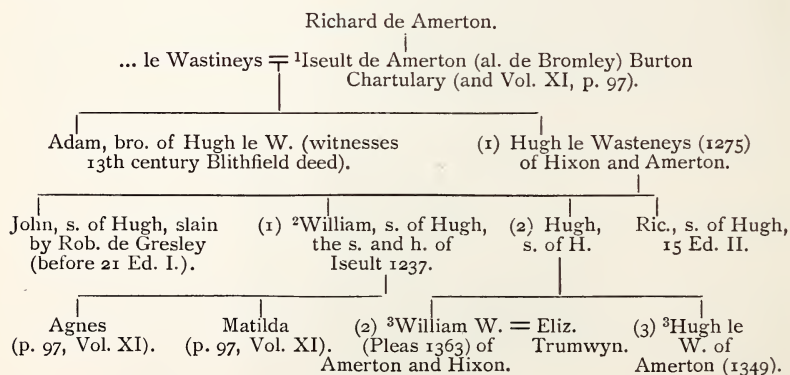
AMERTON.

Amerton or Ambrighton, lies to the west, and about a mile from Stowe, but is unnoticed in the Survey; it was coupled with Weston for fiscal purposes, *temp.* Ed. III. In A.D. 1222, Ralph, Earl of Chester, Geoffrey de Brinton, Nich. le Normand, and Robert de Ambrichon, defended a plea for a tenement here, brought by Rob. Fitz-John (Vol. IV, p. 19). In 1263 it formed part of the dower of Margaret, Countess of Ferrars (p. 153, Vol. IV), while in 56 H. III., Margaret, d. of Rich. de Amerton, had been disseised

of 4 bovates and 5 acres here, with half the manor of Bold, by Nicholas de Amerton—she, being under age, was now taken to Cherteley Castle by the bailiffs of Hamon l'Estrange, to whom the King had then given the forfeited Earl's estate here. In 7 Ed. I., Alianor, widow of Rob. de Ferrars, sues Thomas, s. of Rob. de F., for one-third of 3 bovates, and Geoffrey de Warrilowe, and Wm. de Hodinet, with nine other tenants, for one-third of their holdings in Amerton, as her dower. Thomas Meverell of Gayton, who had been Tho. de Ferrars' bailiff in the Cherteleye, Amerton, Weston, etc., property for fourteen years (7–21 Ed. I.), was summoned for £140 17s. 4d., due to Tho. de F., which he paid in court.

In 2 Ed. II. (p. 8, Vol. IX), Ric. Meverell of the Bolde, and Margaret, his wife, entailed on Richard, s. of Richard Meverell, who acknowledged the same to be the right of Margaret, and on his heirs, tenements in la Bolde and Amerton, remainder, if he died childless, to John, Roger, and Wm. his brothers, and their issue, in succession; the fine embracing 2 messuages, 6 bovates of land, 4 acres of meadow, 10 of wood, and 20s. of rent. This includes the half manor of Bold previously mentioned, and establishes Margaret's legitimacy, which had been questioned.

Like Drointon, Amerton is seldom noticed in the records, save in connection with Chartley, and generally in matters of minor importance; if we except the great gathering here of Cheshire men, allies of Hugh Erdeswicke, to attack Edmund de Ferrars in 1413, as before mentioned. But there was a branch of the de Wastineys family connected with this place, since a Wastineys married Yseult de Amerton, whose pedigree is as follows:—



¹ The Burton Chartulary (p. 58, Vol. V) contains a grant to *Iseult de Bromley*, d. of *Richard de Ambricthona*, of two bovates of land and four acres. She is unquestionably identical with *Iseult de Amerton*.

² William (1) le Wasteneys, of Amerton, occurs frequently between 36 and 50 E. III.

³ They were grandchildren of Hugh (1), and *probably* sons of Hugh (2); certainly *not* of Wm. (1).

STOWE.

The relation of Stowe to Chartley resembled that between Colwich and Great Haywood : Stowe being the ecclesiastical centre of this large parish ; as Colwich was of Great Haywood, Fradswell, Morton, etc., while neither of these centres are noticed in the Survey of 1086. Stowe, therefore, has little history apart from its ancient Norman church. This remained in the hands of the owners of Chartley who founded it, until Robert de Ferrars in A.D. 1263 gave the advowson, with 2 messuages and 17 acres of land in Certeleye, to Prior Nicholas of St. Thomas, and his convent, for the welfare of his own soul, and the souls of Mary and Alianor, his wives, etc., and his body to be buried at the Priory ; John and Philip de Chetewinde, kts., being the first witnesses to the grant (Vol. VIII, p. 154), which deed was confirmed by John de Ferrers, his son. In 1295, Robert de Bures, having a life interest in Chartley, engaged to protect Prior Richard, and his canons, should any troubles arise either through, or raised against, Katherine, wife of one Thomas le Polere, who had been killed in the church of Stowe. Previously in 1271, Robert de Brerdeshall, parson of Stowe for many years, agreed to pay 4s. annually to St. Thomas, while he continued to hold his office, the living now belonging to the Priory. In 1305 we find Prior Nicholas compounding a 10 marcs yearly rent, for the sum of 40 marcs owing to the Dean and chapter of Lichfield for the last fourteen years. "The chancel arch here is Norman, with double billet and chevron outer moulding ; part also of the wall on the south side of the nave and chancel is of the same date. There is besides a small Norman window on the south side of the chancel, together with a Norman doorway. The fine tomb of Walter, first Viscount Hereford, K.G., who died in 1558, remains : it represents him lying between his two wives, Mary, d. of Thomas, Marquis of Dorset ; and Margaret, d. of Robert Garnyche, Esqre., of Kington, in Suffolk " (*v. Field Club Papers*).

(LA LEE IN DROINTON.)

A mile south of Drointon is Lea, once the home of a family of the same name, who held their tenements of the Chartley Honour. Richard de la Lee, contemporary with Peter Meverell, was a benefactor to St. Thomas, but of several deeds to be found in the Chartulary (Vol. VIII, pp. 163-4) there is nothing of special interest. One of these grants is attested by Hugh de Weston. The Prior of St. Thomas, 21 Ed. I., claimed free warren in his manor of La Lee : although, as with Colton, this does not necessarily imply a large estate.

TIXALL.

Trent, having passed Chartley, leaves Tixall on its southern side, which 20 Conq., Hen. de Ferrers held of Roger de Montgomery. But in ye time of H. III. Paganus Wastneys (or de Gastenois) was certified to hold a kt.'s fee here of ye Barony of Stafford. In ye 9 Ed. II. Geoffrey de Wastneys was Lord of it, in whose posterity it continued till 1 E. IV., when it fell to an heir female, Rose by name, who being married to Sir John Merston, kt., and having no issue they together sold this manor to Sir Tho. Littleton, kt., one of ye Justices of ye Common Pleas, as appears by ye following writing, which serving to prove several descents of ye Wastneys, and being of an unusual form, I have transcribed from ye original now in ye possession of Walter Ld. Aston of Tixall.

"To all Christen men to whom this present writing shall come, Rose, that was ye wiff of Sir John Merston, kt., sendeth greeting in God everlasting, Know ye me the said Rose to say and afferme that Tho. Littleton, one of ye King's Justices of ye Common Place, bargeyned, bought and purchased for a certyn sum of money, which he has truly paid, the reversion of the Manor of Tixall in Staffordshire and of certin Tenements and rents in other towns in the same shire of ye said John Marston, sometime my husband, and of me, to have after the decease of

TIXALL.

There were two manors in Tixall, but W. Chetwynd has omitted the division of this estate between Henry de Ferrers, holding under Earl Roger a half virgate which had belonged to Edmund T.R.E., and had sufficient arable for four plough teams, with one team and a single villein in the demesne, two acres of meadow and a wood of 60 acres, yearly value 10s.; and the far larger share of Robert de Stafford, formerly owned by the thanes Alric and Ormar T.R.E., but now held by Hugo, which was reckoned at three parts of a hide with arable for four plough teams, nine villeins and two boors, having two teams and the demesne a single team with three serfs. There were six acres of meadow and 360 of wood, the yearly value of the whole being £1 10s. 0d. (The present extent of Tixall is 2,352 acres.) On Robert de Belesme's forfeiture this division of Tixall may have ceased, the

my said husband and me, by force of which a fine was rered at Westminster, by which fine a state was made of ye said manor to my husband and to me terme of our lives. The remainder thereof unto ye said Tho. Littleton and Jane his wife, and to ye heirs of ye said Tho. Littleton for evermore, as in the said fine more plainly appereth. Afore which fine rered I did ask of one John Prisott, then Cheife Justice of ye Common Place, and divers others to whom I had special confidence and trust, and also of other divers apprentices lerned in ye law of my counsell, wheder that my said husband and I might sille ye reversion of ye manor without Parell of our souls, and they desired me to enfourme and shewe them how the said manor afore that time was entailed, and I shewed to them the part of an old fyne, whereof the tenour sueth in these words, 'Hec est finalis Concordia facta in Curia Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium a die S. Trinitatis in XV dies, anno regni regis Ed. fil regis Ed. decimo nono, coram Will. de Brerefford Johē de Mutford, Willo de Herle, Johanne de Stonore, et Johē de Busse Justiciariis, et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Galfridum de Westneys de Tyxhale quærentem, et Rogerum de Aston personam ecclesie de Weston deforciantem, de Manerio de Tyxhale cum pertinentiis et advocacione Ecclesiæ ejusdem manerii unde Placitum Conventionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia; scil. quod predictus Galfridus recognovit pre-

whole becoming part of the Stafford Barony. The Pipe Roll of 13 H. II. (p. 51, Vol. I) shows Geoffrey's manor of Tixall fined for forest trespass, confirmed by *Liber Niger* A.D. 1166, where Rob. de Stafford's manors of Tixall and Caldon are identified with one and one-third knt.'s fees held by Sir Geoffrey de Wastineys, two-thirds fee Tixall and Broncote held in demesne, and the other two-thirds occupied by William de Caldon (of Caldon-on-the-Moors?). This Geoffrey was the younger brother of Sir Wm. Wastineys of Colton, and (probably) grandson, rather than son, of the Geoffrey de Gastinois who held two kts.' fees in Colton under R. de Stafford in A.D. 1086. Sir Geoffrey's (1166) successor was the Payne le Wastineys who witnessed Wm. Corbuson's grant of Chillington to Peter Gifford (c. 1176-84) Vol. III, p. 204-5, and that of Alice de Hopton to Ralph Bret (c. 1184-93). The Assize Rolls show that he was murdered by one Stephen while staying in Wm. the chaplain's house (c. 1199). A trial some fifty years later proves that one Geoffrey le W. had come in King John's time, removed a certain body which ought to have been buried there (his father's probably), and presented his clerk to the Bp. of the Diocese, thereby infringing on the

dicta maneria cum pertinentiis, et advocationem predictam esse jus ipsius Rogeri; ut illa quæ idem Rogerus habet de dono predict. Galfridi; et pro hac recognitione, fine et concordia, idem Rogerus concessit predicto Galfrido predictum manerium cum pertinentiis, et advocationem predict. et illa ei redidit in eadem curia, Habenda et tenend. eidem Galfrido de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia quæ ad predict. manerium et advocationem pertinent tota vita ipsius Galfridi; et post decessum ipsius Galfridi predict. manerium etc. integre remanere Maçulino fil. ejusdem Galfridi et Margarete uxoris ejus et heredibus de corporibus ipsorum Maculini et Margaretae exeuntibus etc; et si contingat quod iidem Maculinus et Margareta obierunt siue hered. etc., tunc etc., Johñ fratri ejusdem Maculini etc.; et si contingat quod idem Johñs obierit siue herede etc., tunc, etc., Henrico fratri ejusdem Johñs etc.; et si Hen. ob siue herede etc., tunc etc., Willo fratri ejusd. Henr. etc. Et si idem Willms ob sine hered. etc., tunc post decessum ipsius Willmi predictum manerium cum pertinentiis et advocat. predict. integre remanere rectis heredibus prefati Galfridi. Tenend. de Capitali domino Feodi illius per servitia quæ ad predict. maner. et advocat. predict. pertinent in perpetuum.

"And they asked me of whom, and how, that I came of eny such persons named in ye said fyne, and I said that I come of Makelyne Wastneys and Margaret his wife named in ye said fyne, that is to say, that I am daughter to Roger, son to

rights of the Dean and chapter of St. Mary's, Stafford, who claimed the free chapel of Tixall. This Geoffrey was himself followed by a second Payne le Wastineys (33 H. III., Vol. IV, p. 112), though there is an earlier reference in 10 H. III. to Payne, when (A.D. 1226) he acted with Geoffrey Griffin in an Elkeston suit. Several members of the Gastineys family were benefactors to St. Thomas Priory (*v.* Chartulary, Vol. VIII).

In the *Testa de Nevill* Payne is entered as holding two kts.' fees in Tixall. He left four sons, Henry, Geoffrey, Ralph and Robert, the second, I think, a priest and rector of Tixall. Henry is called Lord of Tixall in a grant to him and Alice Bagot (his wife) from Wm. Bagot, Lord of Bromley. He must have died early, for A.D. 1287-8 (*v.* Plea Rolls) Eva de Oswaldstre, Adam de Chetwynd's widow, as guardian of Geoffrey le W., Henry's heir, by the King's gift to Adam de C., the de Stafford heir being a minor, brought an action of d'arrein presentment to Ingestre church against Geoffrey le W. It appears that Geoffrey, coming of age four years previously, had accused Eva of waste at Tixall.

William, son to ye said Maculine and Margaret. Thei examined me wether any of ye brethren of ye said Maculine, that is to say, John, Henry, or William had any issue on live and I seid to them nay, but alle ben dead without issue, which is very trouth ; They asked me wether I was heir to ye Geoffrey Wastneys named in ye said fyne, and I said I am heir to ye said Geoffrey, for he was my grandsire's grandsire. They asked me whether there was any more issue now on live that came of ye said Makeline and Margaret, and I said nay : For, I said, if Alianore Harcourt, which was mine aunt, that is to say, my Fader's sister, had been on live, and overlived me, she should inherit the said Livelode ; by force of ye said Taile made to Makelyn and Margaret, after me, but now she is dede without issue, there is no more issue now on live, that came of ye said Makeline and Margaret, sauf only I : Wherefore thei said to me I might lawfully and consciously sille the reversion of ye said maner inasmuch as I was ye last of ye entail, and ye fee simple thereof was in me. Whereupon my husband and I rered a fyne in ye forme as I have said. And whereas Sir John Gresley, kt., seith, as I am enfourmed, that he should be my next kyn to inherite after me the

In 1293 (Vol. VI, p. 278) Geoffrey is fined for not having taken knight-hood. A Geoffrey de W. heads the Tixall subsidy payment in 1327. In 35 Ed. I. Philip de Chetwynde had prosecuted him for pasture rights in Tixall. *Kirby's Quest* speaks of Walter de W. holding one fee in Tixall, Hawergate and Broncote, but this is clearly a mistranslation of Galfridus (which is not uncommon). In 17 Ed. II. he had served on the jury which convicted the abbot of Burton with appropriating part of the Earl of Lancaster's treasure after the battle at Burton bridge. By his wife Eleanor he had four sons, Malcolm, the eldest, John, Henry and William. Malcolm, who was afterwards knighted, was an active and able man, a commissioner of array for the county in 1339, and alive certainly in 1358. (For further particulars see pp. 307-310, Colton history.) By Margaret, his wife, he left Wm. and John W. The former, born in 1351, was living in 1411, and inherited the Cheshire property as next of kin to Wm. le W. of Elton. He left behind him a family of two sons, Roger (1) and Roger (2) the younger, besides two daughters, Alianor = Harcourt and Matilda = an Eyton. He was himself twice married, (1) to Philippa, (2) to Ann, and was alive in 1468. His only d. and h. by Ann, Rose de Wastineys, married Sir John Merston, kt., and with her the Wastineys' possession of Tixall ended. Having no children they sold the reversion of Tixall to Sir Thomas Littleton, the famous lawyer,

said livelode; Between God and me I say as I shall answer afore ye Day of Dome, I cannot, nor never coude wite, or know, nor never herde by my Fader, or other, in no manere wise, how or in what wise he should be kyn to mee to inherite in any wise ye seid livelode, save that it was said that he come of oon Sir Tho. Wastneys, which Wastneys was long time afore ye said old fyne arrered(?). But how, or in what wise I was kyn to that Wastneys I could never hear tell. And furthermore I sey and affirme that there is noon alive that I know, or can hear of, that is, or may be, inheritable to any maner of Fee tail specified or comprised to ye said old fyne rered in ye time of the said King E. II. In witnesse whereof to this present writing I have put to my seale."

Sir Tho. Littleton (after ye death of ye aforesaid Rose) being possest of this manor left it A.D. 1481 to Johanna his widow during her life, and after to Will. Littleton, his eldest son, who taking to his first wife Helina, one of ye daughters and coheirs of Tho. Walsh of Wanlip, co. Leic., Esqre., settled this lordship on his issue by her, by whom he had an only daughter, called

whose eldest son, Sir William, inherited it. He married Ellen, d. and coh. of William Walsh, Esqre., of Wanlip, Leicestershire, by Mary, d. and coh. of Richard Byron (of Clayton, Lancashire), by whom he had an only child, Joan, whose marriage with Sir John Aston of Haywood, kt., brought Tixall and Wanlip into the Aston family (*v.* Tixall history, p. 9). Sir Edward Aston, s. and h. of Sir John and Joan Littleton, removed from Gt. Haywood to Tixall, where A.D. 1555 he built himself a fine house, which, through Sir Walter, his s. and h., the builder of the "a very goodly gatehouse" (Erdeswick) yet standing, *c.* 1580, and his son and successor, Sir Edward, who married Anne, d. of Sir Tho. Lucy of Charlecote, came to Sir Walter Aston, K.B. and baronet, twice Ambassador in Spain, and raised to the S. Peerage by King Charles I. as Lord Aston of Forfar, who died A.D. 1639. From him Tixall descended, through three barons of the name of Walter, to James, the fifth lord, who married Lady Barbara Talbot, d. of George, fourteenth E. of Shrewsbury, at whose death the Aston estates were divided by private Act of Parliament, between his two daughters and coheires, Mary, wife of Sir Walter Blount of Soddington, who received Colton manor and lands, with the greater part of the personalty, and Barbara, married to the Honble. Thomas Clifford (fourth s. of Hugh, third Lord Clifford of Chudleigh), who received Tixall as her share. She died in 1786, and Tixall then passed to her eldest son, Sir Tho. Hugh Clifford, Bart. On succeeding to the Constable estates Sir Thomas, in 1822, took the name and arms of Constable,

Joan, who married Sir John Aston of Heywood, kt. Bannerett, and brought both Wanlip and this manour to her husband, since which time it hath continued ye cheife seat of that (family).

The church here (now reputed a parish church) was formerly a Prebend belonging to the Collegiate church in Stafford. But ye lords of ye manor had ye advowson as is evident by ye fyne above recited. The Rectory is valued in ye king's books at £8 os. 8*d*.

Trent passing on to Heywood receives ye river Sow, which washeth ye south side of Tixall, and taketh its beginning near Whitmore.

Hangate (now Hanyard) survives in Upper and Lower Hanyard, standing high, and adjoining Tixall and Ingestre Parks on the west side. The St. Thomas Chartulary, pp. 192-4, gives the following lords holding under de Wasteney:—

Alan de Hanegate *c.* A.D. 1181.

Hugh de Hangate *c.* A.D. 1220.

Walter, s. of Hugh, *c.* A.D. 1240.

Robert dñs de Hanyate *c.* A.D. 1271.

John de Hanyate and Rose his wife (?) A.D. 1383.

Brancote or Broncote is the other outlying farm. This was named under the de Wasteney's fee. It borders on the river, and adjoins St. Thomas upon the east.

Mr. Clifford's account of Tixall contains further particulars relating to the place and neighbourhood down to the year 1817.

WHITMORE.

At the time of ye general Survey (20 Conq.) Ricūs Forestarius held Whitmore of ye King, it being then forest land. Not long after it became ye seat of the Whitmores, who took their name of ye place, and continued lords of it till ye time of K. E. III.,

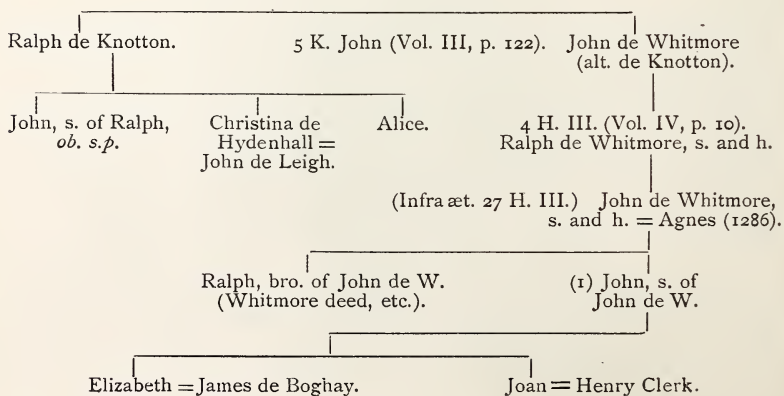
WHITMORE.

Ulfac, a Saxon thane, formerly owned Whitmore, now (A.D. 1086) held by Nigel, the Gresley ancestor, under Richard Forester. It was reckoned at half a hide, with arable sufficient for three plough-teams. In the demesne was one team, three villeins with two boors having another team, showing that it was deficient in working power. There was an acre of meadow,

when John de Whitmore, having married Joan, ye daughter and coheir of Sir John Verdon, kt. (as hath been declared), had issue by her two daughters, Eliz. married to James Boghay, and Joan,

besides a wood of (c) 720 acres; its yearly value was 10s. "Ralph de Knutton (*temp.* K. John) held (as noticed under that place), thirty-six virgates in socage of the Crown, at a rent of £4 11s. 6d. yearly, 'de antiquo jure, scilicet de conquestu, Angliæ'" (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 55), (Eyton). Of these Whitmore was part, and Ralph de Knutton was R. Forester's lineal descendant (*v.* under Knotton). In A.D. 1199 (Vol. III, p. 42) John de Whitmore, brother of Raph (*v.* deeds) sued Robert de Keel (Chelle), Walter s. of Edith, and the vill, for damaging his inclosures. The Sheriff was to visit, and decide whether the dyke was on the land of the Templars of Keel, or on that of Whitmore. Six years later Roger de Bidulph, and Margery his wife, are suing Ralph de Cnutton and John (de Whitmore) his brother for their freehold in Whitmore (Vol. III, pp. 42 and 122).

In 27 H. III. (A.D. 1243) Wm. le Burguillon, guardian of the young John, s. and h. of Ralph, s. of John (de Whitmore) was charged with extorting undue services from the men of Wytemore-under-Lyme, who pleaded that they held their land originally of the King, when the manor was ancient royal demesne, paying a tallage of 4s. for each virgate for all services. Whereas Wm. le B. now extorted 12s. The Sheriff was to decide it by a jury of 12. In 1272, John de Whitmore surrendered his right to sixty-three acres of land, and three of wood, here to Nichs. s. of Rob. de Stafford, receiving pasture for sixteen oxen in de Stafford's Park at Madeley with free ingress by the Cambeway. Agnes Whitmore, John's widow, in 1275, sues eight Whitmore tenants for dower; they call to warranty John s. of John de W. (Vol. VI, p. 72) and produce a deed of Ralph, grandfather of John, whose heir he is. Four years later she sues Ralph, s. of John de W., for the same dower. The descent then is clear.



ye wife of Henry Clerke, of Coventry, which Henry and Joan by a fyne levied 9 R. II., passed away their moiety of this manor to ye aforesaid John and Eliz. and to their heirs. And 11 R. II., after ye death of Sir John Verdon, all his lands in the towns and

34 Ed. I. John de Whitmore and Ric. de Verney are sureties for Wm. de Bromley. The fines of 8 Ric. II. supply the settlement of half Whitmore Manor, on James de Boghay and Elizabeth, his wife, by Henry Clerk of Coventre, and Joan, his wife, daughter of John de Whitmore, for 100 silver marcs. Henry Clerk is described five years later as of Ruyton. 16 Ric. II. the manors of Whitmore and Bydulf, with 2 messuages and 3 bovates, and 40s. in Bukkenhale, and one-fifth of Anndesley Manor, were entailed by fine on J. and E. de B. for their lives, saving 10 marcs of rent, remainder to John, their son, and Margaret, his wife, and their issue, remainder to Elizabeth's right heirs (Vol. XI, p. 200). Previously 9 Ed. III. (Vol. XI, p. 140), Ralph Burgylon had settled on Wm. de Bromleye 1 bovat, 14 acres of land, 1 of meadow, 6 of pasture, and 2 of wood here, and in 6 Ed. III., Ralph and Wm. de Bromley head the Whitmore subsidy roll, while in 43 Ed. III. Roger de Burgylon settles on Sir John de Delves, kt., 2s. 4d. rent here, with the services of John de Whitmore and his heirs, for the tenements they formerly held of Roger. The Pleas of 20 R. II. show Edmund, Earl of Stafford, charging John de Bromley with diverting the water from the stream supplying his mill at Madeley, to the mill of James de Boghay, whereby the Earl's mill had lost four-fifths of its grinding power. He recovered half marc for damages, and an order for restoring the stream into its old course (Vol. XV, p. 75).

In 8 H. IV. Thomas Swynnerton accused John Boghay, of Whitmore, Roger Boughey the elder, Ric. B. and Roger B. the younger, for poaching at Swynnerton.

Eventually by a fine of 36 H. VIII., the manors of Whitmore and Bidulph were settled, with 24 messuages, 4 cottis, 500 acres of land, 100 of meadow, 500 of pasture, 60 of wood, 60 furze, 1 water mill, and £4 rent in Whitmore, Biddulph, Anesley, and Bucknall, on John Ireland, s. and h. of Thomas Ireland, armgr., and Alice, his wife. These lands came to Ed. Mainwaring, and Jane, his wife, who re-entailed them on themselves and their heirs (43 Q. Eliz.) (Vol. XVI, p. 213).

The descent of Bougheys and Mainwarings is proved by Hadfield James Boghay was alive in 2 Ed. IV., and was soon followed by Robt. B., his s. and h., Lord of Whitmore, and those other manors. He married Eliz., d. of John Wood, Esqre., of Keel, and had issue: (1) Humphrey, s. and h.; (2) Hugh Boghay, living 22 H. VII.; (3) Joan, wife of John Vyse of Sandon.

Humphrey, his successor, married Joyce, d. of John Harcourt of Ronton who did not long survive his father, and left Hugh Boghay, living 9 H. VIII., who is thought to be the ancestor of the Bougheys of Audley

lordships of Buckenhall, and Bidulph; the rents and services of Thomas de Underwood, Rob de Bidulph, Tho. le Bowyer, and Ric de Greenway, with certain lands, tenements, rents and services, in Annesly, near Burton, were, upon ye partition of his estate then made, allotted to ye said James Boghay in right of

and Christopher B. of Shelton, Staffs., who had a s. and h., Humphrey B., living 1549, ancestor of the Shelton branch.

Humphrey Boghay (altr. Boughey, which spelling they now began to use), died A.D. 1539; his eldest s. and h. was Robert B., married to Anne, d. of Ric. Sandford, of Sandford (Shropshire): he had an only d. Alice, Lady of Whitmore and the other manors; who married (1) John Ireland, Esqre., of the Hutt, co. Lancaster, and by him had an only daughter, Margaret Ireland, sole heir to her father, and by Inq. P.M., 37 H. VIII., found heir general to her grandfather. She married Richard Wakelin, of Backfordby, Leicestershire, from whom descended the Wakelins of Tatenhill (Staffs.), Alice Boughey was married again in 1545, to Edward Mainwaring, Esqre., ninth, but third surviving, son of Sir John Mainwaring, of Over-Peover (co. Cestr.), kt., and by him had issue: (1) Edward, only s. and h.; (2) Anne married Tho. Roos, Esqre., of Weston (Notts.), younger son of Francis Roos, of Swinshead (Staffs.), and Laxton (Notts.); (3) Jane, who died unmarried. Alice Boughey died 1573, and on her husband's death in 1586, their son and heir, Edward Mainwaring, of Whitmore, and the other manors, succeeded; he married Jane, d. of Matthew Cradock, of Stafford merchant of the staple at Calais. She was buried at Whitmore, April 16th, 1635, having left issue: (1) Edward, s. and h.; (2) John, a merchant, *ob. s.p.*; (3) Randolph, b. 1588, of London, mercer, living 1634, who married Eliz., d. of Humphrey Hawes, of London, Esqre.; and was ancestor of the Mainwarings of Bromborough and Oteley Park; there were besides ten daughters, of whom Mary, the eldest, was wife of John Brett, of Dimesdale. Edward was buried at Whitmore, A.D. 1604, and his son, Edward, succeeded as lord of Whitmore, etc.; he married A.D. 1600, Sarah, d. and co-heiress of John Stone, of London, Esqre., and by her (who died 1648) had: (1) Edward, s. and h.; (2) Rev. John Mainwaring, D.D., rector of Stoke in A.D. 1633; (3) Jane, married James Abney of Masham Hall (Derbyshire), Esqre.

Edward, the heir, was one of the most devoted adherents of the Parliament's cause in Staffordshire, garrisoning his house for them in the civil war: he died 1647, and was buried at Whitmore, being succeeded by Edward, his eldest son, born 1602, and the husband of Anne, d. of Geo. Lomax, of Clifton (Notts.), Esqre., by whom he had six sons and five daughters; of these the eldest son, Edward, Lord of Whitmore, etc., married Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Heneage, of Battersea, Esqre., by whom he had two sons and seven daughters; four of these died in infancy, leaving Bridget, Anne, and Elizabeth survivors.

his wife: all which, after divers generations, passed away in marriage with a daughter and heir to Edw. Mainwaring, third brother of Sir Randolph Mainwaring, of Pever, co. Cestr., kt., from whence they are descended to Edw. Mainwaring, now of Whitmore, Esqre.

Edward Mainwaring married a second time to Bridget, d. of Sir Thomas Trollope, of Casewick (Lincolnshire), Bart., having by her: (1) Edward, s. and h.; (2) Mary; (3) Bridget. He served as High Sheriff in 1679, and was buried at Whitmore, 1704. The Edward who next inherited was also married twice: (1) Jemima, d. of Edmund Pye, M.D., of Faringdon, Berks, by whom he had issue: (1) Edward, s. and h.; (2) Rev. Henry, M.A., rector of Etwell (co. Derby), besides six other sons, and one daughter. His second wife, Martha, d. and coheirress of Wm. Lloyd, of Halgton (co. Flint), Esqre., and widow of Sir Tho. Mainwaring, of Peover, had no children.

Edward of Whitmore, born 1709, succeeded, who by his wife, Sarah, d. and coheirress of Wm. Bunbury, Attorney-General for Cheshire (second son of Sir Henry Bunbury), had (1) Edward, s. and h., and (2) Wm., of London, merchant. On his death in 1795, aged 85, his eldest son, Edward, born in 1736, inherited Whitmore, etc. He had no children by Anne, his wife, d. of Sir Philip Touchet Chetwode, Bart., and himself died in A.D. 1825.

Whitmore Hall, standing below the church and village, in a large park, has a fine avenue of trees. It is occupied by Michael Daintry Hollins, Esqre., D.L. Mrs. Cavenagh, the lady of the manor, and Ralph Sneyd, Esqre., of Keele, were recently the principal landowners. The Rectory is in the gift of F. R. Mainwaring, Esqre. (Directory).

MADELEY.

About two miles westward from Sow there lyeth the manor of Madeley (under Lime) ye ancient domains of ye Barons of Stafford.¹

MADELEY.

King Eadgar's grant to Bishop Athelwold of Winchester, A.D. 975, is probably the earliest mention of Great Madeley. It conveyed three hides free of all services, save the well-known "*trinoda necessitas*" (*expeditione pontis, arcisve restauratione*) and gives the following limits:

¹ *Bar. Ang.*, Vol. I, p. 158

2

Sebastian.	Johan.	Jacob.	Humphrey (a quo Bog- hay de Col- ton) (Boug- hey Hall).	Hugo (a quo Bog- hay de Weston).	Christopher (a quo Bog- hay de Shelton).	Robert, ob. <i>patre sup'est.</i> 30 H. VIII.	Anna, fil Sandford de Sand- ford, co. Salop.	Eliz., ux. Geo. Wal- ker de Castorn.	Marg., ux. Jo. Berd- more de Froghall.	Maria, ux. Wm. Ver- non de Audley.	Anna } Jocosa } Helena } int'
Edwards. Mainwaring, fil 3s. Johis Mainwaring = Alicia, fil et hæc. relict Johis Ireland de Pever. co. Cestr. (mar. 2nd). de Hutt, co. Lanc. arm.											

Edwards. Mainwaring, fil 3s. Johis Mainwaring $\frac{1}{4}$ Alicia, fil et hæc. relict Johis Ireland de Pever co. Cestr (mar. 2nd). de Hutt. co. Lanc. arm.

Anna, ux.	Edw. Mainwaring jure, matern. dns. de Whitmore	Jana, fil Mat Cradock
Thos. Rosse.	Bidulph Inf. Buckenhall and Aneslev.	de Stafford, gent.

5 Johanna, ux. Will Fallows de Fal- lows, co. Cestr.	4 Alicia, ux. John Fallows Badde- ley de Holdsch. Cestr.	3 Jana, ux. Franc. Martin civ. post Lond., Mart Morton de Ingleton.	2 Eliz., ux. Tho. Jolly de Leek.	1 Maria, ux. Joh. Brett de Dimesdale, arm.	3 Rañua, civis Lond.	2 Johes Mercator.	1 Edwar. Main- waring.	6 Kath., ux. Tho. Hunt de Long- ton, gent.	7 Doroth., ux. Jac. Trevers de Ferton, co. Cest., gent.	Sarah, ux. Joh. Bulkeley de Stanli- de Chese- terton.	8 Fran- ces, ob infans.
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Susanna, fl ... Pigott = Johes Mainwaring, S.T.D.,
de Chetwynd. |
Edw. Mainwaring, arm. vice- = Anna, fl et h. ... Lomax
com. Staff., 1645. | de Clifton, co. Notts.

Anna ux. Johis Hockenhuil de Hocken- huil, Cestr. arm.	Jana.	Sarah.	Eliz.	Maria.	Brigitta fil Tho. Trollope, mil. de Casewick.	Edw. Main- waring, vice-c. Staff. 1677.	= Eliz. fil Tho. Hencage de Batersey Surr., arm. uxor prima.	Philip.	George.	Thomas	Johes duxi Anna fil Rolt. civ. London.
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Maria.	Edw. Mainwaring.	Brigitta, ob. inf.	Anna.	Elizabeth.
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In 13 E. I., Nic. Ld. Stafford had a charter of free warren for his lordship here, which (was) then¹ certified to be held of ye king by ye services of one knight's fee, and 15 Ed. III. Ralph E. of Stafford procured ye king's grant for a market at Madeley every Tuesday, and two faires yearly, ye one upon ye eve and day of St. George ye martyr, and two days following; ye other on ye eve and day of St. Leonard and two days after, together with a court leet, and many other privileges; ²he also 22 Ed. III. obtained licence to make a castle of his manor house at Madeley,

"These are the boundaries at Madanley (Madeley); First *to* (probably a scribal error for *from*) Witenleye to Eardel; from Eardel to Wrimford (Wrineford); from Wrimford along the brook to Heden Moss; from Heden Moss round the high (?) beech tree; from the beech to the hedge; from the hedge to 'Wilburg'-way; from the way to 'Caersiht' (cress?) well; from the well to the Dyke; from the Dyke to the great moss; from the moss to the watercourse; from the watercourse on to Wierdsford; from Wierdsford to the sedgy moor; from the moor to the heathy leye; from the heathy leye to the wood; from the wood to the great oak; from the oak to the watercourse; from the water course again to Witen-lea." King Eadgar's grant is attested by Archbps. Dunstan and Oswald; six bishops, the queen Elfryth, five abbots, and twelve chief men. The survey of A.D. 1086, the next authority, records that "Robert de Stafford owns Madeley as one hide, which Ulviet held of him; Swain, a Saxon freeman, owned it T.R.E.: there was arable for four plough teams." In the demesne was one team; and five villeins, with seven boors, had two teams; there were about 2,160 acres of woodland, and the value of the whole was reckoned at 30s. yearly (the present area of Madeley is 5,670 acres). Madeley, together with Stafford, Bradley, and Norton, besides the Warwickshire manors of Tysho and Wootens-Waven, were in the demesne of Edmund Baron of Stafford, in 1309, P.M.I. (Vol. I, p. 188). Robert de Stafford was said previously to hold three manors in his own hand by the service of three kts.' fees, while Kirkby's *Quest* (A.D. 1284) states that Bradley with its members is held by the Baron of Stafford for the same service. In K. Stephen's (not H. II.'s) reign (1138-47) (Vol. II, pp. 111-12), Robt. de Stafford granted to the Canons of Stone St. Leonard's church in his Madeley manor; but (as Eyton observes) "the advowson of Great Madeley came to be represented by a yearly rent of one marc, payable by the incumbent to Stone." The church which bears evidence of great antiquity, no longer owns St. Leonard for its patron, being dedicated to "All Saints." A fine of A.D. 1272

¹ Inquis. de eod. an.

² *Bar. Ang.*, Vol. I, pp. 159 and 160.

which he accordingly did, leaving it to his posterity, who kept ye possession of it, till by ye attainder of Edw., ye last Duke of Buckingham, 14 H. VIII., it fell to ye Crown, and was soon after leased out to ye Lady Brown for her life, who during ye said lease first married Sir . . . Paines, kt., and afterward Sir Edm. Bray, kt., brother to Edmund Lord Bray, who having upon his marriage purchased ye reversion of this manor out of ye Crown, passed it away, 1 Ed. VI. (Jane Lady, and Edward, Bray, his

(Vol. IV, p. 257) proves that Nicholas de Stafford surrendered all claim on the advowson to Prior Roger of Stone for £10. In 1343, a vicarage was first formed here on Sir Ralph de Stafford's petition.

After Nichs. de Stafford's death, the assize roll of 21 Ed. I. proves that Madeley manor was in the king's hands, and mentions an iron factory there, supplied with wood and charcoal from the Park; the same year it is further stated that Ralph Basset of Drayton has the marriage of Edmund, s. and h. of Nicholas de Stafford, while Henry de St. Lambert holds the manor of Madeley-under-Lyme, which is worth £50 a year. Henry not appearing, the manor was taken into the king's hands, but he afterwards shewed it had been granted him for eight years by the Crown.

In 31 Ed. I. Edmund de Stafford and Margaret, his wife, as in 13 Ed. II. Ralph de Std., and Margaret his wife, entailed both these manors, and their churches, upon themselves and their heirs.—The Verney family, connected with Bramshall when Simon de Vernai married Agnes Bagot, and received with her hand land at Bramshall from Hervey, the husband of Milisent de Stafford, *c.* 1200–1233 ("Bagot History," Vol. IX, N.S.), established a branch of their line in Madeley, following the Bagot (Stafford) fortunes. Further evidence is needed for pedigrees of the two lines, which probably sprang from the William de Vernai, who in A.D. 1135, attests an episcopal charter (Vol. III, p. 180), and was possibly grandfather of Simon above named, Sir Roger de Verney, and Wm. de V., occur *temp.* H. III. The former may be the first of the name connected with Madeley, whence they became possessed of land in Sandon, for Roger, s. of Roger de V., called his father to warranty in A.D. 1282. Simon de V. had witnessed a Trentham deed in 1250, and there was a Richard de Verney at Madeley in 30 Ed. I. identical, it may be, with Ric. s. of Simon de V. of the same place of 2 Ed. II. (Vol. IX, p. 15). Richard was accused by Wm. de V. of depriving him of six acres here. In 1327, Ric. de V. heads the subsidy roll, as the largest Madeley contributor in A.D. 1333. In 38 Ed. III. Robert de Verney, of Gt. Madeley, occurs; while in 2 H. IV. we meet with a Richard, and a Joan de Verney (Vol. XV, p. 94). Various members of the family are found serving in the "de Stafford" retinue.

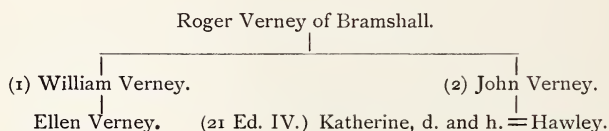
The Bramshall line was represented in A.D. 1278 by Hervey de Verney whose widow Alice is named in the pleas. Dugdale says of this family (in

son, joining in ye conveyance) to Sir Thomas Offeley, kt., Lord Mayor of ye city of London, A.D. 1556, whose great great grandson John Offeley, Esqre., now enjoys it.¹

The church was in ye time of K. H. II., given by Rob. Baron Stafford to ye Priory of Stone (then a cell of that at Kenilworth); and after its dissolution was purchased together with the manor and advowson of ye vicarage, out of ye Crown by Sir Tho. Offeley kt.

connection with the Verneys of Compton Verney, Warwickshire) "it passes my skill to trace the descent; for, till 21 H. VI., I find nothing of this Richard Verney of Wolverton knighted in 39 H. VI." He mentions, however, that Robert Verney held half kt's. fee in Welford of the Baron de Stafford 46 Ed. III. and left a son and heir William. From (c.) Ed. IV.'s time he gives a connected pedigree (*v.* Dugdale's, Warwickshire, p. 435). The present family of Ld. Willoughby de Broke are Verneys *only* by the female line.

A suit in the Star Chamber (Vol. X, N.S., p. 184) makes the following addition to the "Bramshall" Verney's descent:—



In 1547 (1 Ed. VI.), Thomas Offley, senior, merchant of the Staple at Calais, by fine, for £1,080, received from Sir Ed. Bray, kt., and Joan his wife, and Edward his son and heir, Madeley manor, 100 messuages, a water-mill, 20 tofts, 800 acres of land, 200 of meadow, 1,000 pasture, 500 wood, 250 heath and £10 rent, with the rectory and church; and the advowson of the Vicarage here (Vol. XII, pp. 198-9). Sir Tho. Offley subsequently by other fines added to his property here. Nine years after this purchase of Madeley, Sir Thomas Offley became Lord Mayor of London. A full account of his family is given by Mr. Grazebrook on pp. 224-6, Vol. V, part II, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*; by Joan, his wife, he had a son and heir, Henry, married to Mary, daughter of Sir John White, Lord Mayor of London, whose son, Sir John (1) Offeley of Madeley, by Anne, daughter of Nicholas Fuller, of Chamber House, Berks, had another John (2) Offley of Madeley; who, by Mary, daughter of Tho. Broughton of Broughton, Esq., left an eldest son, also named John (3), eight years old when his father died in A.D. 1658. This

¹ *Mon. Ang.*, Vol. VII, p. 129.

was the John Offley who, marrying the daughter and sole heiress of John Crewe, of Crewe, was father of John (4), who took the name of Crewe in 1708, and became grandfather of the John (5), created Lord Crewe in 1806. The second son of John Offley and Anne Crewe, named Crewe Offley, inherited his mother's purchase of Wichnor (the ancient home of the Somervilles), and built the hall, which was purchased of John Offley in 1765, by John Levett, Esq., of Lichfield.

To John Offley (2), who married Mary Broughton, his intimate friend and companion, Izaak Walton, dedicated his celebrated *Compleat Angler*, "as one who knew that art better than others." Izaak Walton frequently visited and fished with him at Madeley Manor.

Madeley includes, as a parish, besides Great, Little and Middle Madeley, Onneley and Leycett. Lord Crewe is lord of the manor, and with the Earl of Wilton a chief landowner.

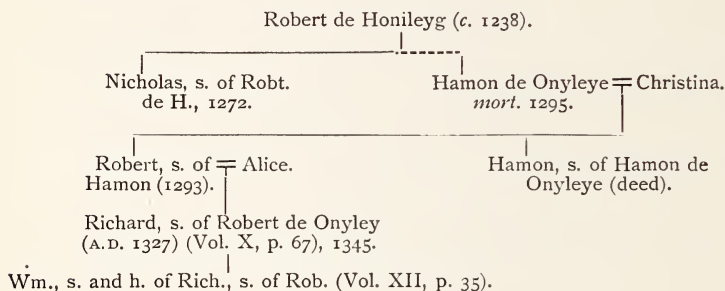
ONNELEY.

Onneley stands on the borders of Staffordshire and Shropshire, due south of Wrinehill; Chetwynd, for want of access to the public records, has been content with mentioning its name. There is no notice of it in the D. Survey, where it passes under Madeley. But in 13 King John, A.D. 1211 (Vol. III, pp. 151-3), one Margery, widow of Herbert, sues Wm. de Tildestock, and Margery his wife, for six bovates of land in Onilegh, they essoigned themselves from appearing, and she recovered possession.

Early in H. III.'s reign a grant to Ronton Priory (Vol. IV, p. 289) names Robert de Honileyg as witnessing with Adam Lord of Mottun, John de Chavernes and Wm. de Chatculne, a grant of Geoffrey Lord of Bromley (c. 12 H. III.) ; and in a fine of A.D. 1272 about land in Wonyngton, Nicholas, son of Robert de Honilegh occurs (p. 257, Vol. IV.) In A.D. 1285 Hamon de Onyleghe, styled lord of the manor (v. deed), was serving as a juror with John de Eyton and John de Wytemore (p. 161, Vol. VI) ; whose widow Christina in 1295 was suing for her dower here, and in Winnington in Hales. Previously in 21 Ed. I. (Vol. VI, p. 219) she had been pleading against Robert son of Hamon for one-third of eight messuages, three carucates, and four bovates of land, eight acres of meadows, ten of wood, a mill and a half another mill ; besides four marcs of rent, and one-third of the rent of six hogs¹ in Onyleye and Wonyngton near Hales. This shows very accurately the extent of the family property. The Hamon de Honileye, s. of Hamon, of the deed, must have been brother and probably successor, of this Robert ; or at least of Nicholas his son of A.D. 1272. Robert s. of Hamon de Onyleye, and Alice his wife, occur in A.D. 1293 (Vol. VI, p. 296) while 34 Ed. I. (p. 153, Vol. VII), Roger, s. of Peter Corbuzon, sues Adam de Onyleye, and Philippa

¹ Very small pannage ; the wood probably not suited to the purpose.

his wife, for land here. In A.D. 1312 Robert de O. is pursuing Christina, widow of Robert (? Hamon) de Onneley (Vol. IX, p. 30) for causing waste in the houses, lands, woods and gardens, which she held in dower of his inheritance. The subsidy rolls of 1 Ed. III. and 6 Ed. III. (Vols. VII and X) are headed by Robert de O. But in 6 Ed. III. a deed shows John, son of Alan, de Hawkeston acquiring land here : while 23 Ed. III. (deed) Vivian, lord of Standon, kt., grants to Sir John de Hawkeston everything which had belonged to Hamon son of Hamon formerly lord of Onneley, in this fee, which was now to pass from the Onneleys to the Hawkeston family. Their pedigree will probably stand thus :—



In 1391, 15 R. II. (Vol. XIV, p. 264) William Onyley is one of the well-born men serving as mounted archers in the retinue of Edmund Earl of Stafford.

In 35 Ed. III. William de Onyley had been one of the Pirehill Jury. In Vol. XII, p. 35 (18 Ed. III.) John de Hawkeston, when sued for the dower of Margaret W. of Adam del Castel in Radwode, called to warranty Wm. s. and h. of Richard, son of Robert de Onyley.

3 Ed. III. (Vol. XI, p. 13) Ric. son of Robert de Onileye, sued Wm. s. of Hugh de Chalden, senr., for waste in lands and houses, which Ric. Corbet, the grandfather of Richard son of Robt., whose heir he is, had demised to him for his life.

Subsequently, c. H. VIII., this manor was acquired by Thomas Skrymsher, a protonotary of the Common Pleas Court ; whose son John died seised of it, and of Charlton, being succeeded by Thomas (2) his son (S.P.W.) Pedigrees of this family are given in Vols. III and V, *Staff. Hist. Coll.*

The Earl of Wilton, representative of the Egertons, is now the land-owner of Onnley.

ONNELEY DEEDS.

6 Ed. III. Lucas Keñ de Doniton, dedi Johī filio Alani de Hawkeston unum messuagium in feodo de Onneley, ex dono Roberti filii Davidis de Onneley.—19 Ed. III. Willīš de Hodinet capellanus dedi etc. Johī de Hawkeston et Annabillæ uxori ejus, omnia illa, terras, et teīta quas habui ex dono dicti

Johiſ in feudis de Betley, Madeley, et Onneley etc.—23 Ed. III. Vivianus Doms. de Standon, miles, dedi domino Johanni de Hawkeston omnia etc. in feodo de Onneley, quæ quondam fuerunt Hamonis filii Hamonis quondam Domini de Onneley. Test. Jacobo de Pipe, Domno. Johanne de Chetwynd militibus.—26 Ed. III. Johannes Hawkeston, mil. Nichō de Hawkeston fratri meo, et Willō Hodinet, capellano maneria mea de Wryne Madeley, Onneley Audley, et Stanlow una cum omnibus terris meis in Leke et Chedelton, co. Staff. et etiam omnes terres meas in le Wryneford; et Haywood in feodo de Blakenall, in co. Cestri.

A resettlement by entail possibly if the full text was given.

WRINEHILL.

Within the parish and manor of Madeley stands Wrinehill Hall, now ye seat of Sir John Egerton, Bart., and near to it ye village of Wrinehill (formerly called Wrineford, and ye manor of Wrine) a part of which is in Cheshire, ye rest in this county, being a member of Betteley. It was anciently ye inheritance of ye Hawkestones, who derived themselves from Alanus de Hawkeston, who lived in ye time of K. H. III., and had issue, Hugo de Betteley, father of Geoffrey, who was ye father of Sir

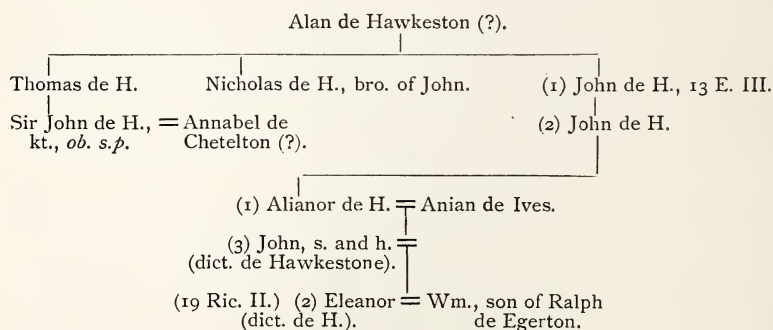
WRINEHILL.

The Hawkestones, who were lords of Wrinehill, until they passed it in the female line to the Egertons, came from Hawkeston, a member of Redcastle. The first of the family given by Eyton (Vol. IX, p. 281) is Roger de Hawkeston (c. A.D. 1185), who is followed by Hugh de Hawkeston (A.D. 1230), the father of John de Hawkeston (1242–81), who was the father of a (second) John de Hawkeston (c. 1300). Possibly also brother of Alan de Hawkeston, the father of Sir Thomas (c. 1335), but the exact connection, between Alan and this John (II) is uncertain, for Erdeswick's pedigree may describe a collateral branch of the family (?).

Chetwynd has followed Erdeswick in tracing Sir John de Hawkeston's descent, calling him s. of Geoffrey, the son of Hugh (of Betteley), who was the son of Alan de Hawkestone, but without stating his authority; and, though he may have seen evidence for this, it does not agree with the Onneley deeds quoted below, nor with the plea roll of 13 Ed. III., where John de Hawkeston is styled the son of Alan de H. (Vol. XI, p. 92) (unless there was an earlier Alan?). In default of clearer proof it remains doubtful. The Cheshire pleas of 7 H. IV. (Vol. XVI, p. 52) give fuller details of Elena,

Tho. and Sir John Haukeston, kts. To Sir Tho. James, Lord Audley (10 E. III.) gave the manor of Smallwood, co. Cest. He was constable of ye castle of Tykhill to Joan de Montford, Duchess of Bretagne 25 E. III., and had issue by Helen, daughter and heir to Wm. Venables of Newbold, co. Cestr., Tho., his son and heir, who, dying without issue, left Newbold, and his other lands, to ye heirs of his uncle, Sir John; which Sir John is said to have been one of those four esquires that attended James Lord Audeley in ye battle of Poitiers. In 35 E. III. he was lord of Wrineford; being then also seized of ye manors of Heywood Barnes, co. Cestr., and Tissington, co. Derby. He married Annabell, the daughter of Will Bromley, of Badington, co. Cestr. (by Annabell his wife, sister and heir to Will de

d. and h. of another John de Hawkestone, whose marriage conveyed Wrineford to William de Egerton, but while enlightening one part of the pedigree, it obscures another, by introducing two other John de Hawkestones.

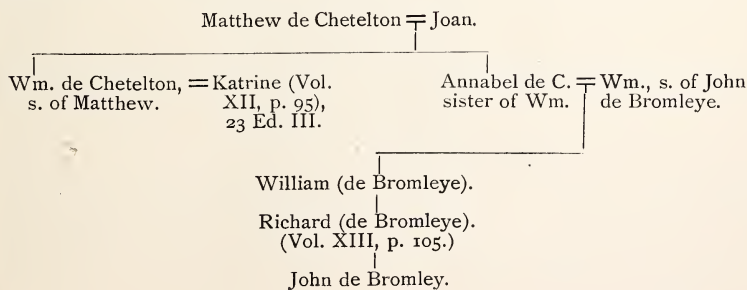


The roll of 22 R. II. shows that John de Hawkeston, kt. (either the 2nd or 3rd of this descent ?), having been summoned to answer for oppressing William de Lacon, Esq. (of Salop), one of Henry of Lancaster's retinue (K. H. IV), had laid wait for Wm. on the Thames, and the high roads to Westminster, with a numerous force, and meeting him in the "high road" of Flete Street, in St. Martin's parish, on his way to the Earl of Derby, had mortally wounded him with a sword cut, in the presence of the King and his Parliament. Sir John produced the King's pardon (?), and, with Robert de Kendale, his ally, was released (a curious side light on the state of feeling between Ric. II. and his cousin of Derby, and their respective households) (Vol. XVI, p. 33).

de Chetilton), with whom he had (by ye gift of her mother) ye manor of Chetilton, and ye advowson of ye church there; which together with Wrineford descended by heirs female (as appears by ye following pedigree) to ye Egertons, and after many generations came to Edw. Egerton, Esq., who (35 Eliz.), conveyed this manor with his capital house and lands in Madeley, the manors of Chetilton and Butterson, and divers other lands in ye county of Stafford, the manors of Heywood Barnes and Newbold-Astbury, with lands in Checkley and Randile, co. Cestr., to ye use of himself, and ye heirs male of his body, with remainder to Sir John Egerton (son and heir of John Egerton of Oldton, co. Cestr., Esq.), in tail; which Sir John, living with him and ordering all his affairs, got such footing in his estate that, upon

Being so closely connected with the celebrated Sir John de Hawkeston, kt., and inheriting Wrinehill, both John de Ives, and Elena, his daughter and heir, resumed, it appears, the Hawkeston name. The dates and the our Johns, as above mentioned, confuse the family history, which would have been more easily understood were the second John of the descent removed; but this is impossible, having been put in evidence 7 H. IV.; and would conflict with the fine of p. 173, Vol. XI (35 Ed. III.); by which, Wm., s. of John de Bromley, and Annabel¹ his wife, the heiress of Cheddleton, subject to the life interest of Katrine, widow of Wm. de Cheddleton, and now wife of Ralph de Wetenhall, settled Cheddleton Manor on John de Hawkeston, and Annabel his wife, for their lives; remainder to Anian de Ives, and Elena de Hawkeston his wife, and their issue, and, failing such, to the right heirs of John de Hawkeston.

¹ Annabel had been wife of John Lascy, and remarried to William, son of John de Bromley. When, in 4 H. V (Vol. XVII, p. 57), John de Bromley sued William de Egerton and Elena, his wife (of Wrineford), for Chetelton Manor, he put in this descent:—



ye marriage of his son, Sir Rowland Egerton, kt., 6 Jac., he settled Wrinehill and Heywood Barnes, co. Cestr., upon him and ye heirs male of his body; and, after the death of Sir John, great suits arising in Chancery between the said Sir Rowland and Edw. Egerton for all ye aforesaid lordships, Sir Rowland at last obtained a decree of ye Lord Chancellor Ellesmere to enjoy this manor which was afterward 19 Jac. confirmed by ye award and decree of ye Viscount St. Albans, then Lord Chancellor, and though Edw. Egerton continued ye suit till his death, alledging that ye said Lord Chancellor Bacon had been guilty of great corruption, and received large sums of money for passing the said award and decree, yet they were again (20 Jac.), ratified by John Lord Bp. of Lincoln, Ld. Keeper, and lastly, after Edward's

Ormerod's account of the family, under "Smallwood and Astbury" Manors, is confused (Vol. III, p. 56, etc.), while Mr. Stapleton would make Annabel de Hawkeston, who was a Bromley of Chetelton (and subsequently remarried to John Martyn), as the widow of Sir John de Hawkeston convey to Sir Wm. Chetwynd her life interest in Wrineford, reserving a right of re-entry, if Helen, who is the wife of Roger de Chetwynd, should die before her mother, "but Helen's early death (he adds) made this conveyance void" (Vol. XII, p. 302) 2 Ric. II. Sir John Hawkeston, but which remains uncertain, is said to have been one of the four squires who fought so stoutly at Poitiers round Sir James de Audley, and was granted an augmentation of arms, etc.

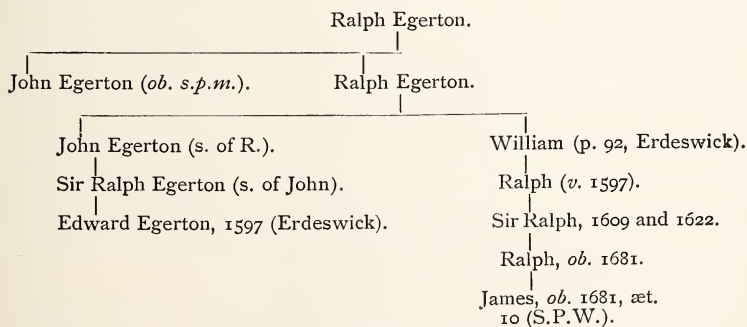
Sir William Egerton, of Wyngeford (*sic*), and Elena de Hawkeston his wife, were sued by Prior Nicholas of St. Thomas, 19 Ric. II. (Vol. XV, p. 73); two years later he was sued by Sir John Touchet for breaking into Heleigh Park, and taking fish from Betteley fishery. In 10 Ed. IV. (Vol. IV, N.S., p. 169), Hugh Egerton, of Wrynehill, the grandson of Wm. and Helena occurs, and p. 209 is sued by Richard Whalley, of Darlaston, for 1,000 marcs; in 32 H. VI., as Hugh Egerton, of Madsley, he had been a great disturber of the peace, having led 1,000 armed men to attack and damage Sir Walter Blount's houses in Derby, and Aielwaston; a curious description of their lawless doings, and refusal to disperse at the Sheriff's (Sir John Gresley's) order, is given (pp. 123-4, Vol. IV, N.S.). He now surrendered himself, but in 5 Ed. IV. (p. 138) Hugh Egerton of Wrynehill, in Madeley Parish, is again sued, with many others, for collecting large bodies of malefactors, and breaking into the houses of Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, at Whitchurch and Blakemere, while five years later, he and Ralph Lane, were accusing Nicholas Leveson with forcibly entering their houses at Wolverhampton, and doing much damage. In 18 Ed. IV., as Hugh Egerton, brother of Marjory Lane, and her executor, he sues for a

decease, Ralph his son and heir (then an infant) by Eliz. his mother and guardian, preferring a bill of Revisor and Reversor against Sir Rowland, ye then Lord Keeper Coventry did confirm all ye aforesaid decrees ; whereupon this manor, with ye rest of Edw. Egerton's lands (a part of Chetilton only excepted) remained in ye possession of ye said Sir Rowland, who settled them upon his son and heir, Sir John Egerton, Bart., lately deceased, and gave Egerton-Oldton, and all his ancient paternal inheritance to Sir Philip, a younger son, now living, 1679.

Ralph Egerton, the son of Edward, died unmarried, leaving Frances ye wife of Ralph Egerton of Betteley, and Anne ye wife of Tho. Arblaster of Longdon, his father's sisters, his heirs.

debt—and again 22 Ed. IV., and 2 Ric. III., is involved in law-suits (Vol. VI, N.S.).

Ralph Egerton, of Betteley, acts with Sir John Ferrers in 6 H. VII. (p. 133, Vol. XII) in conveying Meriden to Wm. Chetwynd of Ingestre. Vol. XI, N.S., p. 278, places Ralph Egerton, of Wrinehill and Cheddulton, M.P., seventh in the list of gentlemen chosen to act as Justices of the Peace (c. 1430). A star-chamber trial (H. VII.) about Cheddulton supplies some links in the Egerton pedigree.



[V. p. 122, Vol. X, N.S.]

The Egertons gradually added to their lands in Betteley ; and the fine of 31 Eliz. (Vol. XVI, p. 98) shows that Sir Ralph and Alice his wife, held some 12,000 acres.

BETTELEY.

The manor and parish of Betteley contains Betteley, Revenshall, Bud-Heleigh, and part of Wrinehill. 20 Conq. Ulvinus, one of ye Thanes, held it of ye king. About ye beginning of Hen. III., Will de Betteley passed it away, with ye site of a mill and mill pool called Northbrook, to Henry de Aldithelegh, who, 11 H. III., obtained ye king's charter for a weekly mercatt here every Thursday, and an annual Fair upon ye eve, day and morrow after ye feast of St. Margarett. The

BETTELEY.

Godric and Ulviet had owned Betelege, T.R.E.—Ulwin, a king's thane, held it at the Survey, for two virgates, having arable for one plough team; with two villeins and one bordar; the meadow land was limited to a single acre, but there was a wood of (c) 720: the whole annual value being 4s. In A.D. 1174 (21 H. II.) (*v.* Pipe Roll, Vol. I, p. 74-5) "Orm de Betley, who had given shelter to his son during the late civil war (between Princes Henry and Richard (supported by the kings of France and Scotland) and their father K. H. II.), was now fined half marc; because he refused to swear, either to his son's complicity with the rebels, or else to his own knowledge of it." The de Betleys were in all probability descended from Ulwin.

Between A.D. 1175 and 1227 Henry de Betteley quit-claimed the whole vill of Betteley to Henry de Audley, who built near here his castle of Heleigh; having (as Eyton observes) obtained a considerable extent of land in Madeley manor under Heleigh of the hands of Hervey de Stafford: to this William de Betteley added the mill, pool, and vivary of Northbrook. The Heleigh grants of William and Henry de Betteley were acquired by exchange with Henry de A. "for the wood under the clearing of Knol" (*v.* deed). In A.D. 1269 John de Bettele was among the jurors who decided whether Geoffrey Griffin's annexation of Weston-under-Cavermund to Pirehill Hundred was to the king's loss, or not, Geoffrey having acted as sub-sheriff for the county.

The Inquests P.M. of the Audley estates edited by Mr. Wedgwood (Vol. XI, N.S.) show that the jurors are uncertain whether Betley is held of de Verdon, or of Betley, or of Twifhel (?); but the king's charter, confirming Henry de Audley's title in A.D. 1227, says, "Audeley is held with its appurtenances of the gift of Nicholas de Verdon," all the Heley land of the gift of Wm. de Bettley and his heirs; of the grant and quit claim of Henry de Bettley, the town of Bettley.

In 1272 P.M.I. (p. 241, Vol. XI, N.S.) the assessed rents at Betley amount yearly to £4 16s. 11d. The two-thirds of two mills yearly two

Audleys continued lords of it till 15 R. II., when Nicholas Ld. Audley, dying without issue, this manor (with his other lands) came to be divided betwixt his three sisters, and their heirs, ye greatest part of it being allotted to Fulke Ld. Fitzwarren, who was thereupon certified by an inquisition taken 9 H. IV., to dye seised of ye "Borough" of Betteley (for so it was accounted, being governed by two Bayliffs, yearly chosen) tho' it is certain Sir John Touchett, Lord Audley, was at ye time possess of a third part of it. Fitzwaryn's part came by descent (as hath been

marks, and two-thirds of one fulling mill one-half mark. Perquisites of court 10s., and the fishery of the great¹ mere one mark. Total £7 13s. 7d. In 1275 Henry de Audley is said to have held Heley Castle and Park, and the vill of Betteley, of Theobald de Verdon, by service of one-half kt.'s fee, worth yearly £8 11s. 9d. In 1278, Henry de A.'s rents at Betley were worth £4. 5s. 0d.; rent of mills £6. 6s. 8d.; Pleas and Perquisites of courts 20s.; the fishery 10s.; and two carucates of land at Heley were worth 40s. yearly; herbage, pannage, etc., of the Park, 50s.; and that of the garden, 6s. 8d.

In 1282, Wm. de Audley is said to have held Betteley manor of the heir of Wm. de B. by service of one penny yearly; the two water mills are valued at £6 14s. 4d. yearly, the fishery of the marsh is worth 13s. 4d. yearly, Pleas of court one mark, besides the dower of Ela the mother. The P.M.I. 1298 of Nicholas de Audley states that he had held Helie Castle of one Wm. le Botillere, in exchange for certain tenements in Audeley called le Knoile, without rendering therefor any service; the eighty acres of land are valued only at 10s., and four gatekeepers each with a cottage pay 2s.; also he held at Betteley two-thirds of the vill of a certain Henry de B. (in exchange for certain tenements in Hatteshall and Bedenhall, co. Cestr.), none of which is in demesne; but there were two-thirds of two water mills, Bodiley mill, and Gulnerdene² mill, which two-thirds are worth 40s. yearly, and a lake worth yearly 6s. 8d.: the whole Betteley returns to the Audleys being annually £7. 18s. 1³/₄d.—The P.M.I. of Thomas de Audley, s. of Nicholas (A.D. 1307), states that Heley Castle is in the king's hands now, and is held of the heir of Thomas de Twifhel *in capite*; no service being required, and that the whole value of the park is £20 yearly. That Betteley is also now in the king's hands; and holden of the heir of Wm. de Betteley *in capite* for no service; that the two water mills are worth yearly £8, and the fishery of two³ meres 100s., and the whole rents, etc., of Betteley return £21 17s. 0³/₄d.

¹ Betley Mere lies to the south of Betley Court.

² "Little and Big Mere."

³ There is a place called the "Den" on the west side of Betley Mere; can this be the Gulnerdene?

declared) to John Bouchier, E. of Bath, who about ye beginning of Q. Eliz., sold this manor to Will Egerton, younger son to Randolph Egerton of Wrinehill, Esqre., whose ancestors had for some generations been owners of certain lands and tenements here; but whether they purchased them from ye Touchetts or came to them by marrying ye daughter and heir of Sir John Haukeston, kt. (who had several Lds. here) I cannot determine. Will Egerton had issue, Ralph, lineal progenitor to Randolph Egerton, Esqre., now lord of this manor, 1680.

In 1309, an Inquisition on Thomas de Audley's estates returns Heley Castle and Park at £10 yearly; with the four gatekeepers' rents, £10 8s. 6d. The yearly proceeds of Betteley at £16 4s. 1d., of which the two water mills are estimated at £6, the fishery at 20s., the rents at £8 10s. 9d. The perquisites of court at 13s. 4d.

Betley Hall and manor were sold by the representatives of the Egertons in A.D. 1718 to George Tollet, Esqre., a commissioner of the navy in 1701, "an honest and very able man," so Henry, Earl of Clarendon, describes him to Samuel Pepys; that he was a friend of Sir Isaac Newton, and a Pall-bearer at the funeral of John Evelyn make further evidence unnecessary. Of his two sons George the elder succeeded him, to be followed by Charles Tollet his son, who married Catherine, d. of John Cradock of Betley Court, and served as High Sheriff in 1782. The old half-timbered Hall, the seat of the Egertons, being much out of repair, was taken down the following year, some part only being reserved, it is said, for a farm house, but the celebrated painted window, representing a morris dance, was removed to the new Hall (this window is described in Brand's *Antiquities*). On the death of Mr. Charles Tollet in 1796, Betley passed, by his will, to George Embury, Esqre., a barrister (great grandson of Charles Tollet, the brother of the first George), who took the name and arms of Tollet, and died in 1855, aged 89 (*v.* Hinchcliffe's letters on Barthomley); his representatives at Betley Hall, have since taken the name and armorial bearings of Wicksted.

Betley church, a Perpendicular building, is remarkable for four plain pointed arches of wood resting on pillars formed out of single trunks of trees, between the nave and aisles. Betley mere, and part of the lands, belong to the present Earl of Wilton, representative of the Egertons, who with Geo. E. Wickstead of Betley Hall, and T. F. Twemlow of Betley Court, Esquires, and Sir T. Fletcher Boughey of Aqualate, were the chief landowners here in 1892 (*v.* Directory).

Betteley was anciently a Parliamentary borough, Oldfield, Vol. VI, p. 309 (*v.* Harwood's *Erdeswick*, p. 92).

ALDITHLEGH.

Two miles north-east from Betteley, lyes Audeley, which Gamel, one of ye thanes, held in ye time of ye Conq. It is a large manor, containing ye towns and hamlets of Audeley, Heleigh, and Talk, together with Hulm-End, Park-End, Eardley-End, Bignoll-End, Knoll-End, and part of Apedale. From this place ye ancient family of ye Aldithleghs (or Audleys) first took their denomination; being descended from one Lidulphus, who had issue Adam, father to Hen. de Audley, who lived in ye time of K. H. III.¹ That they were originally a younger branch of ye Verdons, Barons of Alveton, is ye opinion of several learned antiquaries, in regard that Nic. de Verdon (who died about 16 H. III.), did give (or rather confirm) to this Henry ye manor of Audley (which is still held of Verdon's heirs), and that he bare² Fretté (as Verdon also did), with a distinction of a canton in ye dexter part of ye shield, charged with a cross paté. Though others will have Lydulphus before-mentioned to be ye same person that was Sheriff of Cheshire in ye time of K. John,³ being then seized of Twamlow, Goostry, Croxton, and Crannach in that county, and that some of his posterity settling here, assumed ye name of Audeley, and took their Arms in allusion to Verdon, their chief lord (*ratione Tenuræ*), a custom

AUDLEY.

Uluric and Godric were the owners of Audley T.R.E., Gamel being the Domesday tenant *in capite* (A.D. 1086), a powerful king's thane—possessing Talc, and part of Balterly also.—Audley was valued at half a hide, there was arable for three plough teams; one team in the demesne; and four villeins with three bordars with another team. The working power being, therefore, deficient by a team—a single acre of meadow; with a large extent of woodland, about 2,880 acres. The yearly value of the whole estimated at 10s.

Our author has given a full account of the distinguished family, who derived their name from this place; and rose so rapidly to power with "that

¹ S. Erdeswick MS. *Collect.*: W. Dugdale, *Bar. Eng.*, Vol. I, p. 746.

² Ex sigillo in Biblioth. Cottoniana.

³ Leicst. *Cheshire*, p. 177.

David cognom. clericus, dom. medietatis, Baron = Margta. fil et coh. Radi dom.
de Malpas jure uxoris. de Malpas.

Margeria fil Will = Willŭs de Malpas — Beatrix fil Rogeri
Cadogan de Linton. : de Montalto.

Alanus de Hawkeston,
temp. H. III.

David de Malpas alt. = Cecilia, fil Rañi de Thornton et Alic. ux.
dict. Egerton. suæ fil et h. Ric. de Kingsley.

Hugo de Betteley. Philipus de Malpas, alias Egerton = Marg. fil Cath. dnæ. de Wrenburg Cestri.

Galfridus de Hawkeston.

David de Egerton = Isab. fil Ric. Fowleshurst de Crew, Cestr.

Thomas = Helen, f. et h. miles, 24 E. III.	Will Newbold de Newbold, ob. 25 E. III.	Johnes de Hawkes- ton de Wrinehill mil. 24 E. III., ob. 1361.	= Anabilla fil Will Bromley et Annabil ux. suæ. d. et h. Will Chetilton.	David = Jo- hanna. Egerton.	Urians = Ami- cia. Eger- ton	Philip = Helena de fil Jo. de Eger- ton	He- lena. St. Pierre mil	Mar- gery. nora	Elea-
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Thomas, <i>ob. s.p.</i>	Eliz. filia et h. 6 R. II., <i>ob. s.p.</i>	Rogerus Chet=Helena wynd, mar. 2, T. R. II.	Anianus de Ives, mar. 1, 35 E. III.	Radus Egerton de Caldecott.	Philip=Margeria fil Eger- ton.	Isabel, <i>ob. s.p.</i>	Helena ux. Will Brereton de Brereton.	David, <i>ob. s.p.</i> 35 E. III.
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Johes dict. de Hawkeston.	Radus Egerton de Caldecott.	Johes Egerton de Egerton mil.
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Helena, fil et hær. $\frac{1}{2}$ Will Egerton, ob. 8 H. V.

Philip Egerton — Eleanor, fil Willi Mainwaring de Ightfield, co. Salop.

Willus. Philipp. Urian, pater Rad. Egerton.

Radus Egerton de Wrinford, Vice-
C. Staffs., 11 H. VI., ob. 29 H. VI. | Eliz. fil Ran. Main-
waring de Pever.

Johes Egerton — Eliz. fil et hæc Hugo
de Egerton. — Done de Oldton.

20

... fil et = Robertus Hill. Houndhill.	Anna ux. Hum. Peshull de Knightheley.	Helen ux. Joh. Delves mil.	Urians Clericus.	Hugo Egerton ... de Wrinehill Vice-C. de Staffs., 37 H. VI. and 17 E. IV., ob. 13 H. VII.	Mary fil Johis Dutton, de Dutton, Cest. ob. 1499.	Radus Egerton de Ridley.	Philipp = ... fil Egerton de Oldton.
Isabella fil et = Ranus Egerton de Wrinehill, ob. 10 H. VIII. Edw. Littleton.	Isabella ux. Thomas Harcourt, de Ronton.	Alicia ux. Willi Chetwynd, de Ingestre.	Helen ux. Radi Basset, fil jun. Tho. Basset de Blore.	Eleanor = Alicia fil Joh. Greseley, de Coulton, Staff. 2nd. 16 H. VIII.	Johes = ... fil Cotes de Oldton milit.	Phil. = Alianor Egerton fil Radi Breton de Oldton milit.	Phil. = Alianor Egerton fil Radi Breton de Oldton milit.
Willus = Jana fil Cath. uxor Ed. Barker de Wollaton, Sal.	Anna ux. Rob. Middlemore de Edgbaston.	Johes Egerton = Vice-C. Staffs., 3 H. VIII., ob. 1529.	Agnes fil Griffith de Wichnour mil. reupt H. Brooke.	Isab. fil et coh. ux. Hen. Marmion.	Eleanor fil et coh. ux. Henry Willoughby mil. 1528.	Johes = Johanna Egerton, Petri Mostyn. 1566.	Johes = Johanna Egerton, Petri Mostyn. 1566.
Anna ux. Joh. Beest.	Isabel ux. Rob. Sandford de Sandford.	Dorothea ux. Tho. Vernon de Haslington. infans.	Radus Egerton de Betteley.	Radus Egerton de Wrinehill, mil. Vice-C. Staff., 10 H. VIII. ob. 37 Eliz.	Johes Egerton = Marger. fil Rowland Stanley, de Howton mil. 12 Jac.	Johes Egerton = Marger. fil Rowland Stanley, de Howton mil. 12 Jac.	Johes Egerton = Marger. fil Rowland Stanley, de Howton mil. 12 Jac.
Radus Egerton de Betteley.	Anna ux. Tho. Arblaster de Longdon.	Margeria, ob. s.p.	Maria, ob. s.p.	Edw. Egerton de Wrinehill, ob. 1628.	Roland Egerton = ton, Bart., 1617.	Roland Egerton = ton, Bart., 1617.	Roland Egerton = ton, Bart., 1617.
Maria ux. Hen. Wolferston de Stotfold, Staffs.	Willus, ob. s.p.	Radus Egerton = fil Joh. Harington mil de Betteley mil., ob. 1624.	Radus, ob. catlebs.	Johes Egerton = Anna fil Ed. Win- tour de co. Glou. relict.	Philip miles cui pater dedit Egerton et Oldton.	Philip miles cui pater dedit Egerton et Oldton.	Philip miles cui pater dedit Egerton et Oldton.
Willus = fil Radulph Knolles mil.	Helen ux. W. Neale mil.	Eliz. ux. 2nd J. Bowyer de Knipersley mil. et Bart., ob. s.p.	Eliz. fil et coh. Henry Murray, supst. 1679.	Johes Egerton = Penelope filia Rob. Needham, Vice-C. Kilmorey (ux. 1).	Johes Egerton = ton, Bart., 1679.	Johes Egerton = ton, Bart., 1679.	Johes Egerton = ton, Bart., 1679.

not unusual in those times, to fortify which conjectures, they vouch among other authorities¹ an old roll of ye Arms of ye Nobility, made in ye time of E. III., wherein it is said, "Le Sieur de Audley portes de Gules Frette d'or," adding that ye more ancient arms of that family were Az. trois Cheisors (or Butterflies) d'Argent. But leaving this to ye decision of such as are more skilful, I shall return to Hen. de Audley before-mentioned, the great Advancer of this family as appears by ye following confirmation granted to him by K. H. III. in ye 11th year of his reign.

"Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Hib, Dux Normagni et Aquitañ, et Comes Andegav. Archiepis, Abbat', Prior', Comitibus, Baron', Justic', viceç, ppsitis, ministris et oïbs Balivis, et Fidelibus suis salutem." Sciatis nos concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto, et fideli nostro Hen. de Aldithlegh, oïa, terras et tenementa subscripta, viz., "Ex dono Ranulph. Com̃ Cestrie et Lincolñ, totam terram de Alstonfield cum pertineñt suis, ex dono ejusd Comitis, totos redditus de Tunstall, Chadderley, Chelle, Tursfield, Bradwall, et Normancote, ex dono ejusd' Comitis, quicquid idem Comes habuit in Molendino sub gardinis ipsius Com. de Kenermunt, et molendinũ de Atragedie, cum oïb pertinent suis, Ex dono Nic. de Verdon Adithlegh, cum omnibus pertinent et libertatibus suis. Ex dono Hug. de Lacy Com. Ulton villam vocat' Dunley cum oibus pertinent suis. Ex dono, concessione et confirmatione ipsius Hugonis de Lacie Com. Ulton totas terras quas Adam de Aldithlegh pater ejusd. Hen. de Aldithlegh tenuit de eod' Hugon, et similiter Con-

great territorial acquisitionist" (Eyton), Henry de Audley, early in the thirteenth century. Chetwynd has failed to notice that there were two Liulphs in the Audley line, the second being the murderer of Gamel; for which crime he was amerced, previous to A.D. 1129, at 200 marks, ten deerhounds, and ten hawks (Vol. I, p. 10). Of his three sons Adam, Roger, and Liulf, Adam, the eldest, occurs c. A.D. 1155-1203; he married Emma, d. and h. of Ralph fitz Orm—by whom (v. Vol. IX, p. 259) he had Horton, and, Mr. Wedgwood thinks, probably Burslem: of his three sons Adam, Henry, and Wm., the first Adam (2) died 1211 *s.p.*; to be succeeded by Sir Henry de A., c. 1175-1246, who besides buying large estates and Newhall Castle (Cheshire),

¹ Erdeswick, "*Cathel-Rendeles*" and "*Hurielken*" (v. next page).

stabularia totius terræ ipsius Hug. de Ulton, et de toto conquest suo, et similiter Lecale (?) Rindileys in Com Doune, cum 4 carucat terræ in circuitu et 7 acris Huvilkend cum feodo unius militis. Ex dono Eutropii Hastang totum servic. Rob Cunie de la Halfhida, et de 4 Waris in villa Cold-Norton. Ex dono Will. de Betlegh totam villam de Bettelegh et hæred. suorum totam terram de Helega cum pertinent. suis. Ex dono Herv' de Stafford totam terram quæ jacet sub castro de Helegh. Ex dono, concessione, et quieta clamazione, Henr. de Bettelegh totam villam de Bettelegh cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Will. de Bettelegh sedem molendini, stagnum et vivarium, de Northbroke. Ex relaxatione et quieta clamazione Joh. fil Will, fil Alani servit unius milit quod de manerio de Marchamley fieri consuevit usque ad 4 partem servitii unius milit. Ex dono Egidii de Erdington tot. manerium de Shagbourne cum oïb pertinent. suis. Ex dono Hereberti de Russebro totam terram de Stanwers, cum omnibus pertinent. suis de Super-Egge. Ex dono Engenulph de Gresley et Alivæ uxör ejus Tunstall, Chadderley, Chelle, Normancote, Ex dono Margar. Extran', fil Guidonis Extranei, maner. de Mixne et Bradnap, cum oïbs ptinent suis ; Ex dono Tho. fil Rādi de Stanton totam terram de la Cowdray cum oïbs pertinent' suis. Ex dono Alicie Harcourt, fil Tho. Noel, totam terram suam de Weston cum oïbs ptinent suis. Ex dono Joan, fil Tho Noell, totam terram suam de Weston cum oïbs ptinent suis. Ex dono Petri de Norton subtus Keversmunt, etc.

The same year he had a grant from ye king of ye Lordship of Egmundon and Newport in Shropshire ; paying therefor yearly a mewed Sparchawke att ye feast of St. Michell ; and

of Alienor Malbank, served twice as Sheriff of Staffs. and Shropshire ; built the castles of Heley and Redcastle, gained other large manors, and founded Hulton Abbey : of his three (possibly four) sons Sir James succeeded : the husband, in 1244, of Ela, d. of Wm. Longsword (II), Earl of Salisbury ; he died in Ireland, A.D. 1270 : having had five sons and one daughter ; of these, James, Henry, and Wm. *ob. s.p.* Nicholas, who succeeded them in 1286, was created Baron Audley in 1296 (though that writ of summons is somewhat doubtful), and died in 1299. Hugh, called the elder, younger brother of Nicholas, was summoned to Parliament as Lord Audley of Stretton, in A.D. 1321, and died c. 1325 : he became the father of Sir James, who, by Eve de

14¹ H. III. the king gave him ye manor of Ford, co. Salop, in fee-farm to be held by ye rent of 12*li.* per annum.

In ye four first years of King H. III., he executed ye office of Sheriff for ye counties of Staff. and Salop (on ye behalf of Ranulf. E. of Chester, who had ye charge of these counties committed to his trust) as also from ye 11th to ye 16th year inclusive. 7 H. III., ye king gave him 12 hinds out of ye forest of Canock to store his park at Heleigh, where he had built a castle, which continued long after ye chief seat of ye family. In 10 H. III.¹ he was made governour of ye castles of Caermardine (Cærmarden) and Cardigan. In ye 11th of those of Shrewsbury and Bruges (Brugenorth).²

In ye 21st had ye command of Chester Castle and Beeston, and 22 H. III. was constituted Constable of Newcastle-under-Lyme. He³ founded ye Abbey of Hilton (near his castle of Heleigh), A.D. 1233 (17 H. III.), and amply endowed it (as hath already been declared): and by Bertha, the daughter of Ralph de Mesnilwarin⁴ (with whom he had in frank-marriage ye manors of Smalwood and Snelston, and half ye town of Pickmere, co. Cestr.), left issue James Ld. Audley; and Adam, a younger son (to whom his father gave ye town of Gretton, a messuage in Audley, and certain lands in Chesterton, Chadderley, and Bradwall).⁵ This James doing his homage, 31 H. III., had

Clavering (widow of Thomas Lord Audley), had issue Sir Peter, and Sir James de Audley, K.G., the hero of Poitiers, 1322-1369; but, owing to Eve's former marriage, they were apparently held illegitimate; so that Hugh de Audelee, the younger, inherited as their father's brother, and was subsequently made Earl of Gloucester, having married Margaret, d. and coh. of the Red Earls, Gilbert de Clare, by Joan of Acre, d. of Ed. I. (and widow of Piers Gaveston).

The doubt whether the Lord of Heley was the celebrated K.G. (as Chetwynd, following others, supposed), has been finally set at rest, in Vol IX, pp. 246-268, by Mr. Wedgwood, who has clearly identified him with

¹ Cart. 11 H. III., p. 1, m. 6.

² In 11 H. III. (*v.* Patents S., etc.) he had the king's leave to fortify a certain castle on his own land at Radcliffe (*i.e.*, the "Red Castle," so called).

³ Ex autog. Bib. Colton.

⁴ Ex vet. rot. pert. W. Chet. arm.

⁵ *Bar. Engl.*, Cart. 37 H. III., m. 14.

livery of his lands, and 37 H. III. obtained ye king's charter of Free Warren in his manors of Aldithlegh, Bettelegh, Cestreton, Bradewalle, Bikenhou, Talke, Chaderley, Tunstall, Burwardslime, Chelle, Thurisfeld, Wytefeld, Bemersley, Enedone, Hortone, Gretton, Longesdone, Alstonesfeld, and Norton in com. Staff.; Red Castle, Marchumley, Westone, Wynckeshull, Newport, Egmundon, Astone, and Ford in Shropshire; Newhall, Aston, Smallwood, and Chakkeley in Cheshire; Stratton and Whertwyke in Oxfordshire, Horsey in Cambridgeshire, Halewyke in Middlesex, and Kynardeley and Egardesley in ye Marches of Wales. ¹From 44 to 47 H. III., he was sheriff of ye counties of Stafford and Salop; as also ye 51st, at which time he was likewise Justice of Chester, and ²was killed by a fall from his horse in Twomond, 1272, being then Lord Justice of Ireland.³ He had issue by Ela, daughter to William Longespee (son and heir to Will. Longespee, E. of Salisbury), four sons, James, Henry, William, and Nicholas, all which came to the possession of their father's honours and estate; ye three elder dying successively without issue.

Nic. de Audley married Catherine, ye daughter of John Giffard of Brimfield, and co-heir to her mother, Maud Longespee (daughter and heir to Walter Lord Clifford, and widow to ye third Will. Longespee), with whom he had ye castle of Llavandevory, and Commotes of Perneth and Tenrin in Wales, with ye manors of Monyton and Delewyn, co. Hereford.

this Sir James, brother of Sir Peter, of Stretton—though James de Audley, Lord of Heley, also fought frequently in France, 1344–52.—The Rev. C. Swynnerton has further shown the probability that two of the brave esquires of Sir James, K.G., were not of the main Cheshire lines; but rather of the branches of Dutton of Maer, and Delves of Whitmore; the Fowlehursts, however, were seated at Barthomley, adjoining Audley, by Sir Robert de F.'s marriage with the heiress Elizabeth de Praers; and, like Sir John Hawkestone, of Wrinehill, Sir Robert was a near neighbour of Heley and its lords. Nicholas, Baron Audley of Heley, died A.D. 1299, leaving by Katherine, d. of John Giffard, of Brimsfield, Thomas, Baron Audley, 1288–

¹ *Bar. Engl.*, Cart. 37 H. III., m. 14.

² *Annales Hib.* apd. Camden.

³ *Bar. Engl.*

This Nic. died 27 E. I., and was then certified to hold (*inter alia*) jointly with Catherine his wife, the manor of Audley, the town of Talke, and half ye Park at Endon (in soccage); of Theobald de Verdon, Ld. of Alveton; two parts of Tunstall of ye heirs of Engenulph de Gresley, ye castle and Park at Heleigh, and ye town of Betteley of ye heirs of Will. de Betteley, and two parts of ye town of Horton of Hugh de Audley, Thomas, his son and heir, being then ten years old,¹ which Thomas died in his minority, 1 E. II.² Nic., his brother, succeeding him, who also died 10 E. II.,² leaving by Joane, his wife (ye widow of Hen. Lacy, E. of Lincoln, and sister and co-heir to Will. Martin of Kemeys), James, his son and heir, not fully three years old; whereupon ye guardianship of his castle at Heleigh, and divers other lands, was 18 Ed. II., committed to Ralph de Camoys.

²This James was cousin and heir to John Giffard and Will. Martyn aforesaid (both great barons), by which there fell to (him) great possessions; he was no sooner at age but he entered upon martial employments, his first being in ye wars against ye Scotts, where he did the king so great service, that, in recompense thereof, he³ forgave him the sum of 10,000 marks, which he was engaged to pay to Roger Mortimer, E. of March (who had been his guardian during his minority), by whose attainder it became forfeited to ye king. ⁴In 16 Ed. III., he was made governor of ye town of Berwick, and Justice of ye king's lands in ye parts of Scotland; and in ye same year accompanied his kinsman, Hugh Audley, E. of Gloucester, beyond

1307, who died *s.p.*, and was followed by his brother, another Nicholas, 1289-1316: whose son, James de Audley, was distinguished in the Scots war of 1336, and at Crecy and Calais; by Joan, d. of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, he left Nicholas, his eldest s. and h.; who deceased in 1385 without issue: as did Sir Roger, his brother: when Sir John Touchet, grandson of Joan, their sister, wife of Sir John Touchet of Markeaton, by whom she became mother of Sir John (2) who was dead in 1392; leaving issue this John (3) Baron Audley of Heley (2) Margaret; Joan's sister, wife of Sir Roger Hillary, died 1410, *s.p.*; and (3) Blanch, Joan's third sister, who married Sir Fulk

¹ Inquis. 27 E. I.

² Pat. 9 Ed. III., p. 2, m. 13.

³ *Bar. Engl.*

⁴ *Bar. Engl.*, p. 748.

sea in ye king's service, 18-21 Ed. III. He was in ye French wars, and shortly after, at ye first institution of ye Knights of ye Garter,¹ was elected into that noble order. ²In 29 Ed. III., he attended the Prince of Wales in his expedition into Gascoigne, and gained immortal honour at ye battle of Poitiers,³ where, having begged and obtained ye Prince's licence to give ye "oncett" (in accomplishment of a vow he had formerly made) he accordingly placed himself in ye front of ye army, and being accompanied with his four esquires (viz., Delves of Apedale, Hawkston of Wrineford, Dutton of Dutton, and Fowleshurst of Crew, who had obliged themselves to stick close to him) broke through the French battalions with great slaughter, his enemies admiring his valour and heroic actions, which contributed much to ye victory that day gained by ye English. The battle being ended his esquires brought him out of ye field, laid him under an hedge, and bound up his wounds, which were many both in his body and face; but ye Prince enquiring after him, and being told where he lay wounded, sent to know if he could be brought to him, otherwise he would come to visit him, whereupon he caused eight of his servants to carry him in his litter to ye Prince, who embraced and kissed him, retained him to be his knight, and gave him 500 marks of yearly revenue. Sir James being departed from ye Prince, sent for his brother, Sir Peter de Audley, ye Lord Ferrers of Chartley, ye Lord Ferrers of Groby, ye Lord of Willey, and some others of his nearest relations, and, having called before them his four esquires, he declared that

Fitzwarren, and was grandmother of a third Sir Fulk, coparcener in the Audley estate (Wedgwood, pp. 265-6, Vol. IX, N.S.).

The Audley title passed through the hands of fifteen members of this Touchet line, though not without great vicissitudes; James Touchet, Lord Audley, having been attainted (as Chetwynd records), and beheaded in 1497: though John, his son, was restored in blood, and inherited the forfeited honours, after whose death *c.* 1559, neither George Touchet, his son, nor Henry, his grandson, who died *c.* 1564, were summoned to Parliament.—George (II.) was summoned, as s. and h., in 1566, and created Earl of

¹ Ord. Gart. p. E. A., p. 704.

² Froissart, b. 2, c. 162.

³ Rot. Franc., 16 Ed. III., m. 25.

seeing the honour he had that day gained was by their valour he gave them ye said 500 marks per ann., as freely as ye Prince bestowed them on him, with which generous action ye Prince was so well pleased, that he not only confirmed what Sir James had done, but likewise gave him 600 marks per ann. more, in like manner as he had given him ye former, which grant was ratified to him by ye king during his life, and for a twelve-month after, and ordered to be received out of ye Coynage of ye Stanners in Cornwall, and ye king's lands in that county. In 33 Ed. III., he again attended ye king into France, in ye expedition then made, and 41 Ed. III., when ye Prince undertook a voyage into Spain to restore Don Pedro; he was by him constituted governor of Aquitaine during his absence, and, after his return, made Great Seneschall of Poictou; in which honourable employments he performed many great and heroic actions (as may be seen in Froissart, who hath recorded them), and returning home in his old age loaden with honour and victories in 9 R. II.,¹ he made his last will and testament at Heleigh Castle, whereby he bequeathed 100 *lib.* in money, one dozen of his silver vessels, with all ye armour for his own body, to Nicholas his son, all his other armour of plate and mail to Fulke Fitzwaryne and Philip his uncle; ten pounds in money to his daughter Hillary, and ten pounds to ye monks of Hilton to pray for his soul, etc. Appointing his body to be buried in ye quire of ye Abbey of Hilton, before ye high altar, in case he died in ye Marches (but if in Devon or Somerssetshire, then ye quire of ye Friars Preachers at Exeter). He died April 1st ye same year,² leaving Nicholas his son and heir (who had been constituted Justice of South Wales, 5 R. II., in his father's

Castlehaven, in Ireland, in 1617; in which year he died.—Mervyn, his s. and h., was attainted, and beheaded in 1631: the title and honours were, however, again restored in 1678, to James, his son (who had commanded the Irish forces against Cromwell, in 1649), with remainder to his brother Mervyn (2); the Barony to pass in the female line—in default of male issue. Next in succession to Mervyn, fourth Earl of Castlehaven, came four Earls, each

Bar. Engl., p. 750.

² *Ibid.*

life-time), then fifty years of age; which Nic. deceased, 15 R. II., without issue,¹ being then seized in fee of ye manors of Audley, Chesterton, and Endon, and ye one-third part of ye town of Balterley and Overlongesdon, and half ye town of Norton-in-ye-Moors, co. Staff.; Margaret, ye wife of Sir Roger Hillary, kt., his sister, and John Touchett, ye grandson of his sister Joane, being his next heirs of ye whole blood. He also then held ye castle of Heleigh and parke there, ye town of Bettley, ye manors of Tunstall and Horton, and 30s. of yearly rent in Over-Longsden, co. Staff., etc.,² in Fee-tayle, by ye grant of John de Kynardeseye to Nic. de Audley (his grandfather), and Joane Lacy, Countess of Lincoln, his wife, and to ye lawful heirs of ye body of ye said Nic., by virtue of which entaile, ye aforesaid John Touchett, Margaret Hillary, and Fulke Fitz-Waryn, son to another Margaret (his sister of ye half blood) were found his next heirs.

Margaret Hillary died without issue, leaving her lands to John Touchett, who thereupon had ye title of Lord Audley.

³This John was Lord of Marketon, Mackworth and Allestrie, co. Derby, Tattenhall and Buglawton, co. Cestr., Ashewell, co. Rutl., and Leighcombney, co. Salop, and was descended from a family of great antiquity (said to be of Norman extraction, and ⁴recorded among those who came in with ye Conq.), his ancestors being possessors of Tattenhall, Buglawton, Marketon and Ashewell t. H. II. (⁵at which time Henry de Touchett was a Benefactor to ye abbey of Derley, adjoining to Markton), and gave certain lands in Essewell to ye Priory "de Pratis" juxta Leicester;⁶ but in regard they had nothing to do in this county, I shall not take

named James; until Lady Elizabeth Touchet, d. of James, sixth Earl, married in 1749, Philip Thicknesse, of Farthinghoe, Northants, Governor of Languard Fort, her eldest son George becoming twenty-first Baron Audley; who by Elizabeth Delaval, d. of John, second Lord Delaval, left, when he died (in 1844) aged 84, George John, his s. and h., the father by Anne,

¹ Inquis. 15 R. II.

² Ex autogr. penes Digby Dom. Gerrard.

³ *Mon. Ang.*, Vol. III, p. 61.

⁴ Ex autogr. p. n. s. Digby Dom.

⁵ Rot. Abb. de Bello.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 312.

any further notice of them. ¹John Touchett, before mentioned died 10 H. IV., leaving James, his son and heir, ten years old who took to his first wife Margaret, daughter of ye Lord Cobham, by whom he had only two daughters, and was afterward remarried to Alianore, natural daughter to Edm. Holland, E. of Kent, by ye Lady Constance Plantagenet, daughter to Edm. of Langley, Duke of York, which Alianore, endeavouring to prove her father's marriage to ye said Lady Constance, and consequently her own legitimacy (whereby she would have entitled herself to all ye lands that belonged to Edm., E. of Kent, her father) so alarmed Margaret, Duchess of Clarence, and Joane, Duchesse of York, sisters to ye said Edmund, that they together with Richard, Duke of York, Richard, E. of Salisbury, and Ralph, E. of Westmoreland, John Lord Tiptoft and Henry Gray (who had shared those great possessions among them) preferred a bill in Parliament 9 H. VI., against ye said Alianore, upon which she was declared a bastard, and a stop put to her further proceedings. Of this James Ld. Audley I have not seen anything more worth taking notice of till his death, which happened 23 Sept. 38 H. VI. ²For being sent by Queen Margaret to raise what forces he could in these parts to oppose Ric. Nevill, E. of Salisbury, and ye Yorkists in their passage toward Wales, he valiantly encountered them upon Blore Heath in this county, where he lost ³both ye battle and his life, and was buried in ye aforesaid Abbey of Derley. To whom succeeded John, his son and heir, who, passing soon after into France with ye Duke of Somerset,³ was taken by ye Yorkists and carried prisoner to Calais; after which, adhering to that party, he was highly in favour with K. Ed. IV., and constituted

eldest d. of Vice-Admiral Sir Ross Donelly, of a son, George Edward, the twenty-third, and last Lord Audley of Heley; the barony being now in abeyance between his two daughters, since their father's death in A.D. 1872.

Sir Thomas F. Boughey, of Aqualate, was the leading landowner, and

¹ *Bar. Engl.*, Vol. II, p. 29.

³ *Stow Annal*, p. 405.

² *Polidor Virgil*, p. 509.

Treasurer of ye King's Exchequer 2 R. III. He died 26 Sept. 6 H. VII., leaving James, his son and heir, who, joining with ye Cornish rebels, 12 H. VII., and ¹being (made) prisoner in ye battle at Black-Heath, was, 28 June, drawn from Newgate to Tower-Hill, his coat of arms painted on paper, but reversed and torn; and there being beheaded, had burial in ye Black Fryers, near Ludgate, leaving issue John, his son and heir, who, ²3 H. VIII., was restored in blood, and 25 H. VIII. had a special livery of all ye lands, whereof James Ld. Audley, his father, and Joan, his mother (daughter to Fulke Bouchier, Lord Fitzwaryne) had been possess.³ But having entered into divers bonds to ye King, as surety for one Hier.' Bonviso, a merchant of Lucca, he thereupon forfeited all his lands, ye greatest part of which were notwithstanding thro' ye King's clemency and goodness by Act of Parliament, 27 H. VIII., settled upon George Touchett, Esqre. (son and heir apparent of ye said John Touchett,) and Eliz., his wife, daughter to Sir Brian Tuke, kt. (ye King's receiver) and to Henry, their son, which George (afterward Lord Audley) passed away all his ancient inheritance in this county, and in 20 Eliz. sold this manor to Gilbert Gerrard, Esqre., ye queen's attorney, from whom it is descended to Digby, Lord Gerrard, A.D. 1680.

⁴The Lords Audley had formerly divers privileges here, viz., "that no officer, except those of ye manor, might make any arrest, or execute any writ or process within ye precincts of it," together with a court leet Tumbrel, gallows, etc., all which, except ye court leet, have been long discontinued.

The church, or Rectory, formerly belonging to ye Abbey of

Lord of Audley Manor, in A.D. 1892. The church of St. James is early Decorated (c. Ed. II.).

The P.M. Inquisitions on the Staffordshire estates of the Audleys, from A.D. 1273-1308 (Vol. XI, pp. 231-270), which have been very ably edited,

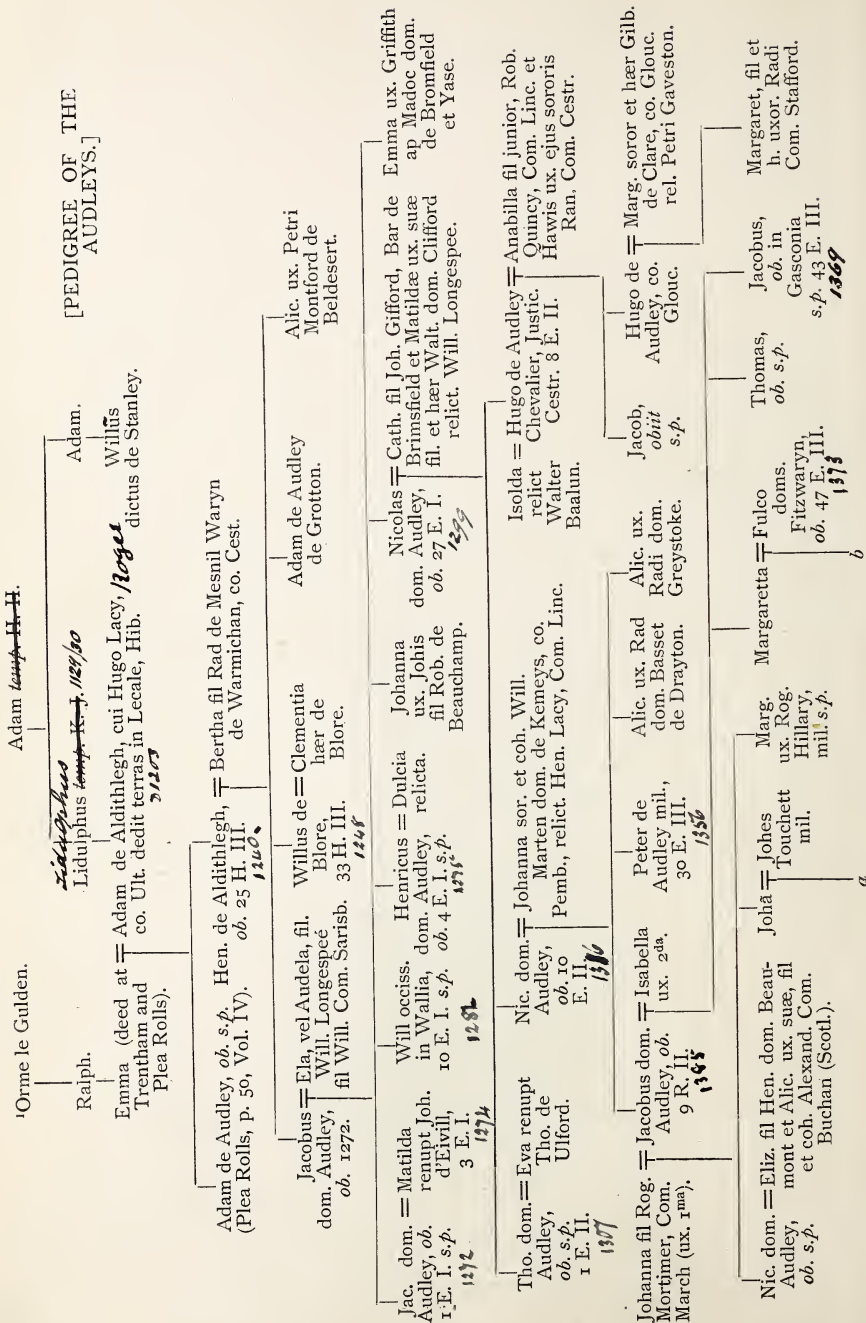
¹ *Slow Annal*, p. 479.

² *Bar. Engl.*, Vol. II, p. 29.

³ Rot. penes Walter Chetw. Arm.

⁴ Ex autog. penes Digby, Dom. Gerard.

[PEDIGREE OF THE
AUDLEYS.]



a

Johes Touchet mil.

1. son of John

Johes Touchet dom.
Audley, ob. 10 H. IV.
1408

Eleanora fil = Jacob. dom.
noth. Edm. Holland
Com. Cant. ux. 2^{da}.

Audley, = Margar. fil dom.
occis. apud Blore Heath,
Cobham, ux. 1^{ma}.
37 H. VI.
1457

Johes dom. Audley,
ob. 6 H. VII.

Margar., ux. Ric.
Grey dom. Powis.

Anna ux. Tho. Dutton
de Dutton, co. Cest. mil.

1490

Thomas = Cath.
Touchet.

Jacob. dom. Audley = Johā fil Fulc
Bourchier
do. Fitzwaryn.
12 H. VII.
1496

Johes = fil noth.
Touchet. Regis,
E. IV., ob. s.p.

Johes dom. Audley restit. = Maria fil Ric. Griffin de
25 H. VIII., ob. temp. Mariæ. Braybroke, Northants. ar.

Geo. dom. Audley = Eliz. fil Brian
Tuke mil.

Ric. Touchet ar. Johes. Com. Bathon,
28 H. VIII.

Eliz ux. Ed. Stanhope mil. Joha ux. Jac.
post. Ric. Page mil. dom. Audley.

Henry dom. Audley
1493

= Eliz. fil Wm. Sneyd mil. de Bradewall.

John Touchett.

George dom. Audley
1. son of Catharine
1494

= Lucy fil Jac. Mervyn, kt.

Eliz. Bradshaw.

Anna = Th. Brooke.

James, ob. aet.

1. Ormie, Ralph and Emma are "additions" to Chetwynd's pedigree.

b

Fulco dom. Fitzwaryn, ob. 1 R. II. 1193

Fulco dom. = Eliz. sor et hær Johis,
Fitzwaryn, fil et h. Will. Cazomil. ?
ob. 15 R. II.

Fulco dom. = Anna rel.
Fitzwaryn. 9 H. IV.
Johes mil.,
ob. s.p.

Fulco dom. Fitz-
waryn, ob. s.p.

Eliz. hæres = Ricardus
fratr., 8 H. V. Haukford mil.

Thomasina = Will. Bourchier mil. = Cath. relict.
fil et hær. creats. dom. Fitz-
waryn, 27 H. VI. Stukeley
ux. 2^{da}.

Fulco dom. Fitz- = Eliz. sor et hær Joha.
waryn, ob. 19 E. IV. dom. Dynham.

1. son of John

Hilton,¹ was, after its dissolution, purchased out of ye crown by Rowland Hill, gent., and 19 Eliz. was in ye possession of Ralph Egerton of Betteley, Esqre., from whom it is by descent come to Randolph Egerton of Betteley, ye present patron. The Vicarage is valued in ye King's books at £6 13s. 4d.

The Rectory was given by James, Lord Audley, to ye Abbey of Hilton 23 Ed. III., and was after appropriated to it.

with notes by Mr. Josiah C. Wedgwood, M.P., throw much light on local history, land tenure, and values, etc., and should be consulted, together with his paper "On the Parentage of Sir James de Audley, K.G." (Vol. IX, pp. 245-268) and pedigree of the family.

HELEIGH.

In ye time of King John,² Will. de Betteley and Henry his heir, did pass away all ye land at Heleigh to Hen. de Aldithleigh in exchange for Knoll Wood. This Henry built ye castle (long since demolished) and made ye Park there, and³ 7 H. III. ye king gave him 12 hinds out of his forest of Canock toward ye storing of it. After which it continued ye chief seat of ye Audleys (in this county) and upon ye partition of their estate (formerly mentioned) was allotted to Fulke Fitzwaryn, who died seized thereof 9 H. IV. : but afterward it came, either

HELEIGH.

Heolla (Heleigh) was an "escheated waste tainland," held under the King by the Saxon Alward ; reckoned at only half a virgate, with arable for a single plough team in A.D. 1086. As already stated, it became part of Betteley, to pass subsequently by exchange into the possession of Henry de Audley, to become the site of his castle, and, as the principal seat of his descendants, "to give a name to their Barony" (*v.* deed, etc.). Here in A.D. 1272, besides the park and garden, he had three carucates in demesne (Vol. XI, p. 238), eventually replaced by 40 acres of arable and 40 of wood and pasture : the herbage and pannage of park and garden

¹ Ex autog. penes Rand. Egerton, arm.

² Ex autog. p. n. 7, Digby Dom. Gerard.

³ *Bar. Engl.*, Vol. I, 746.

by purchase or exchange, to ye Touchetts,¹ and 19 Eliz. was by George Touchett, Lord Audley, conveyed to his brother Henry Touchett, Esqre., which Henry, by deed enrolled bearing date October 1, 20 Eliz. sold it to Gilbert Gerrard, Esqre. (ye Queen's Attorney) from whence it is come by descent to Digby, Lord Gerard A.D. 1680.

being valued at £1 yearly, and the three carucates at £6. Ten years later the annual rent of villeins here was £11 and of freemen £1 (*v. supra*, under Betteley, and Vol. XI, pp. 241-268).

In 1880, the only traces of the castle, besides the moat, were "two pieces of wall, the well, and a small portion of early English arcading, with the springers for a groined roof; uncovered by excavations made c. A.D. 1830" (*v. Field Club papers*). The castle stands high upon a hill; it was built of red sandstone dug from the moat, and, when complete, must have had a very commanding appearance, worthy of its distinguished owners. "From the Gerrard family, Heley descended to the Fleetwoods; and was alienated by them in the succeeding century. It is now the property of Sir T. Boughay, Bart., of Aqualate" (Harwood).

LADY GERARD'S DEEDS.

Sciant, etc., quod ego Wñs de Bettiley et hæ'r mei dedimus, etc., Henrico de Audley et hæ'r suis totam terram de Heleia per has divisas. Scilicet de Rissenburgebach sicut cadit in duct' de Wrime² et ita per Bache usque ad Foteshoc, et de Fotehoc per . . . usque ad Brocholesiche, sicut ille siche cadit in Hademos, et de Brocholesiche per Hademos usque ad Fulsiche, et de Fullsiche per rationabiles divisas inter Tvisel et Heleiam, sicut extendunt usque ad ductum de Wrime. Tenend' et habend' in feudo, etc. in excambio Boscii (*sic*) sui de sub assartis de³ Cnol, et pretere a sibi et hered' suis dedimus communem liberam in bosco et plano sicut solit' fuit esse inter Bettileigh et Aldithleigh tempore antecessorum nostrorum et unquam melius in nostro tempore. Et ut hæc nostra donatio stabilis permaneat eam sigillorum nostrorum impressione roboravimus. Hiis testibus, Robto de Mera, Johẽ de Cnutton, Hugone de Longeš, Matth. de Verũ(ey), Ricõ de Tvisel, Simone et Willmõ filius suis, Wmõ de Stanle, Wmõ de Aldithley—an oval seal bearing a fish, in allusion possibly to the two meres and vivary? and inscribed "Sigiř Willielmi de Bettele"; side (by) side

¹ *Bar. Engl.*, Vol. I, p. 440.

² It will be noticed that this charter preserves the Saxon form of "Wrime" (not "Wrine").

Knowl Bank (*v. Ordnance Map*) stretches for about half a mile to the west and north of Betley, and nearly due north of Heleigh Castle.

with a circular seal "Sigiſ Henrici de Bettele"; but the central device is a mystery.

The first of the family (probably a younger son of de Verdon) who was seated at Audley, and took his name¹ from the place, occupied (as Dugdale suggests) "the ancient mansion within the large moat upon a fair ascent somewhat less than a furlong northwards of the Parish Church" (*v. Baronage*, i, p. 746.)

BALTERLEY.

In ye time of K. Ethelred Balenypleage² was in ye hands of Wulfric (Spott) ye founder of Burton Abbey, who, by his last will, gave or confirmed to Wolfgar (*puero suo*) those lands, which his (ye said Wolfgar's) father had purchased there.³ Ulfric and Godwin held it in ye time of K. Edward ye Confessor, and 20 Conq. Gamel, one of ye thanes, held Ulfric's part of ye king, it being two carucates of land with woods six

BALTERLEY.

"Baltrytheleage," the true reading of Wulfric Spott's will, as confirmed by K. Ethelred A.D. 1004, is another "border" manor, lying between Betley and Barthomley. Godwin and Uluric had shared it T.R.E.; Uluwin and Gamel, K. William's thanes, were (1086) the Domesday owners; each portion being reckoned at $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate; but while in Godwin's, now Uluwin's share, there was arable sufficient only for a single plough team; Gamel's, formerly Uluric's, had enough for two teams; in the former were (*c.*) 720 acres of wood; in the latter (*c.*) 180; while each had but $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow; the yearly value of either manor was four shillings. Gamel fitz-Griffin's half passed, early in H. I.'s reign, together with Audley and Talc-in-Audley, to Adam (1) de Audley, who divided them between his sons Liulf and Adam (2); how Gamel was murdered by Liulph fitz-Liulph, who was heavily fined for the deed, *c.* A.D. 1130, has been previously explained.⁴

Mr. Eyton holds that the seigneury of Audley and Balterley, held at first *in capite*, had been restored to the Earl of Chester, who had then made de Vernon the mesne lord of the fee, with the homage and service of

¹ Ex autog. n. pfat Digby Dom. Gerrard.

² *Mon. Ang.*, Vol. I, p. 268.

³ Domesd. Lib.

⁴ Either Chetwynd's MSS. was copied inaccurately or he was himself misled into taking the Anglo-Saxon *th* for *p*; the former is the more probable.

furlongs in length and three in breadth, all valued at 4s. (?). The other part was then in ye possession of Ulwin, and was of ye same value.

About K. John's time¹ Adam de Aldithlegh, ye son of Lidulphus, gave to Will., ye son of Adam, his uncle, half ye town of Balterley and ye village of Stanley, in exchange for ye town of Talke, but these lands either reverted to ye Audleys, or were passed not long after to ye Verdots, for in ye next age this manor was divided betwixt them.² In 15 R. II. Nic. Ld. Audley died seized of ye third part of ye town of Balterley, which Eve, ye widow to Tho. Ld. Audley held in dower 1 E. II.³

de Audley; "which homage Nicholas de Verdon surrendered to Henry de Audley"—a view contradicted by some of the P.M. Inquisitions, but supported by others (Vol. XI, N.S., pp. 246, 263, etc.). Mr. Eyton's opinion is certainly of great weight. The de Verdots however retained their hold on Balterley manor and lands because in 3 Ed. I. (A.D. 1269) John de Verdon's widow Eleanor, was suing Theobald de Verdon for $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Balterley manor (Vol. VI, p. 71), while a trial of 4 years later, proved that John de V., when he died, possessed 40 acres here, which Geoffrey Griffyn held. (Can Griffyn's claim possibly be traced back to the thane Gamel?) In A.D. 1327, Theobald de Verdon died seized of lands in Balterleigh, etc., leaving 4 daughters coparceners; 7 Ed. III., Balterley manor was settled by fine on William le Blount and Margery (de Verdon) his wife and Margery's heirs, to hold of the crown, while 2 years after, we find them settling 20 acres here, on Ric. s. of Tho. de Thickness of Balterley and his heirs, failing them to Thomas and Wm., Richard's brothers, and their heirs in succession. In 11 Ed. III., Wm. le Blount died (*j.u.*) seized of Balterley vill, John Blount being his brother and heir; and (Vol. XI, p. 168) Sir John de Crosshull, kt., and Margery his wife (widow of Wm. Blount), in 30 Ed. III., settled a messuage, 2 bovates, 200 acres and £9 13s. 4d. rent, here and in Fenton Culverd, Romsore and Bidulf, on John, s. of John le Blount of Sodyngton.

Judging by the P.M.I., 32 Ed. III., the two bovates represented the Balterly share of John le B. Whereas, in 1337, William le Blount died seized of the vill of Balterley, held *in capite* of the king, having only a yearly rent of 16 marcs and no messuage. Other members of the family, Sir John Blount, kt., 3 H. VI.; John Blount, Esqre., 21 H. VI.; Sir Humphrey Blount, kt., 17 Ed. IV.; Sir Thomas, 16 H. VIII., died seized of it, and by a fine of 3 P. and M., Sir George Blount, kt., settled on John Lawton, gentleman, Balterley manor, 6 messuages, 6 cotts., 8 tofts, 6 gardens, 600 acres of land,

¹ Ex autog. penes Stanley de Hooton, co. Cestr.

² Escaet. 15 R. II.

³ Autog. p. Dom. Gerard.

And upon ye division of ye Audley's Estate, his lands here came to¹ John Touchett, Lord Audley ; but ye seignoury of Balterley did belong to ye Verdons² ; Theobald Lord Verdon was lord of it 9 E. II.: and upon ye partition made among his daughters and coheirs, after his death, ³10 E. II., it was first allotted to Joane, ye wife of Tho. de Furnivall (as a member of ye manor of Alverton), but upon a second division, ⁴2 E. III., was assigned to Isabell, his posthumous daughter (by Eliz. de Burgh, his second wife), afterwards married to Henry Lord Ferrers of Groby, ⁵16 H. VIII. Sir Tho. Blount of Kinlett, co. Salop, kt., died seized

200 meadow, 300 pasture, 40 wood, 200 furze, besides 20 covered with water, £26 rent, with view of Frankpledge in Balterley and Barthomley (Vol. XII, p. 228). This may have been only for a "recovery," since 23 Eliz., Sir John Blount died owner of it, leaving one daughter, the wife of John Purslow (Degge) ; but in 5 James I., William Lawton died seized of Balterley, and was succeeded by John, his s. and h. He had acquired it apparently by marriage with Mary, d. of George Wood, Esqre., of Balterley, niece of Thomas Wood, descended from Henry, s. of William "atte Wode," whose widow Margaret, sued Hugh, s. of Thomas, s. of Robert de Thickness, for $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a messuage here, as her dower, 8 Ed. III. (Vol. XI, p. 55). Degge (quoted by Harwood) p. 107, adds that Mary Lawton died, 1604, (?) possessed of Balterley Hall, and other lands in Betley and Cheshire : it descended to coheirs (*v.* Chetwynd), one of whom was Thomas, s. of Robert Lawton. The Lawton family derive their name from Lawton-under-Lyme, and can be traced back to early H. III. (*v.* Chartulary of St. Werburgh), where Adam de Lawton occurs. Later on, their descent is carried from Hugh Lawton, who was father, by Isabel Maddock, of John Lawton, who was the father of Richard, whose son James Lawton, by marriage with Catherine, d. of Thomas Bellot of Moreton, had a son John, the husband of Margery, d. of Fulk Dutton. It was their son Wm. who married Mary, d. and coh. of Geo. Wood of Balterley, then only 9 years old. She died 1 Eliz., and William in 15 James I., to be succeeded by their son John Lawton, then aged 23. As the niece of Tho. Wood, Mary inherited much landed property. The descent here given is from Dr. Wilkes' notes. "Hall-o'-the-Wood" was built by George Wood, Judge of Chester A.D. 1557, who possessed Balterley manor, by purchase probably from the Blounts ; but if so, not before 1580. The extent of Mary Wood's estate here is shown by a fine of 10 James I.,

¹ *Bar. Eng.*, Vol. II, p. 28.

² *Nom. Vill.*, 9 E. II.

³ *Bar. Eng.*, Vol. I, p. 729.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 474.

⁵ *Escaet.* 16 H. VIII.

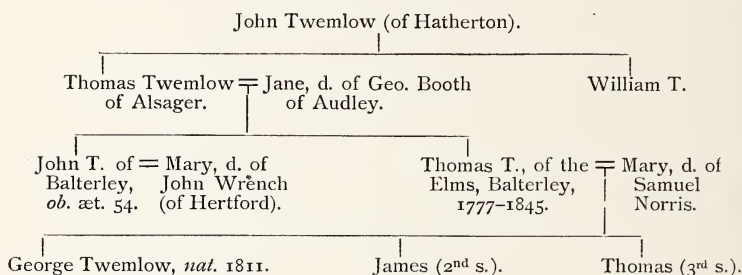
of ye manor of Balterley, as also did his son Sir John, ¹22 H. VIII., leaving it to Sir George Blount, kt., his son and heir, who, I suppose, sold it to John Lawton, co. Cestr., Esqre., for he was lord here ²1 Eliz., and ye royalty yet remains in his posterity; Will Lawton, Esqre., being now lord of ye manor, A.D. 1680, but was (not owner) of much land there.

In ye 1st of Eliz. Tho. Wood, gent., died seized of ye old hall and two messuages, 570 acres of land, with a wind-mill and water-mill in Balterley, Mary, ye daughter of George Wood his brother, being his heir, who after married Will Lawton, Esqre., and died without issue. ²Will. Witering, Ralph Smith, Tho. Lawton, Rob. Alsager and Will. Brown being found his cousins and heirs, among whom ye said lands being divided, I shall not

when Wm. Lawton, Esqre., and his heirs acquired from Wm. Brown (s.) and Wm. his son, $\frac{1}{3}$ th of 10 messuages, 2 cotts, a dovecote, 12 gardens, 200 acres of land, 200 of pasture, 50 of meadow, 30 of wood, 4 heath and 3 under water, in Balterley and Bettley (Vol. IV, N.S., p. 34). In 17 Ed. IV., several members of the Thickness family of Balterley, Ric., Rob. and Henry, were charged by Agnes Woode with murdering her husband Wm. Woode, and in 1 Ed. V. Henry Thickness was outlawed, apparently for several crimes (Vol. VI, p. 149, N.S.). A pedigree of "Wood of Balterley" is given in Vol. V, pp. 325-6; from 18 Ed. III.: they bore "argent a wolf rampant sable," and after the Thickness family of Balterley Hall, were the principal inhabitants of this place. The Audley interest here was never more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the vill. Henry de A. had only 30s. yearly in stone quarries, and 6*d.* from some small holding or due.—15 R. II., Nicholas de A. died seised of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd part, John Touchet and Margaret Hillary being his coheirs. In 10 H. IV. John Touchet was returned, at his death, as holding $\frac{1}{2}$ of this $\frac{1}{3}$ rd, and Margaret Hillary, two years later, as owning the remaining portion.—A pedigree of the Thickness line was to have been inserted in Pirehill had Chetwynd carried out his original purpose (*v.* index of MSS.); it is therefore now introduced from the Wm. Salt Hist. Collections (Vols. III and V, part II chiefly), with additions from other sources. The increasing importance of this family is best understood from its intermarriages with the Swettenhams of Swettenham, the Egertons, the Mainwarings and the Touchets. Ralph Thickness (of Wigan) sold Balterley Hall in 1790 to John Crewe, of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, from whom it was purchased by Thomas Twemlow, Esqre., of Hill Top, Sandbach, whose youngest son, Francis Twemlow, succeeded him. Hadfield's MSS. give this descent of that family:—

trouble myself, or my reader, with tracing ye succession any farther. [Balterley is within ye parish of Barthomley in Cheshire.]

A considerable part of this lordship is now possessed by Ralph Thicknes, Esqre., descended from a family of good antiquity, his ancestors having, by ye grant of Henry de Aldithlegh, divers lands both here and at ¹Betteley in ye time of K. H. III.



In 1856 (Hinchcliffe) Balterley Hall was the residence of Mr. John Glover.

George Edmund Wickstead (Tollet) was Lord of the Manor in A.D. 1892 ; but the Twemlows are the chief landowners. Balterdeleye was returned as a member of Alton, with one chief messuage and a croft valued at 10s. yearly, with 3 acres of pasture worth 6s., and £9 12s. 6d. rents of assize and free tenants, with court perquisites worth 13s. 4d.

The Trentham Chartulary, Vol. XI, p. 303, gives an inspeximus of Bishop Roger de Weseham 1245-56 (?) of Pope Alexander III.'s confirmation of Betteleye and half Balterdeleye to that Priory, but no further evidence of their holding in these places has been recovered, though the de Verdons occasionally attest their deeds—as also do the Audleys.

MERE.

This place takes its name from a great lake or standing water, whence ye rivulet of Tearne takes its original ; passing

MAER.

Apart from the Mere, which still gives its name to the place, the chief features of Maer are its wooded heights, the "Berry, Camp, War and Berth,"

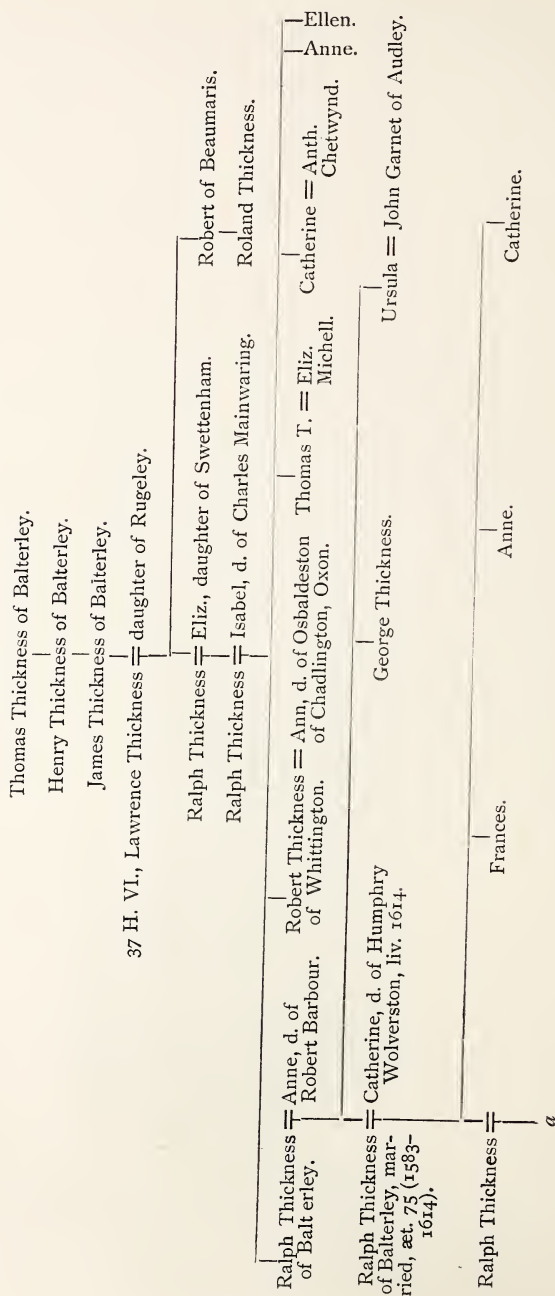
¹ Escaet. 22 H. VIII.

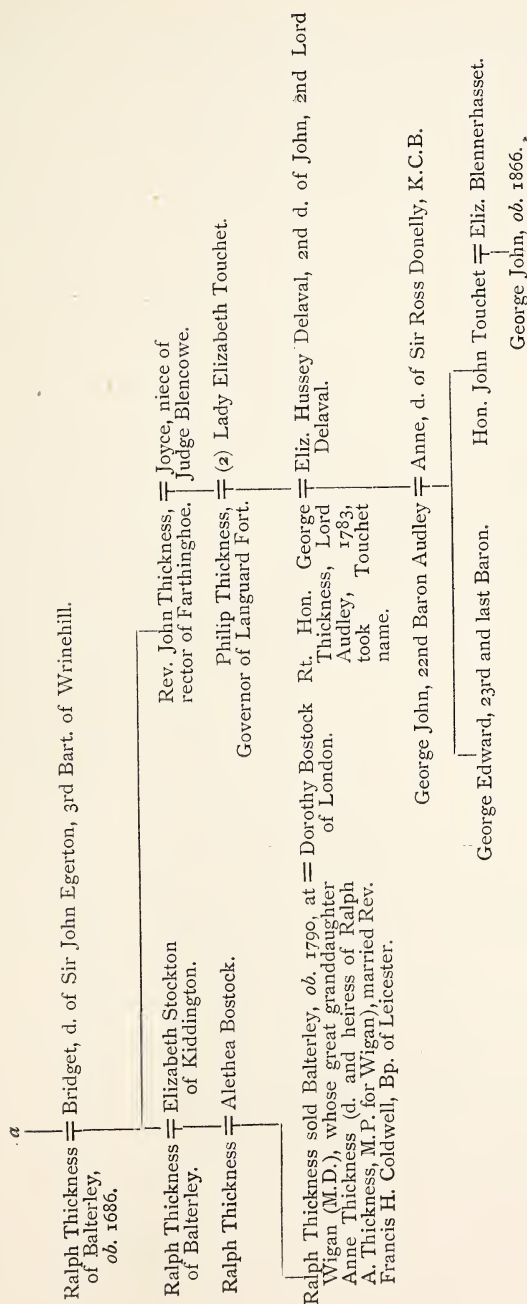
thence westward into Shropshire. 20 Conq. Ulviet held Mere of Rob. de Stadford, there being then two carucates of land, with woods a mile in length, and as much in breadth, all valued at 10s. ; which had been ye freehold of ye said Ulviet in ye time of K. Edw. ye Confessor, but whether he were paternal ancestor of that family, who, not long after, took their name from it, is more than I can determine. In ye time of K. H. II. this manor

hills which carry back its history for some centuries : Chetwynd has unaccountably overlooked these ; though Erdeswick says, "There is here an indifferent large steep hill, which hath been fortified with a great double trench, and a very thick wall, whereof some ruins yet remain, in which there is also a spring of water ; it is to this day called the 'Borough,' and argueth that some ancient town hath been there builded." Gough (additions to Camden, Vol. II, p. 395) describes it "as a strong irregular fortress ; its rampart chiefly of stones (rubble), two of the corners projecting as bastions ; opposite to which on the heath is Camp-hill, where are two round, and many other, barrows." On the somewhat unreliable authority of Henry of Huntingdon he conjectures that Osred king of Northumberland was here slain in battle by Kenred s. of Wulfer, king of Mercia, who succeeded his uncle Ethelred and reigned about five years (c. A.D. 707) ?—Judging by the Field Club reports, "it includes (c.) 20 acres ; and has still the remains of a paved well, with abundant water ; the defences on the east side consisting of a triple earthwork, one rising 20 feet in height ; having a deep fosse between the second and third line ; but only a single bank and trench on the other side, where the hill is steep." This may have been a British work of very early times and possibly used by the Romans. But whoever first fortified it, it proves that Maer was the site of a strong and important settlement : and lends much weight to General Wrottesley's suggestion that Maer was the centre of an extensive district ; resembling the Ridwares, and Bromwich ; subdivided after the Conquest among several proprietors ; who, in the case of Maer, were of Ulviet's race—"We have (he observes) this curious fact that here was a fee of which $\frac{1}{4}$ was in a vill called Weston, $\frac{1}{4}$ in a vill called Norton, $\frac{1}{4}$ (probably) in a vill called Aston, and the rest in Maer. This could hardly be accidental ; while it suggests that they were north, west, and east portions of Ulviet's fief previously. The various manors subsequently joining the churches nearest to them when parishes were established at a later date."¹

¹ Gough's reference is found on p. III of the late edition of Henry of Huntingdon, "Osred vero rex, bello infortunio, juxta Mere pugnans, interfectus est" ; but the Peterborough Chronicle renders it "*suthan gemere*," i.e., "south of the boundary of Northumbria," instead of specifying a place named Mere. The barrows and the camp hill may point to some considerable battle, but the rest remains uncertain.

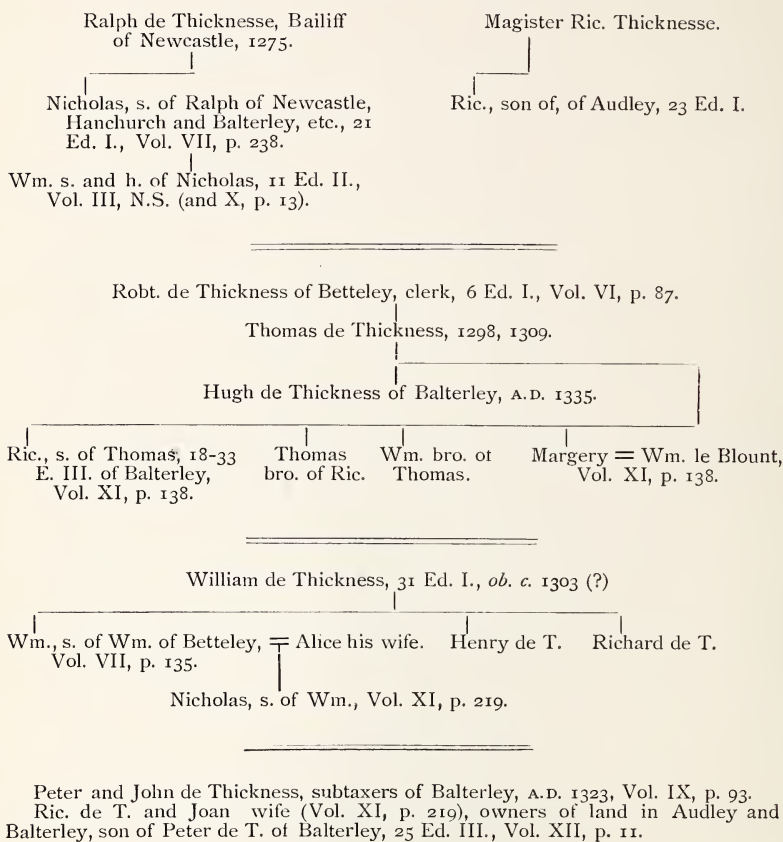
PEDIGREE OF THICKNESS OF BALTERLEY.





[This is Hadfield's Pedigree, v. Hinchcliffe's Barthomley, but he was dissatisfied with the earlier part.]

SOME FRAGMENTS OF EARLY DESCENTS FROM THE PLEA ROLLS.



Ulviet the Saxon owner of Maer, a freeholder of considerable importance T.R.E., contrived to retain his land in Mere under Robert de Stafford in A.D. 1086. Estimated at one virgate, the Survey returns the arable land at two plough gangs; four villeins and one bordar had a single team. There was a large amount of woodland (*c.*) 1440 acres, the yearly value of the whole estate being 10s.

Ulviet is supposed by General Wrottesley to be the ancestor of the well-known family of the Meres, among whom Maer, Aston, Weston and Norton appear to have been divided—he observes that “A.D. 1166 Wm. de Mere held $\frac{1}{2}$ kt.’s fee, clearly a portion of Maer and Aston, of Roger Fitz Henry (de Haughton): At the same date Richard de Mara held two-thirds fee of Robert

(of whom ye small villages of Aston and Radwood were then accounted members) was divided betwixt Ric. and Will. de Mere (ye former holding two parts and ye other half a knight's fee of ye Barony of Stafford) and was afterwards so subdivided among their children that it is almost impossible to trace ye succession. Richard's lands came (as I think) in ye next age to Eudo de Mere, who granted his capital messuage here, one virgate of land, "et totum dominium suum," with a moiety of ye advowson, or patronage of ye church to ye Prior and Convent of St. Thomas juxta Stafford, to which Robert, his son, added

fitz Ralph (de Standon) which was probably Weston near Standon ; and $\frac{1}{4}$ part of Maer and Aston, while at the same time Philip de Norton held two-thirds fee of Robert fitz Ralph, probably Norton-on-the-Moors, and a quarter of Maer and Aston. Subsequently, *temp.* Ric. I. and John, a Nicholas de Mere and a Eudo de Mere, both knights (see Plea Rolls), occur, of whom Nicholas was succeeded by a son Robert, who was followed by another Robert ; after which his portion of Maer seems to have reverted to Nicholas the brother of Alexander. The seignury of it, however, was probably vested in the Standons, and may have been given to Philippa de Standon.

"Eudo de Mere, so far as we know, left no direct issue ; but his fee apparently was divided equally between Alexander and Nicholas, who were brothers, and sons of William de Mere." [The descent of this portion of Maer will therefore be as the accompanying table shows.]

The above fief being that held under the Haughtons ; and its owners the elder branch of the Mere family ; for they seem to have claimed a seignury over the other portions of the fief held under the Standons. The chartulary of St. Thomas Priory and a fine of 20 H. III. show the co-parceners of Maer and Aston about A.D. 1215 and 1236 to have been :—

(*c.* 1215) Alexander de Mere, Robert de Mere Warin de Ferrers, Alice his wife (*v.* St. Tho. Cartly.).

A.D. 1236, Alexander de Mere, Nicholas, his brother, Robert de Mere, Thomas, the chaplain of Standon. (See Fines, Vol. IV, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, p. 230).

Robert de Mere was the son of Nicholas, who was living in A.D. 1199, and is named with his son Robert, in a suit of 1 John (p. 36, Vol. III, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*). In 47 H. III. (A.D. 1263) Yseult, the widow of Robert, son of Robert de Mere, was suing Nicholas de Mere for her dower ; and we obtain from this suit the tenancy in full of Rob. de Mere ; it comprised a rent of £12 in Norton, £10 in Mere and Aston, £5 in Hanchurch and 10 marcs in Chelle and Selton.—Robt. de Mere therefore held half of Norton-on-the-Moors.

A fine levied 12 H. III. shows that Henry de Audley held £10 of land in

a fourth part of ye advowson and certain other lands. And Alexander and Sir Wm. de Mere, kt., sold them several messuages, and ye remainder of ye advowson, whereupon they were accounted ye chief lords here till their dissolution, after which this manor and advowson being by ye king (31 H. VIII.) granted (with ye said Priory) to Rowland Lee, Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, he settled them on Brian Fowler, his nephew, whose son Walter sold ye advowson and part of ye lands, with liberty of fishing in ye Mere, to Wm. Bowyer of Knipersley,

Norton of Robert de Mere, which he transfers by this fine to Hervey de Stafford.

The *Testa de Nevil* (c. 1242) has "Rob. de Stafford and Rob. de Mere hold one (kt.'s fee in Mere, which should be Norton and Mere, for the same list has Alexander et parcenarii 1 f.m. in Mere."

Kirkby's quest (*temp.* Ed. I.) has under Norton-on-the-Moors: "William de Nortun et Edmundus de Stafford 1 f.m. de Nicholas, Barone de Stafford." This Wm. de Norton must be identical with Wm. de Mere, and he was son of Nicholas. At this date seemingly the Norton quarter of the fee had fallen to the issue of Nicholas; which agrees with the suit in 47 H. III., already named, when Isolda, widow of Robert de Mere, sued Nicholas de Mere for her dower.

It remains to explain the coparcenery of Thomas, the chaplain of Standon in 20 H. III. A fine of A.D. 1255, and the Plea Roll 1258, p. 193, Vol. IV, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, show that Thomas the parson of Standon, derived his right to a quarter of the fee from Tho. de Dutton and Philippa his wife; and an assize roll suit 56 H. III. shows that they, in turn, derived theirs from Rob. de Ferrars of Mere, the son of Alice who married Warine de Ferrars; this Alice must then be the heiress of one of the fourth parts of Mere. Probably the representative of that Richard de Mara, who held the Weston fief and a quarter of Maer under the Standons.

Philippa de Dutton was eldest daughter of Vivian de Staundon; and a deed in the St. Thomas Cartulary (*Staff. Hist. Colls.*, Vol. VII), seems to show that Vivian de Staundon gave a quarter of Maer and Aston to his daughter Philippa in franc marriage with Tho. de Dutton. What I suspect Vivian really gave was the seignery over the fourth part only, since it is clear they acquired seisin of the land through Rob. de Ferrars. Vivian de Staundon was dead in 34 H. III. (A.D. 1250).

At the assizes at Pencrich 11 Ed. I. (A.D. 1283) William de Mere stated that there were formerly four coparceners in the vill of Mere, 1 E. (1) Tho. de Mere; (2) The Prior of St. Thomas; (3) Tho. de Dutton and Philippa his wife; and (4) Nicholas de Mere, William's father.

Thomas de Mere was Alexander's son and Nicholas de Mere (Wm.'s

Esqre., and ye rest are now possest by Walter Fowler of St. Thomas, Esqre. In ye time of K. H. III. Rob. de Mere The first (as I take it) came by purchase to Humph. E. of Stafford, who, 21 H. VI., passed it away (with other lands) to Ralph Macclesfield (in exchange for his house and lands in Macclesfield and ye manor of Christleton and Boseley, co. Cestr.) whose posterity have ever since had their chief seat here, and were lately seized of ye greatest (part?) of ye manor. The other descended from Alexander to Tho. de

father) was brother of Alexander. These two therefore represent half the fee of Mere, but as Nicholas seems to have succeeded Rob. de Mere, one of the coparceners of 20 H. III., they should have held three-quarters of Mere between them.

The share of Tho. de Dutton and Philippa having been already accounted or, it remains to explain the coparcenery of St. Thomas. The deeds in that cartulary prove that Tho. de Dutton and Philippa surrendered to St. Thomas their seignery over one portion of Mere (see p. 174, Vol. VII), but since Tho. and Philippa are named as coparceners in the same list with the Prior, there is a portion too many, *i.e.*, five-fourths, which can only be explained on the supposition that there is some confusion between the mesne and the arriere tenures.

It is, in fact, impossible to explain exactly all the phenomena of the Maer fief. For instance, in 44 H. III., Tho. de Mere sued John de Chetwynd for the custody of a quarter of the fee of Maer and Aston, Thomas already holding a quarter as the son of Alexander. The fourth held by John de Chetwynd must be the portion involved in the Weston fief, for John was mesne tenant at Weston in Staundon under Rob. de Staundon; but it was clearly an interpolated tenure, the heirs of a de Mere being arriere tenants.

Then again in 47 H. III., Isolda, as we have noticed, sued Nic. de Mere for dower, which Nic. was Alexander's brother; we have therefore one brother claiming seignery over a quarter of Maer and Aston, the son of another brother the seignery over another quarter. Probably an example of the custom called "Paragium," in which a manor was divided between two brothers, shown by Sir H. Ellis, in his notes on Domesday, to have been very common before the Conquest, and of which survivals can be traced subsequently.

Eudo de Mere gave all his demesne land, the chief messuage and half the advowson of Maer to St. Thomas, the extra quarter of the advowson having been acquired by him from William de Burford; but he does not appear to have granted the services of the tenants and villeins, and the Prior did not therefore become a coparcener of Maer until after the grant of Thomas, the parson of Staundon to the Priory at p. 52 of the Cartulary.

Mere, his son, who wrote himself Lord of Mere, 19 Ed. I., but I have seen nothing of his successors till 14 H. VIII., when Ranulph Grosvenor died seized of that knight's fee here which had formerly been held by ye said Alexander, leaving it to Ranulph, his son and heir, who, together with ye Prior of St. Thomas, Ralph Macclesfield, Esqre., and Margaret Corkes (daughter to Tho. Dutton) were then certified to be joynt lords of Mere.

The foregoing valuable notes are by General Wrottesley.

The fines, Vol. IV, pp. 231 and 243, and Vol. XI, p. 131, entailing $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor of Mere on James de Audley and his heirs, should be consulted, and the subsidy roll of 6 Ed. III. (Vol. X, p. 100), headed by James de Audley, Robert de Dutton and Richard de Mere.

Vol. IX, p. 100, 17 Ed. II., the jury returned that Sir Wm. de Mere, kt., had granted the manor of Mere to Hugh de Audeley¹ by a fine, Hugh giving him his life interest in it, and only reserving to himself the reversion. The lands since Sir Wm.'s death, they say, had been neglected "and (Vol. IV, p. 242) when Robert de Mere, Thomas the chaplain and Thomas, s. of Alexander, were coparceners here, Nicholas de Mere is named *as a tenant*, as if he held his $\frac{1}{4}$ of Thomas: anyhow, Thomas the chaplain and the Duttons are *never* named contemporaneously as coparceners, a sure sign that their fourth part was identical." General Wrottesley adds, "Thomas the rector, of Standon, *may have* been uncle to Philippa de Dutton (Standon), and holding this portion for her." "Robert de Mere, at his death, left several collateral heirs, of whom another suit shows John de Swinnerton was one"; and General Wrottesley suggests either that the Prior of St. Thomas bought up their shares, or that Robert de Standon secured them for Philippa. Vol. VI, p. 127 (2 Ed. I.) contains a charge brought by Adam de Hanchirch, against Thomas de Mere, John s. of Alexander de Mere, and Thomas s. of John, s. of Alexander, of robbery and breach of the peace; stating that as he was standing at the door of his Lord's, Wm. de Mere's, manor house, which is at the head of the village towards the north, they came and burst open the door, bound him fast, broke into a room and forced open a chest with a pole-axe, took out £10 worth of Wm.'s goods; and John s. of Alexander seized 5 marcs, etc., and goods, to the value of 100s. They then fled, and he raised a hue and cry after them; they were to be summoned to answer (*v.* p. 72, under Hanchurch). In 11 Ed. I., Vol. IV, p. 133, Thomas de Mere sued William de Mere, Adam the Provost and five others for (this suit has been briefly noticed already) damage to his chattels and injuring his men, by seizing a boat and fishing nets on the Mere. In 23 Ed. I. (Vol. VI,

¹ *V.* under Norton.

This Ranulph afterwards sold his interest here (as I think) to Francis Roos, who died 20 Eliz., being then seized of half ye manor, which he held together with ye heirs of ye said Margaret.

Sir Wm. de Mere had also a considerable share of this lordship in ye time of King E. I., but what relation he had to Tho. de Mere, his contemporary, I have not been able to discover. He was a kt., 16 Ed. I., and executed ye office of Sheriffe for this county, 8 E. II., giving for his arms "Frette on

p. 300) Philippa, widow of Thomas de Dutton, was said by Robert de Dutton (and the jury) never to have been seised of $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the manors of Aston and Mere, but that is directly contradicted by the suit of 10 Ed. I. (p. 155), where Wm. s. of Nich. de Mere had taken said waste, without the consent of his three coparceners, Tho. de Mere the prior of St. Thomas, Tho. de Dutton, and Philippa, his wife (this had been done formerly).

P. 54, 1 Ed. I., Tho. de Dutton, Robert de Standon, and Tho., parson of Standon, had unjustly disseised John de Kokfield and Philippa, his wife, of a messuage and $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the manor of Mere (their freehold in Mere and Aston), excepting $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land.

In a fine of 4 Eliz., Edw. Holte and Winefrid, his wife, settled a part of Mere manor on Francis and Eliz. Roos, and Thomas, their son, *i.e.*, a moiety of 1,500 acres and 2 messuages (a Holte in Erdeswicke's pedigree, m. a.d. of Corke, representing the Duttons), Vol. XIII, p. 220. Previously, Vol. XVI, p. 204, Ralph and Thos. Grosvenor and their wives, Ann and Margery, entailed on Ralph Macclesfield and his heirs the manor of Mere, 4 messuages, 200 acres of land, 200 meadow, 100 pasture, 60 under water (the Mere?), 80 of wood, 1,000 of heath, etc., and 10s. rent; in Mere, Aston, Mereway and Sidway, and 5 and 6 P. and M., John Dart (or Barte) and Joan, his wife, remitted 20s. rent in Meare and Aston to Ralph Macclesfield (Vol. XVII, p. 209).

3 and 4 P. and M., Thomas Holte, subject to Joan Dart's life interest, is to inherit a moiety of Mear Manor, 2 messuages, a dovecote, 1,380 acres, chiefly heath, in Meare 10s. rent, and a pool called a Meare (Vol. XVII, p. 213), Vol. VII, N.S., p. 25, Ralph Macclesfield's widow Margaret, remarried to Richard of Clyne, prays the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Chancellor (in Chancery Proceedings), that the trustees of Ralph's manor of Mere and lands, and in Norton Wode, may be compelled to provide out of the estate for the bringing up of Hugh, Richard, John and Alys, children of Margaret and the late Ralph Macclesfield, "like gentlemen's chylder," the eldest being now only 7 years old.

Vol. XVI, p. 170, 39 Eliz., Walter Fowler remitted to Wm. Bowyer, Esqre., a moiety of 30 acres under water, in Mere (*i.e.*, of the lake) and a free fishery in Terne and the rectory of Mere.

C. 1693, Ralph Macclesfield, being ruined by having spent large sums in law-suits, was forced to sell his recovered inheritance to Captain John

a Canton a lyon passant." His daughter Agnes was married to Sir Hugh de Dutton of Standon, kt., and had issue by him Vivian, Lord of Standon, Robert, who had all his lands in Aston and Radwood, and Thomas to whom he gave his lands in Mere, from whom descended Thomas, ye son of Thomas, ye son of Hugh de Dutton, who, dying without issue, 14 E. IV. (?), left his four sisters, Eliz., Margaret, Agnes and Joane, to inherit his lands, part of which are since come to Macclesfield by purchase, and ye rest are in ye hands of inferior freeholders.

I shall lastly take notice that Rob. de Halughton, kt., had

Chetwynd of Maer and Rudge, who, at his kinsman's death, left Maer Hall for Ingestre. John, 2nd Viscount Chetwynd, succeeded his father at Maer, and did much to improve both house and gardens, until his elder brother's, Walter, 1st Viscount's, death, removed him to Ingestre; when Maer was let to Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. (v. Dr. Wilke's notes). From Lord Chetwynd Maer passed to the Talbots, and about 1805 was purchased by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood (2), whose son Josiah (3) sold it in 1845 to the Davenports, the well-known potters of Longport¹; and when that firm, some of whose members had been returned to Parliament, etc., collapsed in 1887, Maer was bought by Mr. F. G. Harrison, a shipowner of Liverpool, the present possessor (Mr. J. Wedgwood, M.P.).

A prospect of Mere Hall, dated 1735, is given by Mr. Chetwynd Stapleton (in his *Chetwynds of Ingestre*, p. 226), "The old house," he states, "is still standing, supported by extensive additions at each side of a later date."

MR. ERDESWICK'S TRANSCRIPTS OF MAER DEEDS.

Adam fil' Adæ de Chetwynd Eudonī de Mere terr' de Kelfst.

Alicia de Rudlaw, quondam uxor Roberti de Rudlaw, fil Alexandr dom de Mere, Thome fratri ejus totam terram quæ fuit Roberti fil' Alexandri de Mere.

Will' fil' Nichol de Mere Willmo, fil Hugonis de Chaveldon, messuagium et unam virgatam terræ in Mere. Test' Johē dom de Wytmore. Tho' de Titneshoure, Hugone de Chaveldon.

Tho' fil Alexandr de Mere, Willo fil Adæ de Norton 60s. ann. redditus, 10 Ed. I. (A.D. 1283) Alicia, fil Johīs, fil Alexandri de Mere, Johī fratri meo, dnō Tho. de Halghton, mil, Ricō fil Rogeri de Mere et Constantiæ uxori ejus, et hæred' masculis, totum capital. messuagium cum totâ terra in Mere (Reserving to the Lord, and his heirs military service, heriot, and 27s. rent).

¹ This family became one of much importance in the neighbourhood—held the Mastership of the Hounds, etc.

likewise a grant in ye time of K. E. I. from Rog., ye son of John de Hope Bowlers, of all his lands, homages, reliefs, wards, etc., in ye manors of Mere and Aston; whereupon his son Sir Thomas de Halughton, kt., was (by that record called "*Nomina Villarum*," made 9 E. II.) returned Lord of Mere, which Sir Thomas, 29 E. III., passed away his capital messuage and all his lands (reserving ye royalty, services, heriots, and 27s. rent per annum) to Ric. ye son of Roger de Mere, and Constance his wife, and to ye heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, but they had only a daughter and heir Ciceley (39 E. III.), so that what became of these lands I have not seen, nor anything more of ye family of Halughton in this place.

Test. Tho. Swinnerton, Johẽ Chetwynd milit, Rob. de Knightley, Willõ Wolseley, Ricõ Billington 19 Ed. III.

Tho. s. of Alexander de Mere of Wolawston suit at the court of Mere for the lands he holds of me in Mere (?) in the vill of Aston.

Eudo de Mere Johanni nepoti meo de Wolavston virgatam terre in Eston. Test' Dnõ Herveio de Stafford, Wmo. fratre ejus, Pho domino de Burwardsley, Ada de Muccleston, Robto. de Swineshead, Benedicto de Bromley, et aliis.

Thomas, fil' Alexandri de Mere, Stephano Dnõ de Wolaston totam terram quam de me tenet in Aston. His test' Wilmo de Mere, Wmõ de Stafford, Roberto de Bromley militibus.

Robertus de Dutton Miles, Roberto filio suo omnes terras in Aston et Radwood in feodo de Mere (failing him, then to Thomas his brother).

Roger son of John de Hope Bowlers to Robert de Halton, kt., all my land, with homages, reliefs, wardships, etc., in the manors of Aston and Mere.

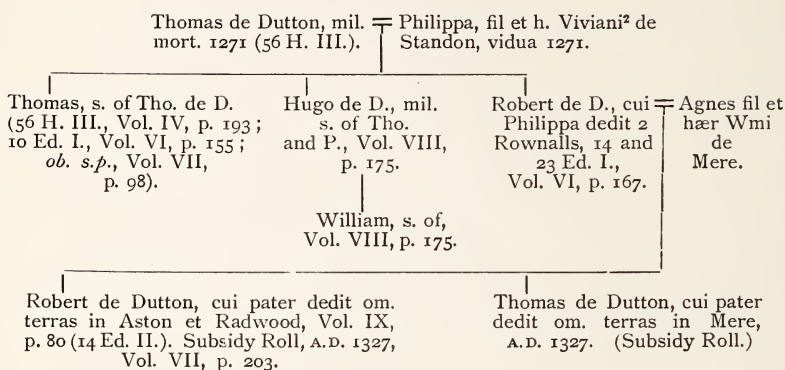
Thomas lord of Mere to Wm. de la Wood, the land which John my brother formerly held of me.

Cecilia d. and h. of Ric. de Mere, 39 Ed. III.

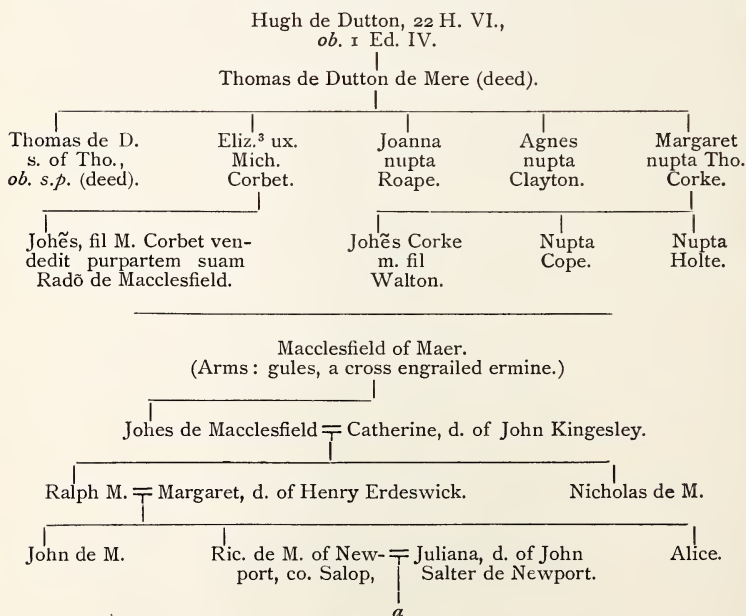
14 Ed. IV. Juratores presentant quod Tho. Dutton, senr., et Tho. Dutton junior, mortui sunt, et quod Joanna, Agnes, et Margareta sunt filiae Tho' Dutton senioris, et sorores et hæredes Tho. junioris, et Johanna est æt 15, Agnes 10, et Margareta 5 annorum, et sunt in custodia Johis Picken,¹ et Eliz. Corbet.

26 H. VIII. Presentant quod Tho. Corke, jure Margaretæ uxoris ejus die quo obiit, tenuit quartam partam terrarum quæ fuerunt Tho. Dutton.

¹ A Tho. Peken of Maer, yeoman, occurs, Vol. IV, N.S., p. 178, 11 Ed. IV.

DESCENT OF DUTTON.¹

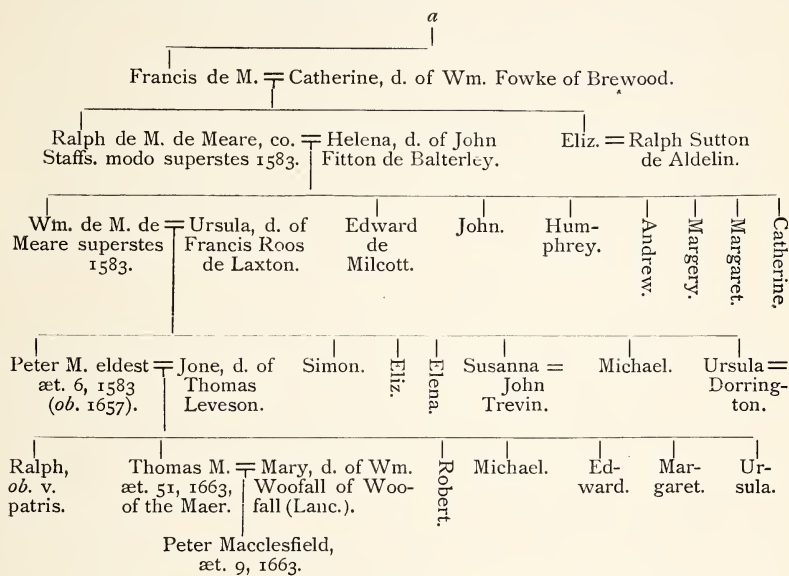
Two descents probably are wanting to complete the connection with



¹ Erdeswicke's descent (in Chetwynd's notes) corrected by the William Salt Hist. Colls.

² Philippa de Standon was wife of John de Cokfield in 6 Ed. I.; in 23 Ed. I. was sued by Wm. Rob. and Roger de Dutton (Vol. VI, p. 300); p. 166, Vol. VI, 14 Ed. I., shows she was divorced from John de Cokfield.

³ Erdeswicke's authority for Eliz. Corbet's place in the descent is not given.

Descent of Macclesfield—*continued*.

[Staffs. Visitations, 1583, Vol. III (1663), Vol. V, S.H.C.]

ASHLEY.

Tearne, taking its course from ye Mere, leaves Ashley on its south side.¹ By ye general survey, taken 20 Conq., "Esselie" was valued at 15s., there being two hides of land, with woods a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, all which had been

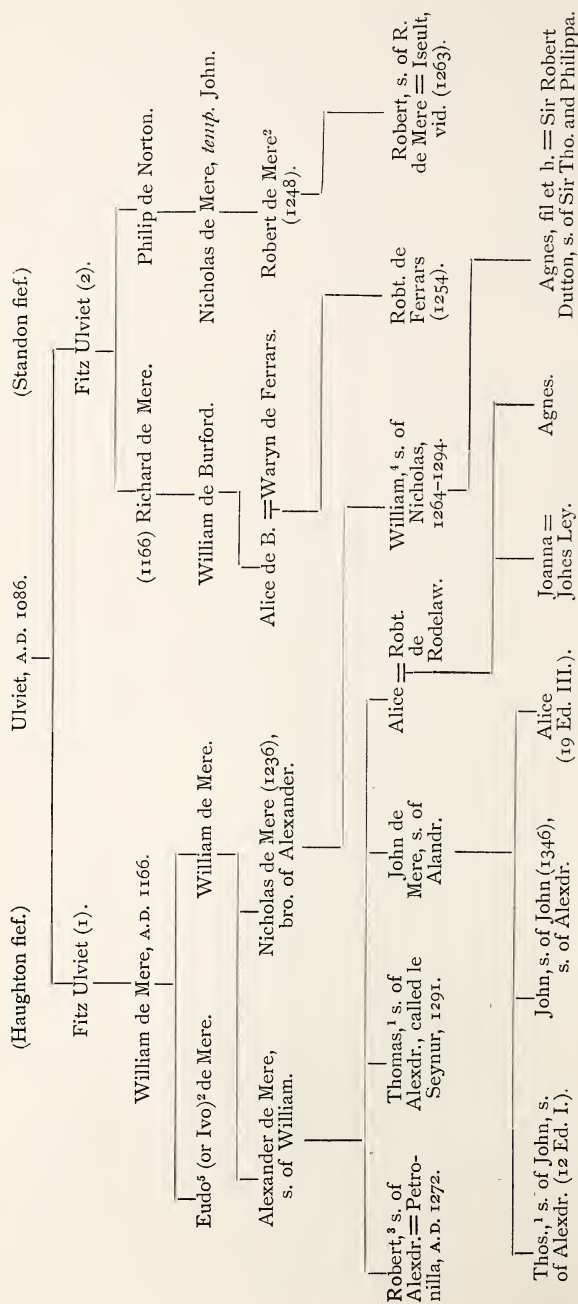
ASHLEY-ON-TERN.

The history of this manor is very involved by its division, about the middle of the thirteenth century, between three coparceners, and by constant subdivision among other coheiresses at later dates.

Eyton conjectures that "both the seignury and fee, after Robert de Belesme's fall, were given to Hamo Peverel (*temp.* H. I.): and passed to Warin de Metz, and his descendants; either as grantees or feoffees of Peverel; for William fitz Warin, probably a younger son, acquired the fee of

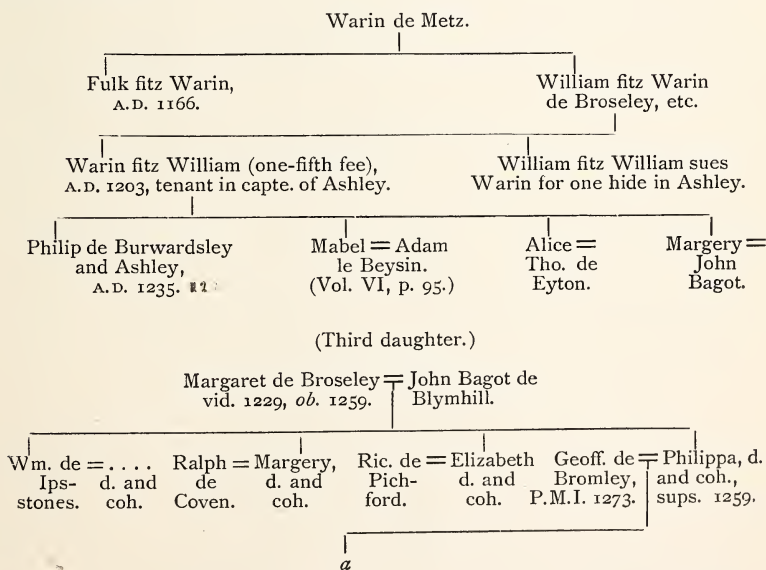
¹ Domesday Liber.

DESCENT OF "DE MERE" FAMILY.



ye inheritance of one Ulmar¹ before ye Conquest, but were then held by Goisfrid, of Roger de Montgomery (E. of Arundell and Shrewsbury);² but Robert de Belesme (son to E. Roger) having forfeited all by his rebellion against K. H. I., this manor reverted to ye Crown, and hath been held of it ever since. ³In 17 K. John Warinus de Burwardsley (Lord of Burwardesley or Broseley in Shropshire) held Ashley of ye king by ye service of a knight's fee, he had issue⁴ Philip de Burwardesley and three daughters, who, by ye death of Roger, only son to Philip, without issue,

Ashley, while the seignery possibly remained for a while with his elder brother" (Vol. I, p. 239, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*).—A fine of A.D. 1236 confirms this (Vol. IV, p. 233), stating that Philip de Burwardesley holds two carucates in Ashley of Fulk fitz-Warin by the rent of a sore hawk, or 20s. yearly. Chetwynd has omitted the earlier links in the pedigree, and seems to have followed Erdeswicke in sundry inaccuracies. The descent which follows is taken, partly from Vol. II, pp. 1-31, and 116, Eyton's *Shropshire*, partly from Mr. Bridgeman's "Blymhill," *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. I, and Vol. IX, p. 114. Plea Rolls, etc.



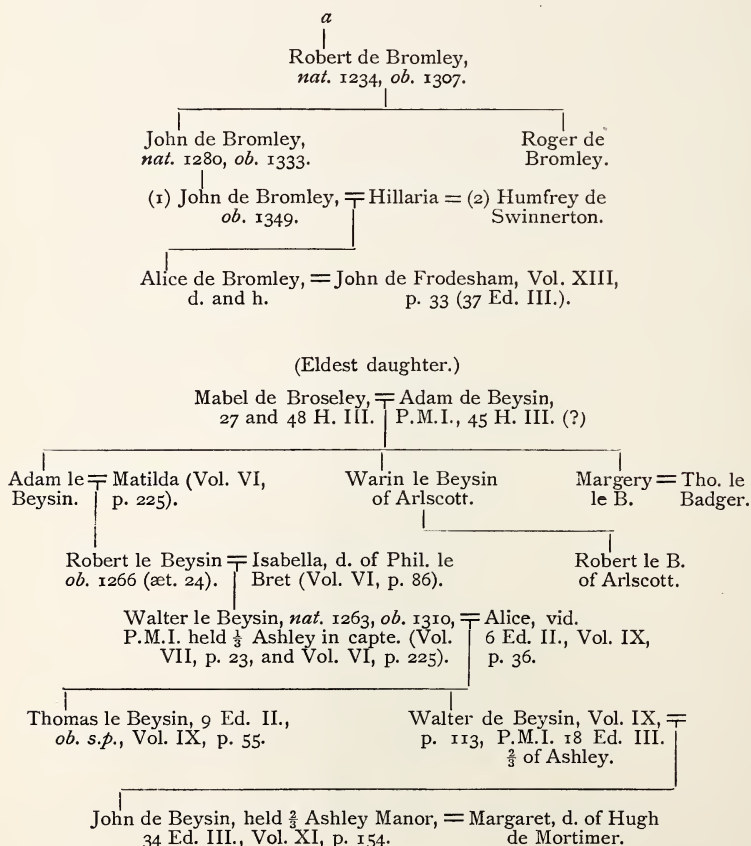
¹ A free man.

² *Bar. Engl.*, Vol. I, p. 30.

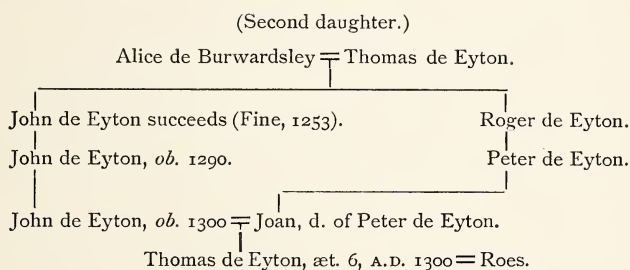
³ Ex autog. penes Digby dom Gerard.

⁴ Ex autog. penes Br. Broughton, Bart.

became heirs to their father's estate¹; the (younger ?) eldest of which, Margeria, married Sir Walter Bromley of Bromley (juxta Ashley), kt.; Mabell was wife to (Adam) Beysine of Billingsley, co. Salop, and Alice, ye youngest, had for her husband ²Tho. de Eyton, Lord of Water Eyton and Longnore in this county,³ among whom this manor (was) equally divided. Margerie had issue Waryne, and he, Walter de Beysin, who (as I take it) was father to Thomas, father of Sir Thomas and Sir Walter, both kts. This Sir Tho. Beysin,⁴ 10 E. II., purchased of Thomas, ye

¹ S. Erdeswick Coll.² Rot. Fin. Tern. Str.³ Mich. 12 Ed. I.⁴ S. Erdeswick Coll.

son of John de Eyton (great-grandson to Alice Burwardesley) all his third part of Ashley (together with Longnor and Water Eyton), and died 12 E. II. without issue, leaving his brother Sir Walter his heir, who,¹ 3 E. III., answered five marks to ye king for a Relief for two third parts of a knight's fee here, being² then also seized of ye manors of Broseley and Billingsley, co. Sal., and Water Eaton and Longnore in this county, and Wirkton and Walkeslow, co. Cestr. (?), which two last he held by ye service of keeping an hawk for ye king.³ He was succeeded by his son⁴



The descent of Thomas de Eyton, through Roger Peter, and Joan is given in Walter de Beysin's claim to present to Ashley church (Vol. IX, p. 114), 19 Ed. I. This is reconciled with Chetwynd's account and the Fine of 1253, as General Wrottesley suggests, by the marriage of John and Joan, and further confirmed by the suit of 10 Ed. II. (Vol. IX, p. 66), where Thomas s. of John de Eyton was summoned by Thomas le Beysin, to carry out a covenant about one-third of Ashley manor and advowson : Thomas de Beysin producing the king's letters (necessary, since Ashley was held *in capite* of the crown) conceding to him and his heirs the advowson and that he might grant that the one-third of the said third part, which was the dower of Eleanor, wife of Henry de Bereford (of the inheritance of Thomas), should revert to Thomas de Beysin, after the death both of Eleanor and of John, s. of Thomas de Eyton.

It appears that Asshley, like Bromley, suffered grievously from the "Black death," 1349 (Vol. II, pp. 8, 9, etc., Eyton's *Shropshire*), land sinking to half its former value.

In 6 Ed. I. (A.D. 1278) Isabella, widow of Thomas de Beysin, sued Hugh de Beaumes, the custos of his heir, for $\frac{1}{2}$ of 60 acres in Asshley and 9s. rent, as her dower. In 1293 (Vol. VI, p. 225) Walter de Beysin was accused of impounding 14 oxen of Robert de Bromley in his park at Ashley ; the

¹ Rot. Fin. Term. Pash.

³ Rot. Fin., 3 Ed. III.

² S. Erdeswick Coll.

⁴ Ex exempl. vet. autog.

John de Beysine, whose daughter and heir Elizabeth, 47 Ed. III.,¹ was ye wife of Sir Roger Cherleton, kt.,² by whom she likewise had an only daughter, who, being married to Sir Wm. Clopton of Clopton, co. Somerset, kt., brought all ye aforesaid lands and manors to that family, from whence they were a third time,³ by Agnes, a daughter and coheir, transferred to Rog. Harewell of Wooton Wawen in Warwickshire. ⁴Roger and Agnes had issue Will. Harewell, who, adhering to ye house of Lancaster and

division of the manor among three owners naturally leading to disputed rights. The return made of Serjeantries the same year shows that Robert de Bromley, Walter Beysin and John de Eyton, hold Ashley of the inheritance of Philip de Burwardsley, by finding a horseman for the king's army in Wales, at their own cost, whenever the king was present ; and they held the serjeantry in purparty, and it was not dismembered and was worth £20 a year.—John de Eyton said that John his father had served, Robert de Bromley had served, and Walter Beysin said he had been under age at the time.

In 1316 (9 Ed. II.), Thomas de Beysin, John de Bromley and Thomas de Eyton are certified to be the lords of Ascheley (Parliamentary writs) ; but, as already indicated in 19 Ed. II. (1326), this John de Bromley was lord of $\frac{1}{3}$, while Walter de Beysin held the other $\frac{2}{3}$, which he had acquired from Thomas, s. of John de Eyton (in 13 Ed. II.), grant of his $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. John s. of Robert de Bromley died 6 Ed. III.

At a previous trial of 7 Ed. I., when Geoffrey de Pichford claimed from Hugh de Beaumes and Roger de Eyton to present to Broseley Church : he stated that Mabel, Alice and Margaret were the sisters and heirs (aunts?) of Roger de Burwardsley, that Mabel's right had passed to Adam, her s. and h., who married one Matilda, who, in right of her dower, had presented one Walter her clerk, to that church, and she afterwards demised her dower to the said Hugh for a term ; and Alice had given her purparty in the advowson to Roger de Eyton ; while Margaret's purparty had passed to Alice, Margaret and Philippa, as her daughters and heirs, who gave their purparties to Geoffrey (de Pichford). After Walter the clerk died, Roger de Eyton, holding Alice's status, presented next ; but when Geoffrey's turn came, Hugh and Roger de Eyton pleaded that six months having elapsed, the Bishop had presented, but agreed that the next turn should be Geoffrey's—who said the loss of it and the suit for his right (?) had cost him £40.

One Roger de Eyton was dead in Wales, 10 Ed. I. (Vol. VI, p. 124), but the Roger, s. of Roger de Eyton of Ashley, who fled for killing a man, was outlawed in 24 Ed. I. (Vol. VII, p. 176).

¹ Ex exempl. vet. autog.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Antiq. Warw.*, p. 607.

being taken prisoner at Barnett field, was sent in custody to Windsor Castle, and ye king (E. IV.), seizing on all his lands, bestowed them on Humphrey Stafford, Esqre., to hold during his pleasure; notwithstanding which he was restored both to his lands and liberty before his death, and left two sons, Thomas, who died without issue, and William, a priest, whereupon his daughters came to inherit, viz., Eliz., Anne, Brigett and Agnes. For Maud, ye eldest (wife of John Leighton), died without issue

Roes, widow of Tho. de Eyton, sued Walter de Beysin in 1339, for $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of 16 messuages, 3 carucates of land, 10 acres of meadow, 6 of wood, 20 of marsh, 60s. rent, besides $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of two parts of Asshley advowson, as her dower from Thomas, her late husband. Walter replied that she had forfeited it by deserting her husband and eloping with Wm. de Banbury, chaplain, with whom she lived in sin. She denied it and appealed to a jury (Vol. XI, p. 82). A fine of 18 Ed. III. (Vol. XI, p. 154), entails on Walter de Beysin, kt., for his life, then to John, Walter's son, and Margaret, his wife, and their issue, two parts of Assheley Manor, together with the advowson, by virtue of the king's precept.

In 49 Ed. III., Sir Roger de Cherleton, kt., and Elizabeth, his wife, d. and h. of John de Beysin, whose widow, Ann, had remarried to Sir John Latymer of Braybrook, Northants, proved that Eliz. was not of age, when Ann and Sir Thomas had secured by fine Ann's life interest in two parts of Asshley Manor, etc., to Sir Thomas for life if he survived his wife. When John de Beysin died in 1361 (34 Ed. III.), Eliz. was only 5 years of age (Vol. XIV, p. 139); but another fine of 13 Ric. II. (Vol. XI, p. 207), apparently re-established the disputed claim, for Thomas Latymer and Anne were secured for their lives in $\frac{2}{3}$ of Assheley and Broseley Manor, etc., as well as in Anne's dower of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of lands elsewhere; Agnes, widow of John de Morehall to have her life interest in them after their death, with remainder to Thomas Crewe and Juliana, his wife, and the heirs of the body of Juliana by John Clopton, her former husband; failing such, then to her issue by Tho. Crewe, reversion to the right heirs of Agnes for ever. Sir William Clopton, kt., in 7 H. V. (Vol. XI, p. 226) settles by fine on John Harewell, senior, and the heirs of John Throckmorton, two parts of Assheley and two parts of Broseley Manors, besides two parts of the advowson of Assheley, etc.

Reverting to the other portion, Vol. XI, p. 182, records John and Alice de Frodesham's settlement of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Asshley Manor and Bromley, etc., with certain rents upon John de Bromley and his heirs in perpetuity (49 Ed. III.). Previously, a lengthy fine of 37 Ed. III. (Vol. XIV, pp. 109-10), contains an inquiry ordered into the truth of the return made by H. de Swinnerton of John de Bromley's estate when he died 22 Ed. III., Alice his d. being only half year old: some particulars are given about his purparty of Assheley Manor, a wood called "Wommerthin," and Wylattebridge Park, etc., but the

before ye partition was made, by which deed, bearing date February 4th, 25 H. VIII.,¹ ye manors of Ashley, Water-Eaton and Longnore in this county, ye manor of Billingsley, co. Salop, certain lands in Walkeslow to ye value of ten marks per annum, and 23s. 4d. yearly rent, issuing out of ye manor of Thongland, co. Somerset, were assigned to Brigett, then ye wife of Tho. Aston of Aston, co. Cestr., Esqre., by whom he had issue John Aston, father to Thomas, who, a² . . , sold all his inheritance

whole had been considerably over (not under) valued, so that Humphrey Swinnerton, husband of Hillaria, John de Bromley's widow, was acquitted. In 35 H. VI. (Vol. XI, p. 237) Wm. Hexstall and John Bromley, kt., and Joan his wife, by fine entail $\frac{1}{3}$ rd part of Assheley and Bromley Manor, in Hales, etc., on Wm. Hexstall for life, remainder to the issue male of John Bromley and Joan, reversion to the right heirs of Joan.

William Hexstall, Esqre., of Hexstall and Ashley, was serving as member of Parliament from A.D. 1429-1436 (Vol. XI, N.S., p. 279). He had sued Philip Egerton, late of Madeley, and others for breaking into his close and houses at Assheley in 9 H. VI. (Vol. XVII, p. 137), and with Margaret his wife, sued the same Philip for a messuage here; apparently William Hexstall was far from popular with his neighbours, for in A.D. 1430, he accuses John Wood of Keele, and others, for fabricating false charters to disturb the possession of himself and his wife of certain lands in Assheley, while, 1435, he is again accusing Philip de Egerton and others, for so violently threatening his tenants here, and at Bromley, that they gave up their holdings, to his loss in rents and services (Vol. XVII, p. 152). A fine of 7 Ed. IV. between Hugh Hexstall, clerk, with Robert Needham, versus Sir John de Bromley, kt., and Joan his wife settled part of their lands (not including Assheley) on John and Joan for their lives, remainder to their daughter Margery, wife of William Stanley (Vol. XII, p. 26).

John Melton, Esqre., and Margaret his wife acknowledge by fine that Wm. Stanley, Esqre., Tho. Venables, Esqre., and Geo. Bromley are the owners of Bromley, Wenynghon and Podmore Manors, besides much land elsewhere, with a moiety of Hexstall manor and one-third share of Ashley Manor 4 H. VIII. (Vol. XII, p. 181).

In 14 Eliz. (Vol. XVII, p. 220) John Aston, Esqre., remits to Sir Arthur Mainwaring, and others, some 2,500 acres in Ashley, Water Eyton, Longnor, etc., and to the heirs of Arthur. While by fine 3 James I., Sir Tho. Aston kt., and Eliz. his wife and John Aston, Esqre., and Matilda his wife entail on William . . . [missing] and Roland Cotton, 1,300 acres and 12 messuages, with a free fishery in Ashley, Mere, Onnley and Adbaston and

¹ *Antiq. Warw.*, p. 607.

² Ex autog. p.

here to Sir Rowland Cotton of Bellaport, co. Salop, kt., whose nephew and heir, Will. Cotton, Esqre., is now seized of it.¹ The other part of Ashley descended from Sir Walter Bromley² and Margerie Burwardesley to Geoffrey their son, remaining in his posterity for many generations, and having afterwards passed by heirs female, through ye families of Hexstall, Bromley, Stanley and Gerard (as may be seen in ye following pedigree), it was by ³William Gerrard of Etwall, co. Derby, Esqre., 6 Eliz., sold to Gilbert Gerrard, Esqre., then Attorney-General to ye

Ashley Church Advowson, two parts of the manor, 500 acres of heath, marriages, reliefs, escheats, franchises, etc., in Muccleston, Mere, Onnley and Adbaston.

In 6 Eliz., the manors of Ashley and Bromley, etc., estimated at 10,000 acres, two water-mills, a wind-mill, two dovecotes, with the advowson of Ashley Church, were entailed on Gilbert Gerrard, Attorney-General and his heirs (*v.* Chetwynd).

Two-thirds of Ashley were thus in the hands of the Cottons, and the remainder in the Gerards, Joan, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Bromley having married Sir Wm. Stanley, whose daughter and heir conveyed it to the Gerards.

In 1770 Lord Gerard's family became extinct, and the dispute between the Duke of Hamilton's family and Mr. Fleetwood about the last Lord Gerard's estate was decided in favour of the latter: his son by gaming and extravagance (Dr. Wilkes) sold it to Mr. Meynil of Bradley, Derbyshire, "one of the greatest gamesters of his time (according to the same writer) who left it to his second son Hugo Meynill; the great house of the Gerards of Gerard's Bromley was taken down *c.* A.D. 1750 by the new owner." This account must date between 1731 and 1749 as Dr. Wilkes says the Rev. Daniel Gibbons (or Giberne) was then rector, the next patron being Mr. John Chetwynd, who presented twice to Mr. Fleetwood's once.

The notion that Ashley Church was founded *c.* 1350-1400 (*v.* Annals of Lichfield) is wrong altogether; though David Kenrick, a brave soldier of the latter part of the fourteenth century, seems to have restored or practically rebuilt it, by wealth obtained in the French wars.

The following were among the rectors of Ashley, and, though the list is imperfect, the patrons' names have an important bearing on the history of this place.

¹ Ex autog. p. Digby Dom. Gerrard.

² From Sir John Bagot of Blymhill and Margaret to Philippa, their daughter, who married Geoffrey de Bromley.

³ Ex autog. p. Digby Dom. Gerrard.

Queen, and from him, is by hereditary right come to Digby Lord Gerrard of Bromley, A.D. 1680. The advowson of ye church here was (with ye manor) divided among ye coheirs of Burwardesley.

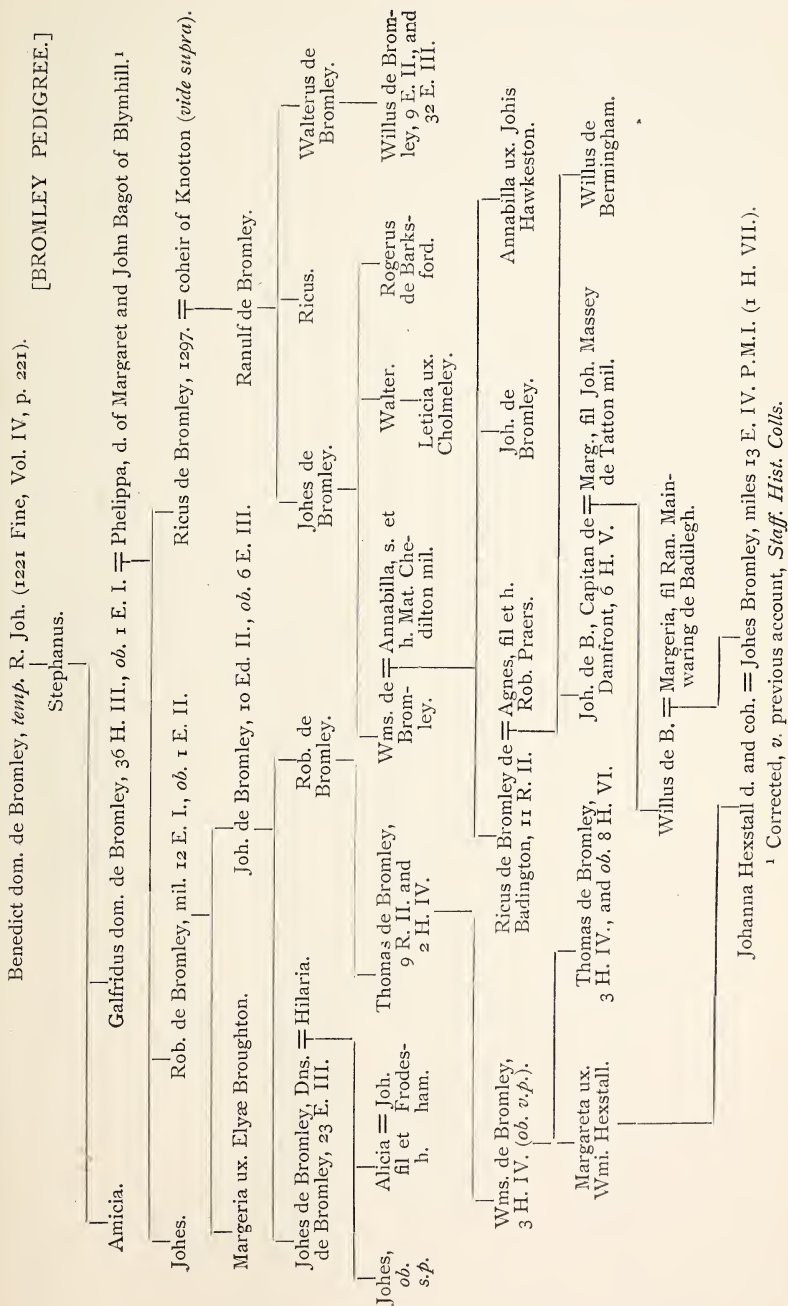
Ye Cottons have now two presentations, and ye Lord Gerrard ye third ; it is valued in y^e king's books at 10*li*. 2*s*. 8*d*.

A.D.

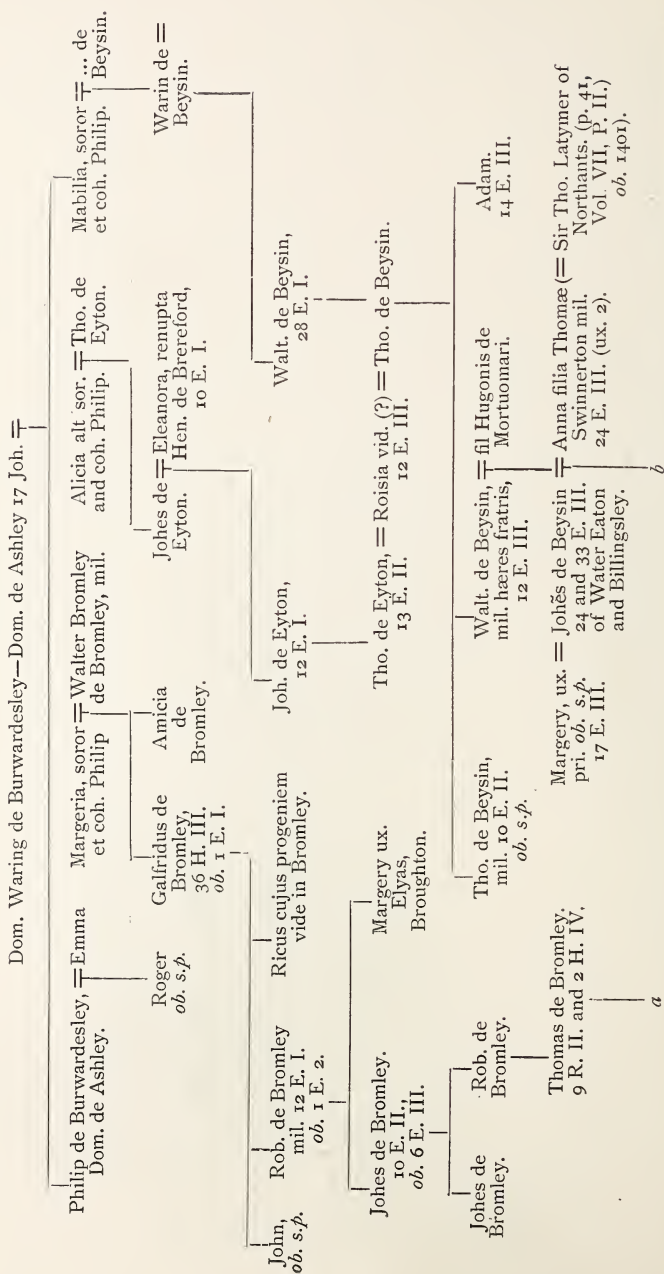
- 1250. Philip de Bromley, patron, Philip de Broseley.
- 1299. John de Bromley, p. Walter, s. of Robert Beysin (*v*. Trentham deeds, etc.)
- 1326. John de Beysin (Pleas) Walter de Beysin, patron for this turn.
- 1353. James de Audley, exchange with John de Beysin (the patron, John de Bromley, being under age).
- 1354. Adam Wanun (?) on resignation of James de Audley (p. John Beysin).
- 1414. Richard Marmion.
- 1414. Thomas Tavernor, p. Tho. de Bromley.
- Robert Steele.
- 1445. Gerard Nicholas, on death of Steele, p. Tho. Herbert, Esqre.
- 1458. William Wore, on death of Nicholas, p. Wm. Hexstall, Esqre., for this turn.
- 1468. Thomas Olde, on Wore's resignation.
- 1497. Andrew Roode, on Wolde's death, p. John Harewell, Esqre.
- 1535. John Hampton, on Roode's resignation, p. Edw. Lyttleton this turn.
- Richard Aston, p. Aston.
- 1551. Andrew Bowyer, on death of Ric. Aston, p. Tho. Aston de Aston, Esqre. (Cheshire).
- 1574 and 1607. Robert Freeman, on death of Andrew Borde (p. Gilbert Gerrard).
- 1608-1628. Edward Shipton, p. King James, Dutton, Lord Gerard, being under age, and in wardship.
- 1630. John Lightfoot, D.D., p. Sir Roland Cotton.
- 1675-1684. Josiah Lightfoot (nephew of Dr. Lightfoot).
- 1684-1688. Charles Shaw.
- 1688-1731. Henry Tomlinson.
- 1731-1749. Daniel Gabriel Giberne.
- 1749-1757. Walter Carless p. John Chetwynd.¹

Ashley Church contains a fine tomb of the Gerard family, and there are monuments to the Kinnersleys of Newcastle—not a traceable branch of the Loxley family.—Thomas Kinnersley, Esqre., was *c.* 1884 owner of part of Ashley, the other portion being in H. C. Meynell, Esqre. (*v*. Harwood). These Kinnersleys were afterwards of "Clough."

¹ Many of these names are taken from Hutchinson's *Stoke Archdeaconry*.



BURWARDSLEY PEDIGREE.



MUCCLESTON.

About a mile westward from Ashley lies Mucceston, which is a large parish, comprehending Mucceston with ye small hamlets of Wunnington, Welobridge, Aston Derrington, and Okeley in Staffordshire; and Gravenhanger, Bearston, Knighton, Woure, and Bellaport, co. Sal.—20 Conq. Leving, one of ye Thanes, held Mucceston of ye king: there being then a church, one hide of land, one acre of meadow ground, and

MUCCLESTON.

That Norman Pantolf was Lord of this place is shown by a fine of A.D. 1221, when he compromised a claim of Walter Hose (Hussey) for a 41s. rent in Mukelston, Wunnington, Akel and Knicton, by granting him a rent of 4s. from a tenement held by Benedict de Bromley in Wunnington. To be held by Walter and his heirs of Norman and his heirs (Vol. IV, p. 221). The family, who took their name from the place and were the resident owners under Pantolf, can be traced back for (c) another hundred years—when, A.D. 1248 (Vol. IV, p. 110), Adam de Mucceston proved his claim to the advowson against Geoffrey Griffyn, by showing that Adam, his father, had last presented one Thomas de Janeston, who had recently resigned, and became parson of Swinnerton. Five years later Bertred, widow of Adam de M., was suing Ivo de Paunton (*sic*) for a carucate of land here—she may have been the widow of Adam (I) ?.

In A.D. 1306 (34 Ed. I.), Adam de Mucceston and Scolastica, his wife (previously married to Tho. Meverell), were pleading for her dower in Frodswell—the details are given Vol. VII, p. 146. Three years later Adam and Scolastica entailed Mucceston and advowson on themselves and their heirs; remainder to right heirs of Adam. Scolastica was dead in 1319, Vol. IX, p. 78. The Mucceston family owned a share of Leigh, whence several lawsuits arose, 25 Ed. I. (A.D. 1297), Adam de M. being sued by Ric. de Sondbatch for forcibly carrying off his corn from Leigh, replied that Reginald de Leigh held a messuage and carucate there, by his Adam's demise; and Reginald being dead he had re-entered on it. Afterwards Ric. de Sondbatch and Lucia (or Lettice) his wife, acknowledged that one-third of the manor of Leigh-by-Tene, excepting two messuages and 80 acres, was Adam's right—he granted them to Ric. and Lettice, and to Ric.'s heirs; but if Ric. die *s.p.*, then to revert to Adam.—Reginald de Leigh must have been succeeded by another Reginald, for in the Subsidy Roll of 1329 (Vol. VII, p. 215), Adam de M. (who headed the Mucceston roll) stands second to Reg. de Leigh, in that of Leigh. The subsidy for Leigh of A.D. 1333,

woods two furlongs in length, and as much in breadth, valued at 5*s.*, all which Alric and Edric held before ye Conquest.

About ye time of K. John, Will. Pantolf gave to Norman, his brother, all ye lands that Alina (?), his mother, held in dower in Monkleston, Winnington, and Knighton, in exchange for certain lands which ye said Norman held of him in Standon. In 26 Ed. I., one Adam was lord of Muccleston; he had issue John, his son and heir, to whom succeeded another John, who

shows John de Muccleston third in the roll. Adam de M. and Joan his wife, entailed M. and the advowson on them and Adam's heirs in 1328 Vol. XI, p. 129.

In 1320, letters of protection were granted to Wm. de Muccleston, probably Adam's brother, who was serving against the Scots. John de Muccleston was evidently a good soldier; we find him abroad in the King's service both in 1342 and 1359, on the last occasion in the King's suite; and again, 1369, among the retinue of John de Cherleton, Lord of Powis. Twice he is named with the celebrated Hugh de Wrotesley (Vol. VIII *passim*). In 1342 (Vol. VI, N.S., p. 101), they were companions when Sir Walter de Mauny relieved the valiant lady, Joan de Montfort, then besieged in Hennebon (Froissart).

An interesting trial (Vol. XII, p. 167), A.D. 1360, proves Mucclestone manor to have been held of Robert de Knightley, to whom it had been sub-infeuded, probably by the Pantolfs; Rob. de K. claiming to present, as custos of the land and heir of John de Muccleston, deceased; and stating that Adam de M., grandfather of his ward, John s. of John de M., was seised of the manor, and had presented one Nicholas de Swinnerton, *temp.* Ed. II., by whose death, 33 Ed. III., the church was now vacant, and that Adam de M. had held the manor of Robert de Knightley, Robert's father, rendering 40*s.* for scutage, besides paying yearly 32*s.* 4*d.*, and that John s. of Adam, the heir's father, had died in his homage; therefore he claimed to present, with £200 damages from John s. of John, and Adam de M., clerk. John pleaded that the manor was not held by knight service; but in soccage, by fealty and the 32*s.* 4*d.* annual rent, but a Stafford Jury, 34 Ed. III., decided that Muccleston was held by knight service, and the church was worth £40 a year (?) John, s. of John's presentee is to be dismissed, the Bp. is to receive a writ to admit a new rector, and Robert is to recover £80, being two years' value. In 49 Ed. III. (Vol. XIII, p. 125), Adam is parson of Muccleston. It appears that John, s. of John de M., had also married without the leave of Robert de Knightley, and had intruded himself in the manor, whilst under age, and really in wardship.

In 1363 (Vol. XIII, p. 27), John, s. of John de M., died, and the Jury returned that Elena, the wife of Gilbert Trussell, was heir to Muccleston manor, and one-third of Leigh manor, which were worth eight marcs yearly (?).

34 Ed. III., was seized of this manor, which was then held of ye manor of Knightley, by kts. service, and ye annual rent of £1 12s. 4d., and died ye next year, without issue as I suppose ; for 38 Ed. III., Gilbert Trussell and Ellen, his wife (sister, as I take it, to ye last John), were in possession of this manor and ye advowson of ye church : from whom they descended to

Joan, widow of Sir William de Muccleston, claimed of Thomas, s. of Jordan de Peulesdon and Joan, his wife, etc., a carucate of land, a messuage, 10 acres of meadow, and 6s. rent here, of which they unjustly disseised her. Tho. de P. replied when he married his wife he found her in possession of them (Vol. XII, p. 135, 29 Ed. III.). Previously the Sheriff had been ordered to arrest Sir Wm. de M., and Thomas his son, for a debt of £20, due to Augustine le Waleys (21 Ed. III.).

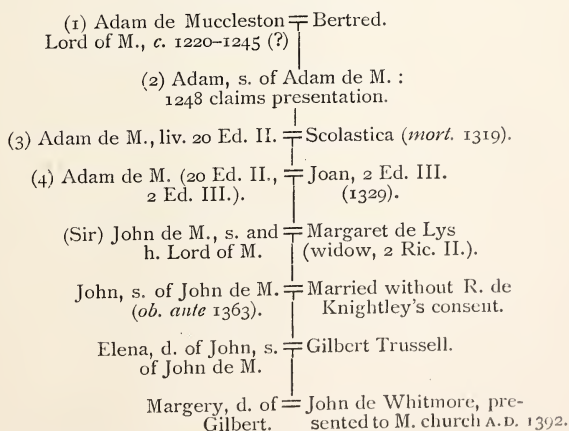
So valuable was the rectory of Muccleston that in 2 Ric. II. (Vol. XIII, p. 152) Margaret de Lys sued Gilbert Trussell to let her present a fit person, the church being now vacant (by Adam de M.'s death) A.D. 1379 ; she stated that Adam de M. had presented Nicholas de Swynnerton, s. of Roger, and from Adam the right passed to John de M., as s. and h., her husband ; and from him, on his death, to John his son and h., who had assigned her one-third of the manor and one-third of the advowson, and John, s. of John, had presented another Nicholas de Swinnerton, who was followed by Adam de M., clerk. Gilbert Trussell replied that Elena, d. and h. of John, s. of John de M., whom he had married, owned the right. It was decided that Margaret de Lys should have one presentation. A lengthy suit of 3 H. VI. (A.D. 1425) (Vol. XVII, p. 100) shows the next change in the descent of this manor. When Wm. Lee of Knightley and Joan his wife sued John de Whitmore for waste at Moccleston, which he held for life by demise to him and Margery his wife and Margery's heirs, and failing such, to Gilbert Trussell and his heirs, and which, after the death of Margery and Gilbert, *s.p.*, would revert to Wm. Lee and Joan as their escheat : since Wm. Trussell was illegitimate, and died *s.p.* ; and they added that John de Whitmore had sold 100 cart loads of earth, each worth 10d. ; and allowed a hall worth £20, three large chambers, each worth £10, a kitchen worth £5, a grange worth £10, a sheepfold valued at £5, a dovecote at the same sum, besides a swinehouse worth £1 to remain unroofed, so that the timbers rotted away : he had also cut down 100 oaks each worth 12d., 100 ash trees 20d. each, 20 pear trees 12d., 20 apple trees each 12d. ; and done other mischief for which they assessed the whole damage at £300 (these details are interesting, as describing the manor house).

John Whitmore, however, produced in court a deed of Gilbert Trussell signed after Margery's decease in 2 H. IV., 1401, giving him, John, and his heirs all Gilbert's rights in Muccleston Manor and advowson. The suit continued till 4 H. VI., when Wm. Ley was dead.

Gilbert, their son, whose daughter, Margerie, brought them in marriage (together with ye manor of Thurstanton, co. Cestr.), 15 R. II., to John de Whitmore. But their descendants did not long enjoy them, for 19 H. VI., upon a writ of novel disseisin brought by Will. Morgan against Will., ye soñ of Will. de Whitmore (grandson to John and Margerie), he recovered ye

The Pleas of 17 H. VI., show William Morgan, Esq., sueing Wm. Whitmore, son of Wm. Whitmore of Thurstanton, for Mokleston Manor, of which Wm., s. of Wm., had unjustly disseised him (Vol. III, N.S., p. 147). Chetwynd does not offer any explanation of the Morgans' interest here. Vol. VII, N.S., p. 291, a Chancery suit of *temp.* H. VI. gives a petition from the bailiff of Wm. Morgan of the Manor of Lye, Staffordshire; he complains that Petronilla, the heiress of Caverswall, and wife of Thomas Marchyngton Wm. Venables' mother-in-law, had stirred up Wm. V. to slay him, so that he dare not enter his house for "drede of deth." Was Margaret de Lys possibly a relative of Wm. Morgan? (this is only conjecture). The Whitmores had entered (as Chetwynd and the Pleas show) by Margery's marriage, how the Offleys who bought Mucclstone of the Morgans, took the name of Crewe, has been before noticed. Mr. Wilkes mentions that the Rev. Harvey Broughton, s. of Sir Brian Broughton, built a fine rectory house here, and that the Rev. Dr. Crewe who died in 1712, was rector in his day. The present Lord Crewe owns the Manor. In 1892, Sir Geo. Chetwode, Bart., the late Mrs. Meynill Ingram, Th. Harcourt Griffin, and Hugh Ker-Colville, Esqs., with Archdeacon Lloyd, were the leading landowners, in the different Staffs. parts of this parish.

MUCCLESTON DESCENT.



The Presentations, and names of earlier rectors, occur so often in the

said manor and advowson. The aforesaid Will. de Whitmore, 22 H. VI., quitting all his right and title thereto, whereupon they were quietly possest by his posterity till 1 Eliz., when Rob. Morgan of Maplepton, co. Dorset, by his deed enrolled bearing date 19th October, passed them away to Sir Tho. Offley,

Pleas, and are so involved in the history of Muccestone that a list, though imperfect, is here added.

RECTORS AND PATRONS OF MUCCLESTON.

Previous to 1248 (c. 1230) Thomas de Joneston (Eccleshall), p. Adam de Mucceston (Pleas, Vol. IV, p. 110).

1306. Walter Reginald, p. Adam de Mucleston.

1308. Ingelard de Warde, p. Adam de Mukleston.

1318. Nicholas de Swinnerton, s. of Roger ; *v.* Pleas, p. Adam de Mucceston.

1344. Nicholas de Swinnerton, p. John, s. of John de Mucceston.

1356-1357. Adam de Mucceston, sub-deacon, p. John de Mucceston, lord of Mucceston, on death of N. de S.

1380. Thomas de Hampton (Vol. X, N.S., p. 149).

1392. William Sutton, presb. (p. John Whitmore de Chestre) on death of Tho. de Hampton.

1422. Roger Gray, on resignation of Wm. Sutton (p. J. de Whitmore).

— John Wodelok, chaplain, on death of Roger Gray.

1448. William ¹Woore, presb., on death of John Wodelok. (William Morgan, Esqre., patron.)

1470. Thomas Adams, chaplain, on death of William Ore (*sic*).

— John Thomas, rector.

1517. Nicholas Hubawde, on death of John Thomas, late rector (Robert Morgan, Esqre., p.).

1529. Thomas Hunt, M.A., on death of Nich. Hubawde, late rector, p. by Anne Morgan.

1535. Ralph Savage, rector.

1546. Robert Aston, cleric, on death of Ralph Savage, late rector (Robert Morgan, gentleman, Lord of Mucleston, patron).

1577-1630. Thomas Lee, cleric, on death of Robert Aston, p. Tho. Newton of London, p. this turn.

1630. Roger Mainwaring, clerk, B.A., on death of Thomas Ley, p. Wm. Mainwaring and Ralph Walton.

1635. Nathaniel Royle, p. John Offley de Madeley.

— Gabriel Offley, p. Offley.

¹ "Owre" is a hamlet of Mukleston.

kt., Alderman of ye city of London, from whom they are (come) by descent to John Offley of Madeley, Esqre.

1665. William Shaw, on resignation of Gabriel Offley ; p. Maria Offley, widow, and John, s. of John Offley.

1673. Wm. Owen, on death of Wm. Shaw, p. John Offeley de Madeley, Esqre.

1693. Harvey Broughton, s. of Sir Brian Broughton.

1702-1721. Walter Offley.

1782. Joseph Crewe, D.D.

1782-1835. Offley Crewe, p. Ed. Mainwaring.

1835-1850. Willoughby Crewe, on death of Offley Crewe, p. Brooke James Greville.

1850-1877. Edward Hinchcliffe, p. Lord Crewe.

1877. Edmund Henry Hinchcliffe.

In 1357, three rectors were named to administer the estate of Nicholas de Swinnerton, late rector.

The tradition still remains, and is no doubt true, that Queen Margaret of Anjou witnessed from the tower of Muccleston church the defeat of Lord Audley and the Lancastrians at Blore Heath.¹

OAKLEY.

The Aclei of the D. Survey had belonged to one Achi before the Conquest ; estimated at one hide, with arable land sufficient for three plough teams. It was in the king's hands, and Eyton thinks "it was probably annexed to Muccleston in the age following Domesday," under the Pantulfs of Wem. That Benedict de Bromley had land here under Norman P., and how Walter Hose received a mesne tenure there in 1221 has been stated already. "*Temp.* R. II. Roger Chetwood of Chetwood in Bucks by marrying the d. and coh. of David Crewe, of Pitchcroft (Cheshire), acquired this estate, which his descendants have ever since enjoyed" (*v.* Wilkes).

MR. OFFLEY'S DEEDS.

Wm̃s. Pantolf dedi Normanno fratri meo pro homagio suo totum maritagium Alivæ de Verdon matris nostræ, quod habebat in Munkleston, Wenington et Knightesley, ita libere sicut mater mea tenuit in escambio terræ quam de me tenebat in Stanton. Reddendo mihi unum nisum solum. Test' Nichō de Verdon, Ricō de Garshall, Alfredo de Sulney, Henrico de Aldithelegh, Henrico de Verdon (Sigil' Wmi Panton, mil.) —

A.D. 1294. John de Eyton de Axell releases to Adam de Muckleston and his heirs all his right in the whole land with the wood called Yrethwode, between Muccleston and Axell. — (Axeley = Acleie, or Oakley.)

34 E. III. John Lord of Muckleston grants his whole manor of Muckleston with the advowson of the church there to Henry de Offley, chaplain (for an entail.) —

38 Ed. III. Ralph Earl of Stafford, etc., grants to Gilbert Trussell and

¹ For *Market* and *Fair* here, see p. 273.

Ellen his wife, all ye said Earl's lands in Bertherton, which were ye lands of Wm. de Wolseley, in exchange for ye manor of Muccleston ; Test. Jâc. de Pipe, Nîcho de Beke, Johẽ de Verdon, kts. ———

38 Ed. III. an indenture between Ralph E. of Stafford on the one part and Gilbert Trussell on the other, states that Gilbert stood bound to the Earl in a bond of 200 marcs, to be paid at next ascensontide ; nevertheless the Earl grants that if Gilbert and Ellen his wife do levy a Fine of Muccleston manor and advowson of the church of M., and of ye reversion of ye lands which Margery, who was the wife of John, s. of Adam de Muckleston, and Skolace (?) "que feust la feme Johaũ de Muckleston, teignent en dower," ye bond to be void. The fine to be levied to the Earl and his heirs before Trinity term next.

4 Ric. II. Hugh, Earl of Stafford, releases all his right in ye manor of Muccleston and ye advowson to Gilbert Trussell and his heirs.

5 Ric. II. Wm. Godfrey and Wm. de Sutton, chaplains, convey ye manor of Muccleston, and the advowson, to John Whitmore and Margery his wife, and to the heirs of the body of Margery, and failing them, remainder, after the death of ye said John and Margery, to Gilbert Trussell and his heirs.

16 Ric. II. John Whitmore, and Margery his wife, grant to Gilbert Trussell and Cicely his wife, the manor and advowson of Muccleston for Gilbert's lifetime.

1 H. IV. Gilbert Trussell grants the manors of Muccleston, and Thurstan-ton, with the advowson of M. church, to John Whitmore, for ye life of Gilbert Trussell, at a rent of 46 marcs per annum.

22 H. VI. Wm. Whitmore releases all his claim in Muccleston, and the advowson, to Wm. Morgan and his heirs.

22 H. VI. John Hubaud, and Ric. Rishton, having had this manor conveyed to them by Wm. Morgan, re-convey it next day to Wm. Morgan and Johānn his wife, and the heirs of his body, remainder to his right heirs.

Oct. 19, 1559 (1 Eliz.), Robert Morgan in consideration of £400 grants his reversion of ye manor and advowson of M. to Sir Tho. Offley, Alderman of London, and his heirs for ever.

April 4, 1 Ed. VI. by indenture Sir Ed. Bray and Dame Joan his wife and Ed. Bray their son, in consideration of £1,280, sell to Sir Tho. Offley, Merchant Taylour, and Citizen of London, ye manor and Park of Madeley, and the parsonage and vicarage of the same.

TYRLEY.

Tearne passing forward enters ye manor of Tyrley, containing Tyrley Castle, with its dependencies Almington, Blore, and Hales, not mentioned in ye general survey, nor in any record that I have seen till ye time of H. II., when ye Pantons or Pantulfs (the chief seat of whose barony was Wemme in Shropshire) were lords of this manor and (probably) founders of

ye castle, whose ruins are now scarce visible. Hugh Pantulfe (who lived 42 H. II.) had issue Hugh, his son and heir (who succeeded him here and at Wemme) and Ivo, Lord of Cublesdon in this county. Hugh had issue Will., whose¹ only daughter and heir, Maude, being married to Ralph Boteler of Oversley, co. Warw., brought both this and ye rest of ye lands of her inheritance to that family.² ³Ralph and Maud had issue Will., Baron of Wemme⁴ and Lord of Tyrley, and ⁵Ralph (a younger son), who married Maud, ye daughter and heir of Philip Marmion, with whom he had ye manor of Norbury. Will. Boteler, by his wife ⁶Ankarett, daughter to Griffin ap Madoc⁷ (and niece to James Ld. Audley), had issue Will., and he, a third Will., whose only daughter⁸ Eliz., brought this manor, together with ye great lordship of Wemme, to ⁹Sir Rob. Ferrers, kt. (a younger son to Rob. Lord Ferrers of Chartley), who thereupon was summoned to Parliament, 49 E. III., by ye title of Rob. Ferrers de Wemme Chevalier. This Robert had issue ¹⁰Robert, who, by ¹¹Joan Beaufort, his wife (¹²daughter to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster),¹³ had two daughters and coheirs; the

TYRLEY.

It appears that Ralph Boteler, the husband of Wm. Pantulf's heiress, adhered firmly to King H. III., during the Baron's wars, and that he died c. 1278, 6 Ed. I.; his successor Wm., married Ankaret, James de Audley's niece (*v. Chetwynd supra*), whose grandson, William, dying in 43 Ed. III., seised of Tyrley, etc., left Elizabeth, his only child, who was thrice married to (1) Robert de Ferrers, (2) John de Say, (3) Thomas Molinton, and was buried A.D. 1410, in the church of the "Crouched Friars," near the Tower, "retaining the name of that husband, who was of the chiefest dignity, a custom (Dugdale dryly observes) which women have long used, and not yet left."

Tyrley was "annexed to Staffordshire, as Eyton conjectures, c. H. I.'s time. Because the river Tern was obviously the better boundary for the two counties; and Wm. Pantolf had parted with Drayton, the nearest

¹ *Bar. Engl.*, Vol. I, p. 434.

In A.D. 1247 Ralph le Butiller and Maud, his wife, held Tirley. In 1334 the P.M.I. on William le Buttiler places Tirley in Staffordshire.

Bar. Engl., Vol. I, p. 434.

⁴ Ex autog. p. Car. Skrimshere. ⁵ *Ibid.*

Dr. Powel, *Chron. Walliæ*, p. 207.

⁷ *Bar. Engl.*, Vol. I, p. 596.

Bar. Engl., Vol. I, p. 596.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 269.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 269.

¹² Pat. 22 R. II. p. Inspec.

¹³ Milles Cat. of Hon., p. 227.

elder of which, ¹Eliz., was married to John, son of Ralph Ld. Greystoke;² and Mary, the younger, married Sir Ralph Nevil, kt., second son to Ralph Nevil, E. of Westmoreland; which Mary,³ upon partition of her grandmother's lands, 13 H. IV., had this manor of Tyrley, with ye manors of Oversley and Merston-Boteler, co. Warw., assigned her for her purparty.³ John Nevil, Esqre., being then her son and heir, who, succeeding her,⁴ died seized of this manor 22 E. IV.,⁴ leaving Sir Will. Gascoign, kt., his ⁵cosyn and next heir (viz., son of Joan, his daughter, ?), then 30 years of age, which said ⁶Sir Will. was made kt. of ye Bath at ye Queen's coronation, 3 H. VII. and had issue Wm. Gascoign, father to Sir Wm. Gascoign, kt., of Cusworth in ye county of Yorke,⁷ who, 6 May, 44 H. VIII., did sell to Will. Whorwood, Esqre. (ye king's Attorney-General), Allen Horde, and ⁷Tho. Skrimshire of Norbury, gent., all this his manor of Tyrley, to be equally divided among them; ⁸Allen Horde sold his third part, 22 Aug., Marie, to Rowland Hill, gent.; and ⁸he soon passed it away to Reginald Corbett (afterwards one of ye Justices of ye Common Pleas),⁹ who died seized of it 9 Eliz.; leaving Richard, his son

Shropshire manor to Tirley; but still retained Almington or Ammington, the nearest Staffordshire manor; and to throw the two latter into the same fief was naturally convenient." The Lordship of Tirley included (besides Almington) Blore and Hales; all three owing suit and service to its court. The whole area is estimated (*v.* Dr. Wilkes' notes, S. L.), at about five miles long, and nearly as many broad; including two spacious heaths of Blore and Tirley; the castle stood on rising ground opposite to and within about three-quarters of a mile of Market Drayton; being only parted from it by the narrow valley of the river Terne; the east end of the farm house, built upon the same site, retains a small very ragged ruin, all that is left to recall the castle (*c.* 1750). The Lordship was then held jointly by the three families of Meynil, Boothby, and Church of Tunstall, each owning one of the three villages; the other landowners being Lord Kilmorey and the Corbets, who had either of them a grange. Sir Philip Chetwode of Oakley, owner of a good farm, and Dr. Wilkes, from whose account these particulars are taken, an excellent authority, "for his own house and small property were

¹ Non-nulli faciunt has fil et co-heredes Rob. et Eliz. Boteler: *vide Bar. Engl.*, Vol. I, p. 596.

Escaet. 12 H. IV. Staff.

³ Rot. fin., 13 H. IV.

⁴ Escaet. 22 E. IV.

Grandson.

⁶ *Warw. Antiq.*, p. 629.

⁷ Ex autog. penes Digby Dom. Gerard.

Rot. Cur. penes Digby Dom. Gerard.

⁹ Escaet. 9 Eliz.

and heir,¹ who parted with all his interest here to—Church of Belton, co. Salop, gent., whose grandson Richard Church now enjoys it, 1680. Whorwood's part, upon ye division of his lands betwixt his two daughters, came to Anne, ye elder, who was married to Ambrose Dudley, E. of Warwick, and ²died without issue 16 May, 6 E. VI. Tho. Whorwood being found her cosyn and heir (viz., the son and heir of Edwd. Whorwood, Esqre., son and heir of John Whorwood, elder brother of ye aforesaid Will.) seven years of age; which Thomas, 25 Eliz., sold his third part here to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, kt., Mr. of ye Rolls, from whom ye inheritance of it is descended to Digby Lord Gerrard, ye present owner. Skrimshire's part still remains in his posterity; being now in ye possession of Charles Skrimshire, Esqre. The three Lords of Tyrley keep severally their Court leet here, have free warren, and divers other privileges. This manor was anciently, and still continues, exempt from Episcopal jurisdiction, all wills being proved in ye Court leet (ye Steward granting letters of administration) and pecuniary punishments imposed for fornication, which mulct is now called a "Lethertwhyte,"³ corrupted, no doubt, from ye old Saxon *Leynpyse*, hoc est quod Dominus capiat emendas ab eo qui corrumpit navitam (?) suam sine licentia.

At Blore Heath within this manor upon ye 23rd of Septbr., 38 H. VI., a battle was fought betwixt James Ld. Audley, who commanded 10,000 Lancastrians (then newly raised in ye counties of Stafford, Salop and Chester) and Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury. The victory fell to ye Yorkists, ye Lord Audley with many gentlemen of note, and about 2,400 of his party, being slain.

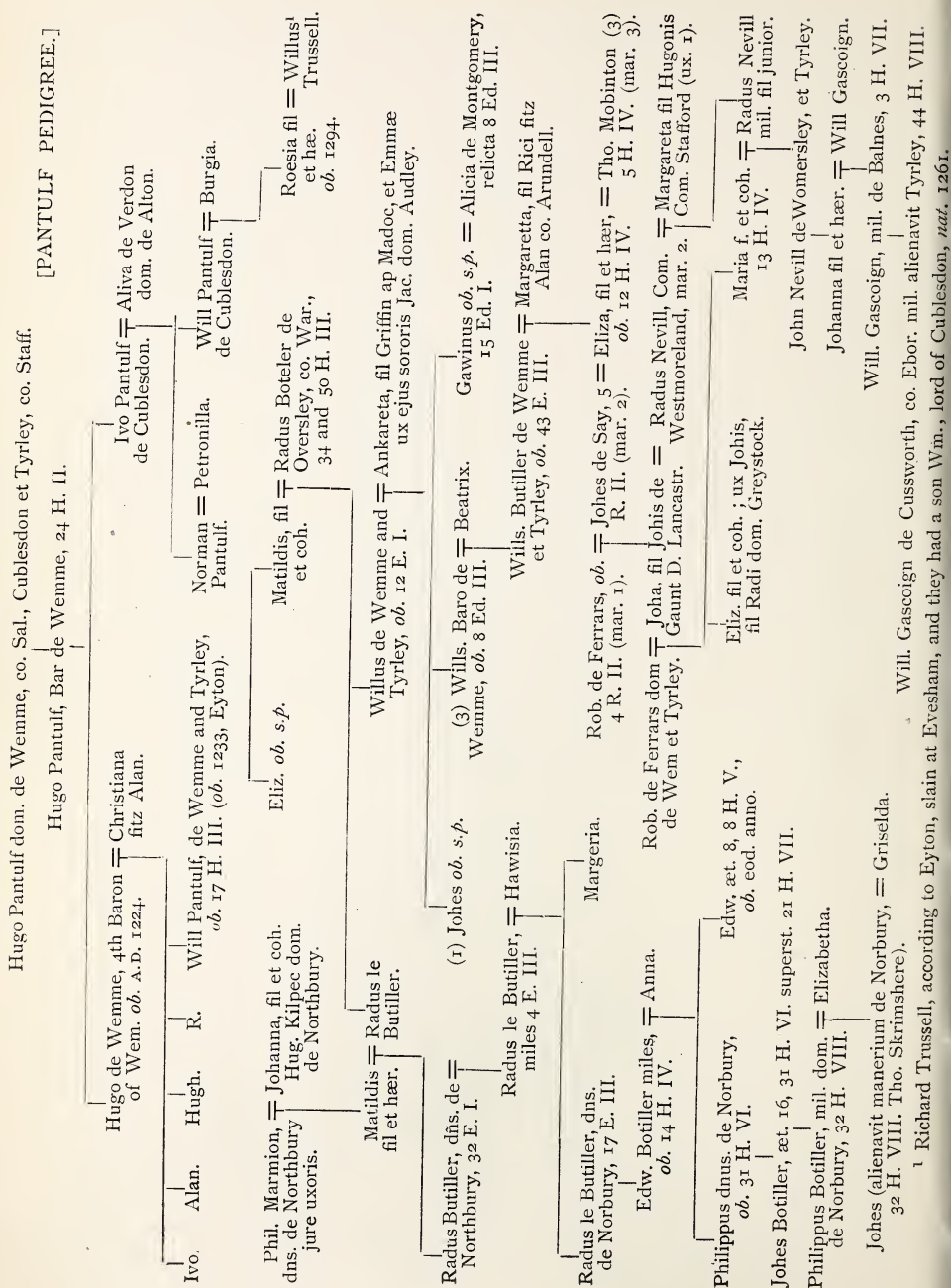
here," he tells us. Chetwynd has traced the history of Tirley very exactly, supplying Erdeswick's omission. It is now known as the Tyrley quarter of the Shropshire parish of Market Drayton, and the three owners of the manor in 1892 were F. R. Twemlow, Esqre., of Peatswood, the Honourable Mrs. Meynell-Ingram, and H. J. Broughton Adderley, Esqre.—Sir Geo. Chetwode, James L. Broughton, Philipps Buchanan, of Hales Hall, M. Harcourt Griffin, and Egerton Harding of Old Springs, Esqres., being the other landowners here.

Escaet. Staff. 6 E. VI.

² *Ibid.*

³ "Lierwyte,"

[PANTULF PEDIGREE.]



The following notice was accidentally omitted on p. 267 :—Royal Charters (37) 3 Ed. II. (A.D. 1309-10) S.L. "The king, at the instance of Ingelard de Warle, grants to Adam de Mukleston that he and his heirs may have a market every Tuesday in the week at his manor of Mukleston ; and one fair every year, to last two days, *i.e.*, the eve and the day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary."

The Pedigrees given in this volume are from W. Chetwynd's MS. The Descents are part of the notes, and chiefly from the P. records in the *Staffs. Hist. Coll.* It is proposed to defer corrections and additions to the concluding volume of Pyrehill Hundred, Vol. XII, containing only half the MS.

FREDERICK PARKER.

THE ROLLS SERIES.

REVIEWS.

Calendar of Patent Rolls. Henry III., 1247-1258.

H.M. Stationery Office, 1908.

This, the fourth volume of the Patent Roll of Henry III., takes us right up to the beginning of the trouble with Simon de Montfort and the Oxford Parliament. Only the two senior estates, the lords spiritual and temporal, were summoned to this Parliament of 1258, but they were soon joined, though the form of this summons was different, by four knights from each county, "in pursuance of an ordinance lately made in the Parliament of Oxford to enquire touching excesses, etc., and to bring their inquisition personally to Westminster by the octaves of Michaelmas."

The nominated delegates from Staffordshire were:—Robert de Halghton, Adam de Brymton, William Bagod (of the Hyde), and Payn de Wasteney.

Thus, when Simon de Montfort, in 1265, called together the "first Parliament" with a Commons House, the change was nothing revolutionary, since the Third Estate had been represented at this gathering at Oxford.

There has always been some doubt as to the exact dates of the sheriffs during these years, a matter of considerable importance for charter dating. We can learn from these rolls that the following were sheriffs of Salop and Staffordshire and custodians of the castles of Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury:—

John l'Estrange, succeeded by Thomas Corbet, writ, 22nd June, 1248.

Robert de Grendon was already sheriff on 26th May, 1250, and he was succeeded by Hugh de Acovre by writ of 2nd November, 1255.

Hugh de Acovre was directed to hand over Shrewsbury Castle to John de Gray on 13th May, 1257, and he was succeeded in the shrievalty, under writs of 26th of September, 1257, by

Sir Peter de Montfort, who in turn, by writ of 3rd November, 1258, was succeeded by

Sir William Bagod of the Hyde.

This Sir Peter Montfort, who "swore by the King's soul," though he served in France with Simon de Montfort and with the King from 1248 to 1254, was no relation of his celebrated namesake. Eyton gives his arms,—bendy or

and azure. In this volume we discover for him a great-grandfather Thurstan de Montfort—hailing from county Rutland. He was a brother-in-law of Sir James de Audley and both were famous lord-marchers. James de Audley was made Constable of Newcastle-under-Lyme on 30th October, 1250, in succession to Hugh de Frodsham; later on, with the Bishop of Lichfield, Hugh le Despencer and Adam Dutton he went in the following of Richard of Cornwall to Germany, for one year from Michaelmas 1257, to obtain for his leader the imperial crown. They were soon wanted back on the Welsh marches.

Another foreign expedition, that of Henry III. to Gascony in 1253, required the presence of many of the Staffordshire tenants, Robert de Stafford, Roger de Sumery, Philip Marmiun, Lord of Tamworth, John de Verdon, Lord of Alton, John de Chetwynd and Adam Mauveysin; while an even larger number joined in the Welsh Expedition of 1257; Ralph Basset of Drayton, Wm. de Stafford, Peter Giffard, besides Marmiun and Verdon.

One can by use of these Patent Rolls trace all the King's journeys. Henry III. paid two visits to Staffordshire in three years. In 1251 he was in Worcester on November 17th, in Lichfield on the 21st, in Burton on the 22nd, and in Tutbury on the 24th and 25th, before going on to Nottingham. Again in 1257 he came from Coventry, spent four days at Lichfield, July 28th to August 1st, was at Stoke-on-Trent on August 3rd, at Newcastle on the 4th, and by the 6th he was in Chester.

The names and accessions of abbots and priors of the various monasteries are also of great importance for the dating of charters. Our knowledge of those in Staffordshire during the thirteenth century is still very vague. This volume gives us, however, the Royal Assent to the election of Robert de Ercall, canon of Lilleshull, to be abbot of that monastery on 15th June, 1253, and also the succession of two abbots of Roucester. With this information we can definitely tabulate some of these abbots of Roucester as follows:—

W . . . occurs 1216 and *c.* 1227.

Philip occurs *c.* 1230, *c.* 1235, *c.* 1239, 1240.

Richard succeeds Philip, Royal Assent, 16th July, 1256.

Walter succeeds Richard, Royal Assent, 4th February, 1258, occurs 1263.

Robert occurs 1288.

The presentation to the Church of Stoke was another important piece of ancient patronage in the hands of the Crown. Henry de Saresburia, one of the king's chaplains, was presented in 1252, and in 1257 the Chapel of Whitmore was added. He must have been almost entirely an absentee, for he followed the king to Gascony and elsewhere. This personage was also made Dean of Penkridge in 1256, and has the wardship on 10th February, 1257, of the lands late of William de Bevill of Longton (see *Staff. Colls.*, xi, pp. 320-1), with the marriage of the heirs.

An even more important personage was presented on 1st April, 1254, to the Church of Wolstanton. This was no less than the Lord Keeper of the

Great Seal, Henry de Wengham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester and of London. He was presented in the course of these few years to the churches of Milsted, Headcorn, Grimsby, Handboro, Pulham, Worfield, Harbourne, Preston, Rougham, Wolstanton and Kirkham. He was also prebend of Bridgnorth and of Exeter, escheator South of Trent, Warden of Dover, and Dean of Tettenhall and of St. Martin's le Grand. A very pretty example of a thirteenth century pluralist.

Another favourite was Philip Lovel, the Treasurer, prebend of St. Paul's. He obtained on 17th February, 1250, the wardship of the heirs and lands of Vivian de Standon. It is not clear who Robert Gaunsell was, or why he should have had granted to him for life, on 16th February, 1253, the hundred of Totmonslow.

One of the favours the king could and did bestow at this time was exemption from service as juror, escheator, or sheriff. The following well-known Staffordshire people received this grace:—

Robert, son of Robert de Bek of Thene (1250), William de Stafford (1251), Nicolas Meverel (1251 and 1255), Saer Mauveysin (1256), Roger de Pyvelsdon (1256), Henry de Marchinton (1257), and Peter Giffard (1257). There is one other to which I would draw special attention. It is Robert, son of Philip de Draicote. He got his exemption in 1250, and it complicates the pedigree of the Draycots. Perhaps Robert may work in better as a Fitz-Philip than as a Draycot.

As an example of the nature of these Patent Rolls I give the following:—

17th Aug., 1256, Woodstock.—Grant to Ric. le Brun, for a fine of 50 marks which he made with John Walerand, escheator this side of Trent, and paid into the wardrobe by the hands of Philip de Legh (of Leigh), escheator of the County of Stafford, of the wardship of the lands late of Robert de Mere in Hanchirch, and of the lands late of Robert Holedich in Cnutton with the marriage of Robert, son and heir of Robert de Holedich.

There seems to have been two overlapping escheators at this time. The County Escheator was developing his functions at the expense of the old escheators south and north of Trent.

The indexing of this volume is as admirable as usual. It is almost meticulous to point out that Ralph de Coven, keeper of the forests of Salop and Staffordshire, took his name from Coven, and had no connection with Coventry, under which alone he is to be found in the index.

J. C. W.

Calendar of Charter Rolls. Vol. III, 1300–1326.
H.M. Stationery Office, 1908.

This third volume of the Charter Rolls, though dated 1300–1326, deals largely with Royal Charters of a far earlier period. There are here some 350 of these charters, extending from Edward the Confessor to Henry III.

Most of them are monastic and are on well known lines. For those now in the Record Office that have already been printed elsewhere, the reader is merely referred to the publication in which they were printed; only those which have been till now in MS. are given in full. Unfortunately our Staffordshire Collections are not among the bibliography studied and quoted from by the authors of this volume, so that the two Trentham Priory Charters of Henry II. here given are mere replicas of those appearing in our Vol. XI, and might have been particularised by the exact dates determined for them by Mr. Parker, viz., 1155 and 1179, instead of the somewhat vague 1154-1167 and 1154-1180 here ascribed to them.

There are two charters to Kenilworth Priory which supplement the fine series of charters given in our Vol. II. The first of these is dated by Mr. H. W. C. Davis as being 1124-1127, and evidently follows closely on the foundation of Kenilworth Priory, by Geoffrey de Clinton, though the mention of the first Prior, Bernard, would seem to place this charter subsequent to Rob. de Stafford's grant printed in *Staff. Colls.*, II, 195. The Staffordshire parts of it run as follows:—

“H. dei gratia . . . Sciatis me concessisse Gaufrido de Clintonā, thesaurario et camerario meo, fundare ecclesiam Sancte Marie in terra de Chenilleworda quam ei dedi in feodum et hereditatem de meo dominio . . . Ac hec etiam concedo prefate ecclesie terram de Itelicota (Idlecote, Co. Warwick) quam Nicolaus de Statfort meo concessu ei dedit et Robertus filius ejus concessit . . . et insuper duo prata in Tiesho de quibus idem Nicholaus ipsi Gaufrido mea concessione unum dedit et alium vendidit. . . .” There is a long testing clause, including “Nicolai de Stafort,” which fixes the date 1124-1127, and if, as I think probable, this charter must be almost contemporaneous with the foundation of the Priory; this would seem to place that event two years later than the usually accepted year 1122.

The next is a much longer confirmation by Henry II. It is dated by the authors 1162-1184, but Eytton in his *Itinerary of King Henry II.* dates it more exactly, March, 1177.

“Henricus Dei gratia . . . Sciatis me concessisse et . . . confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Kinildewrda . . . manerium de Utelicota cum duobus pratis de Tiesho, id est Sester et Tethesmore . . . et ecclesiam etiam de Stanis cum capellis . . . totam etiam terram qui fuit Brisardi in Stanis et medietatem totius nemoris et terram que fuit Alani generi Enisani in Waletona cum exsartis que facta sunt in bosco ipsius Waletone . . . similiter ex feodo et dono Roberti de Staff' terram que fuit Curlesii in Tiesho et terram que fuit Ailrici in Brancot et molendinum in Witona proximum ecclesie, et apud Staff' terram Walterii filii Juthe et terram Briani filii Cadiho prope castellum, et ex dono Nicholai de Mulewich terram de Frodeswell, et ex dono Walterii de Kevereswell medietatem ecclesie de Stokes, ecclesiam etiam de Maddell' et ecclesiam Sancti Nicholai in castello de Staff', . . . et ecclesiam de Lochesl' . . . ; manerium etiam de Pakintona ex dono Gaufridi de Clintonā et concessione Henrici de Ardena et Hugonis fratris sui per servitium dimidii militis, . . . et ex dono Nicholai filii Nigelli

et Margerie uxoris sue heremitorium de Calowic cum terra et nemore et cum ecclesie de Athelast' (Ellaston) cum omnibus allis pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, sicut eorum carta testatur, et vi solidatas terre in Normantona (this is called Normacot in the index) ex dono Willelmi de Alneio et concessu Roberti Banastre, et terram de Stalinton quam canonici habent de dono Nicholai Malveisin et concessu Stephani de Budlers per v solidos annuatim . . . T. Bartolomeo Exoniensi episcopo, Gaufrido filio Regis, Gaufrido de Pertico, Ricardo de Vern', Bertram de Verdon, apud Marleberge."

Nicholas son of Nigel, and Margaret his wife, who gave Calwich Cell to Kenilworth Abbey, were Nicholas de Gresley and the Margareta de Bubendon, of the Liber Niger. The Nigel de Bobbington who occurs on the Pipe Roll of 16 Hen. II. was one of their sons, and from him came the family of Longford. I do not believe that the Normanton of the charter is really Normacot as stated in the index. Stephen de Budlers was de Buthlers, lord of the Honour of Montgomery, to whom Ivo Pantulf of Wemme, transferred the seignury of Stalinton (see Eyton's *Salop*, vii, 388-9).

There is another charter of confirmation, dated 1227, to the Abbey of Stoneleigh in Warwick, which abbey had been moved there from Radmore in Canock, about 1156; yet another gives us the last sight of Bertram de Verdon on his way to the Holy Land. He witnesses a Royal Charter at Marseilles on 5th August, 1190.

The later documents calendared are mostly grants of free-warren or of fairs. Grants of free-warren in their demesnes are granted:—

To Rob. de Dutton in Maer, Aston and les Rounales in 1304.

To Alex. de Norton in Bradwell in 1304.

To Agnes, widow of Roger de Somery in Rowley Regis for life, in 1302.

To Hugh le Blunt in Buttsbury (Essex), Putteridge (Hertford), and Penkridge (Staffs.), in 1305.

To John de Perton, in Perton, in 1307.

To Peter de Gresley in Drakelow, Morton, Kingeston and Hughtesdon (Hixon), in 1309, at the instance of Hugh le Dispencer, jun.

To Thos. de Ridware, in Ridware (Staffs.), Sheyle (Leicester), Fridlesham (Berks.) and Cuteberston (Suff.), in 1312.

To Ronton Priory in Ronton, Cesteford (Seighford), Elinhale, Kynghton, Flosbrok, Batyngacre, Melewich, Hunehalgh (Hyvall Grange) and Wolvedale (Oldall Grange in Cunsall), in 1313.

To Robert de Hastang and Emma his wife in Newbolt, Badenhale Eccleshale and Covele, in 1314.

To John de Swynerton in Sogenhull, in 1314.

To Roger Trumwyne in Herdewyk, Smalrys, Buruston, Kankbury and Alrewyk in 1317.

To Philip, son of Philip de Chetwynd in Ingestre, Gratwich, Mutton, Breredon, Rewel and Rugge in 1317, at the instance of John de Chedleton.

To John Giffard in Chillington and Wolton in 1318.

Fairs and markets were granted :—

To Roger de Swynerton at Swynerton, in 1306.

To Thos., Earl of Lancs. at Uttoxeter, in 1308.

To Adam de Mukleston, at Mukleston, in 1309.

To Hugh le Blunt, at Penkridge, in 1312.

It only remains to be said that the earlier charters, notably those of Henry I., have been very carefully dated by Mr. H. W. C. Davis, and no history of Norman or Plantagenet times can in future afford to pass over the new materials given to light in these volumes of the Charter Rolls.

J. C. W.

Calendar of Close Rolls. Edward III., 1354–1360.

H.M. Stationery Office, 1908.

The Close Rolls consist of mandates, letters and writs of a private nature, that is to say, such as were addressed in the King's name to individuals and were folded or *closed up*; as contrasted with the Patent Rolls which were addressed to all persons and delivered open with the Great Seál attached at the bottom.

Of course many of these mandates related to public business such as the writs to the sheriffs of each county to cause two knights of their shire, two citizens of every city and two burgesses of every borough in their county, capable of work, who are not pleaders, maintainers of complaints or living by such manner of gain, but worthy men, loving the public weal to be chosen to attend Parliament. During these six years Parliament was summoned to meet at Westminster on 28th April, 1354, the 23rd November, 1355, the 17th April, 1357, and the 5th February, 1357–8, and the knights of the shire received 4s. a day for their expenses in attending Parliament while the citizens and burgesses received 2s. a day.

Of this latter class only four Staffordshire representatives are named in this volume, viz., Ralph de Croftes and John de Croftes, burgesses of Stafford, and William de Homeresleye and Richard de Podemour, burgesses of Newcastle-under-Lyme for the Parliament of 1358. Other mandates of a public nature will be found relating to the price of wine, the measures for corn, the punishment of the agricultural labourers who demanded high wages,—Robert de Bowode was the justice of the peace appointed to look after them in Staffordshire in 1357—regulations as to the coinage, etc. As to the coinage there were at this period three gold coins, viz. the noble, 6s. 8d.; the half noble, 40d.; and the quarter noble, 20d.; and four silver coins, viz. the groat 4d., the half groat 2d., the sterling 1d., and the maille of sterling $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A letter addressed to the mayor and sheriff of London orders them to clean and keep clean the streets and lanes of that city, for the king has observed the filth of them and the noisome smells that arise therefrom, whereby the inhabitants are in great danger. Other letters instruct the sheriffs to appoint

the various county officers. In Staffordshire two coroners were ordered to be elected on the 12th June, 1355, in place of John de Whethales and Robert de Aston, who were so weak and aged that they could not perform their duties, and two elections of verderers for the forest of Kinver are mentioned, the first on July 8th, 1355, to replace Philip de Lutteley and Edmund de Haggeley, deceased; the second on May 18th, 1356, to replace Henry de Morf and Edmund de Haggeley, deceased.

Still the greater part of the entries in the Close Rolls relate to matters which concern individuals. Thus we learn that the most powerful Staffordshire nobleman, Ralph, earl of Stafford, had been granted an annual pension of 1,000 marks payable by the collectors of wool, hides and woolfelts at Boston and London so that he might stay with the king for life, with a hundred men-at-arms in times of war and peace. The regular payment of this pension is mentioned several times in these rolls.

In 1358, Ralph bought from the king the marriage of Thomas, the brother and heir of William de Roos of Helmsley, co. York, for 1,000 marks, of which he only had to pay 700 in cash, as 300 were assigned to him for his wages for his passage to Ireland in the King's service.¹ On the 8th October, 1358, Ralph was made the guardian of Nicholas, the idiot son of Maurice, earl of Desmond, "as it pertains to the king to provide for the good governance of the lands of idiots." In 1354 he is one of four mainperners of Sir James de Audeley of Heighley, and Nicholas, his son, as regards a debt of £1,000 which they owe to the king.

In July, 1358, he was summoned with other noblemen, bishops and abbots to attend a conference at Westminster.

Another well-known Staffordshire man was William Trussel of Kibblesdon, Stone, to whom had been entrusted the custody of David de Bruys (Bruce), King of Scotland. It appears that he had escorted him from Odiham, co. Hants, to London, where he had been imprisoned in the Tower for forty-seven days, thence he had taken him *viâ* Canterbury to Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Many of the close writs in this volume relate to Sir Hugh de Wrottesley, but they are all mentioned by General Wrottesley in his life of Sir Hugh in *S.H.C.*, Vol. VI, N.S., part ii, pp. 91-173. The writ to the justices to annul his outlawry is dated 6th July, 29 E. III. not 28 E. III. as stated on p. 124.

During this period, the escheators in co. Staffordshire were :—

John de Swinnerton, 1354-1357.

Henry Prestwode, 1358.

John atte Wode, 1359.

Writs were addressed to them to let heirs, named below, have seisin of all lands in Staffordshire to which they were entitled.

- (1) 17th March, 1353-4. William as son and heir of Henry de Ferrars and of Isabel, his wife.

¹ He seems to have been in Ireland in March, 1357. See p. 347 of the Close Rolls.

- (2) 8th July, 1356. Roger Mortimer, earl of March, on the death of his mother Elizabeth, formerly the wife of his father, Edmund de Mortimer, and afterwards the wife of William, the earl of Northampton. She had held the manor of Upper Arley, co. Stafford, in dower of her first husband.
- (3) 24th May, 1355. Rhys ap Griffith as the husband of Joan, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Philip de Somervill and Margaret, his wife. The younger daughter and co-heiress was Elizabeth, who had married John de Stafford, but was now dead. Elizabeth's share of the Somervill property, therefore, fell to her daughter and heir Maud, now under age, and for whom her father, John de Stafford, was guardian. On the 28th March, 1356, Maud was of age and was the wife of Edmund Vernoun.
- (4) 16th May, 1357, Joan, as the wife of Rhys ap Griffith—*as* mentioned—now deceased. All the Staffordshire property of the Somervills was assigned to this Griffith, and consisted of the manors of Alrewas, Wichnor, Bredshall near Tatenhill, Dunstall, Newbold in Tatenhill, and Tatenhill.
- (5) 20th May, 1356. Alice, as relict of Nicholas de Longeford. She had held jointly with her husband part of the vills of Ellastone, Standon, Charnes in Croxton, and Quixhill in Denstone in Staffordshire besides property elsewhere. (Shortly afterwards she married Sir John de Hyde.)
- (6) 6th June, 1358. John, as son and heir of John de Blount of Siddington, co. Gloucester. John was now under age, and his Staffordshire property consisted of land and rent in Balterley, and rent in Fenton, Biddulph, Ramshorn and perhaps Denstone.
- (7) 5th November, 1359. Avice, as the relict of John de Grey of Rotherfield Grays, co. Oxford. The manor of Weeford, Staffordshire, was assigned to her as part of her dower for life, with remainder to their son John.
- (8) Before 6th June, 1355. Ralph Basset as kinsman (he was the grandson of) and heir of Ralph Basset of Drayton Basset, who had come of age.

The following are some of the more important grants of land, rent, etc., made by or to Staffordshire men, which are mentioned in this volume :—

- (1) A grant of the manor of Broughton-Gifford, co. Wilts, and of 25 marks of yearly rent from the manor of Llandovery, co. Carmarthen, made by Sir James Audley, lord of Castle Heley, etc., to his daughter Katherine, the wife of Thomas Spigurnel, the king's yeoman, and dated 26th April, 1357. It also appears that Sir James owned the manors, and in some cases the advowsons, of Pylle and Blagdon in co. Somerset, of North Lew, Dartington Holsworthy, Bovey Tracey, Langtree Upex, Ilfracombe and Kingston in co. Devon, and of Tackbear in Bridgerule in co. Cornwall. Some of these manors were held for her life by Margaret, the relict of

William Martin le fitz. She was dead on the 18th August, 1359, and thereupon the manor and advowson of Lydford, co. Somerset, came to the king by some arrangement with Sir James and Nicholas his son. A fine to settle many of these manors and others, upon the issue of his second marriage, is given in *S.H.C.*, Vol. XI, p. 190. Katherine, the daughter of Sir James, is not mentioned by Mr. Wedgwood in *S.H.C.*, IX, N.S., p. 265.

- (2) A grant of a small property in Chadwell, co. Essex, by Thomas, son of Sir Thomas de Halghton (Haughton), kt., to William de Horneby on 11th December, 1357.
- (3) A grant by the king of the manor of Eaton-Hastings, co. Berks, to William Trusell of Kibblesdon on 2nd January, 1358-9.
- (4) A grant by Ralph, earl of Stafford, of lands in Atworth, co. Wilts, to Robert de Burton in 1354.
- (5) An indenture dated 31st January, 1356-7, whereby it appears that Sir Ralph Basset of Drayton was entitled to the manor of Newton-Blossomville, co. Bucks, after the death of Nichola, the wife of Sir Thomas Swynford.

Other Staffordshire men named in this volume are Henry de Okeover, John de Delves, John, son of Ralph de Ardern, etc., etc.

These are but a few mandates relating to Staffordshire ecclesiastical matters in this volume, although the see of Coventry and Lichfield was vacant from the death of Roger de Norbury, on the 22nd November, 1358, until the consecration of his illiterate successor, Robert de Stretton, on the 27th September, 1360. During this period the temporalities of the bishopric were void and in the king's hand. Hence on the 2nd August, 1359, the king issued an order to permit the executors of bishop Roger to receive the vesture (crops) of the lands sowed by the bishop in his life-time, and a further order on the 12th August, 1359, appointing Richard de Hampton, the king's yeoman, to be the bailiff of the liberty of the bishopric in the co. of Stafford; to the bailiwick of rider in the forest of Cannock, and to the constableness of Eccleshall castle for as long as the bishopric should remain in the king's hand. He was to have 12*d.* a day for his wages.

It also appears from this volume that in 1354 the priory of Lapley was held by an alien, Baldwin de Spynale, whom the king had appointed on condition that he paid 20 marks yearly to his exchequer. However, in consequence of a severe fire there, which had reduced Baldwin to great poverty, the king, at the request of Queen Isabel, remitted the said rent for upwards of three years.

On the 27th March, 1358, William Wyghtman, yeoman of the king's butlery, was sent to the abbey of Burton-upon-Trent to receive such maintenance there for life as Thomas Purchaz, deceased, had had there at the king's request; and on the 25th April, 1359, William de Lychefeld was similarly sent to Trentham priory to take the place of Adam Smalwode, deceased.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls. Henry VI., Vol. IV, 1441-6.

H.M. Stationery Office, 1908.

During these years the Beauforts and Wm. de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, ruled the country. The king was a puppet in their hands, and his uncle, Humphrey of Gloucester, was rusticated in disgrace. The French war went worse and worse. The marriage with Margaret of Anjou in 1444 was one vain attempt at peace, and the negotiations went on right through 1446, the English always accepting the French terms just too late. It was in July, 1446, that the Bishop of Chichester and Sir John Sutton were sent as King's Councillors to treat with the French King.

It was to this Sir John Sutton of Dudley that so enormous a pension as £100 a year was granted in 1443 for good services to Henry V. and Henry VI. in wars in France and Normandy, in Ireland and in the marches of Calais. He had been Lieutenant of Ireland and was Keeper of Shrawardine Castle.

Closely allied to the same political party was Humphrey, Earl of Stafford. He was made Captain of Calais in 1442, Duke of Buckingham in 1444, and he too took part in some abortive peace proposals in London in July, 1445. While at Calais we have the curious instance of the King pledging to Stafford jewelry to the amount of 1,000 marks to cover money advanced to the troops for pay. Of Stafford's household was John Harpur, who had been Escheator, J.P., and Member of Parliament since 1419; he had married before 1440 Eleanor, the heiress of Rushall. At Stafford Borough the Duke evidently nominated his own men for Parliament. In 1441, 1446, and 1449 we find him taking Wm. Garret or Richard Bruyn from his Kentish estates for this position.

Sir James Audley, the third great county magnate who was J.P. for Derby, Hereford, and Salop as well as for Stafford, and had been made Chamberlain of South Wales by 1441, no doubt nominated the Members for Newcastle-under-Lyme; for here we find John Needham and Wm. Mitton, fellow justices of Audley in Salop, but curiously enough not in Staffordshire.

John Stanley, King's Squire and J.P., who with Wm. Mitton was Member for Staffordshire in 1446, was the brother of Thomas the first baron of this rising family. He was sheriff of three counties, Usher of the Chamber, Serjeant of the Armoury at the Tower, and Constable of Carnarvon.

Another King's Squire on the Staffordshire Bench was John Hampton, who receives endless Royal favours throughout this volume. He is continually associated with the Earl of Suffolk, and was one of the trustees for the building of Eton College. Although he was hereditary Lord of Kinver and Stourton and took his name from the lane of Wolverhampton, we find him here often mentioned in connection with Southampton and with one Thomas Hampton of that county. His Staffordshire estates ultimately went to these south-country Hamptons, for he died childless. His wife, Agnes, occurs here in a Letter Patent of 17th January, 1444.

An even more remarkable example of a self-made man on the Bench was Robert Whitgreve of Burton by Stafford. He had been a serjeant to Henry V., and had in 1421 a grant from that monarch in recognition of his services. From 1422 to 1449 he sat almost continually as Member for Stafford or for the County. He was commissioned in 1443 to take the Muster at Portsmouth of Beaufort's army going to France, and this volume shows that in 1445 he was one of the four Tellers of the Exchequer. The following grant to him of what is now Brookfield and Windus's shop is of interest.

20th November, 1445 ;—inspeximus and confirmation of letters patent to Wm. Whitgreve and Rob. Taillour, bailiffs of Stafford, dated feast of St. Lawrence, 23 Hen. VI., granting to Rob. Whitgreve of Stafford, Esq., a parcel of land in the market place of Stafford on the south side thereof, containing forty-five feet from the tenement of Fulk Stafford to the highway between the south and north gates, and forty feet from the market to the tenement sometime of Wm. Preston, at a rent of 10s. 4d. yearly. Witnesses : Hugh Erdeswike, Esq., Thos. Arblaster, Esq., John Harpur, Wm. Comberford, Humphrey Cotez, etc. For half a mark paid to the hanaper.

Other old friends on the County Bench are Sir Roger Aston, who had been in public life since 1423 ; Wm. Lee of Aston by Stone, who had been M.P. since 1406, and on the bench since 1423—he drops out entirely in this volume and probably died in 1441-2 ; Thos. Arblaster and Wm. Comberford. These, with the addition of the regular justices, Westbury, Yelverton and Goderede, make up the County Bench. One may also notice that Humphrey Lowe of Tinmore, ex-sheriff, was exempted in 1444 from all further services ; that Thos. Whittington of Whittington was Coroner for the County in 1445 ; and that David Cawardyn, lord of Ridware by courtesy, died in December, 1444, and had been one of the "yeomen of the Crown."

The Commissioners for Staffordshire to raise the loans sanctioned by Parliament were, in March, 1442, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Earl of Stafford, Sir Roger Aston, Hugh Erdeswyk, Thos. Stanley, and the Sheriff Ralph Archer of Statfold ; in June, 1446, the Bishop, Rob. Whitgreve, Thos. Arblaster, Wm. Comberford and the Sheriff Sir John Griffith of Wichnor. Among other Commissions was one in 1443, consisting of John Harpur and Thos. Wulsley to enquire touching a petition of the parishioners of Shenston that they had been deprived of rents from 144 acres of land and moor in Chesterfield, co. Stafford, which they had enjoyed from time immemorial ; possibly an early enclosure. There is also a Commission to Thos. Blounte, Kt., John Griffyth, Kt., John Curson of Croxhall, Esq., Wm. Comberford, Thos. Everdon and John Welles to enquire touching the lands in Staffordshire of Richard Delves, lately deceased (1446).

And among a quite disproportionate number of Staffordshire references should be mentioned a pardon to John Harcourt, late of Elinhale, gent, alias John Harcourt, late of Eccleshall, of the house of William, Bishop of Lichfield, Esq., for having slain Thos. London of Lichfield at Penkeriche on Michaelmas, 1440.

The following new ecclesiastical appointments should be noted :—

Trentham Priory.—Thos. Madeley, died January, 1442 ; Wm. Roscyngton elected. Roscyngton died 1445 ; Stephen Brown elected 3rd May, 1445. All these were Canons of Trentham before election.

Rochester Abbey.—Hy. Smith resigned 10th July, 1443 ; the Prior, John Hambury, elected Abbot 21st July, 1443.

Previous Reviews of Henry VI.'s Patent Rolls will be found in Vol. XI of our *Transactions*.

J. C. W.

Lists and Indices, No. XXIII. Inquisitions, Henry VIII. to Philip and Mary. 1907. Price 10s.

A proper Calendar of the Inquisitions post mortem is in course of publication. So far only Henry III., Edward I., and Henry VII., have been completed, though these have been done in fairly full detail. At the present rate of publication it would obviously take years to finish this series, and it is therefore with great satisfaction that one welcomes this temporary volume. It is true that it is only a list and no calendar, but it gives us names, county and date of inquisition. So far as Staffordshire is concerned the curious thing to notice is the small number of county families that held land in chief, and so came within the purview of the Royal Inquisitors. The Inquisitions were preserved in triplicate, among the records of the Chancery, the Exchequer and the Court of Wards and Liveries. Sometimes one, sometimes more of these records have survived, and where there are more than one, they are valuable for collation. This index therefore shows exactly which of these records are to be found and where. In the following list of the Staffordshire Inquisitions I have given merely the name of the man and the regnal year of the Inquisition.

Henry VIII.—John Agarde 10, Thos. Antwisell 25, Joan Aston 18, Sir John Aston 15, Katherine Audley 7, Sir Lewis Bagott 26, Thos. Bagott 34, Rob. Barbour 23, John Basford or Beresford 15, Rob. ditto 36, Sir Maurice Berkeley 16, Kath. Blount 33, Sir John Blount 23, Sir Thos. Blount 17, Sir Randolph Brereton 28, Thos. Brocton 12, Edward Duke of Buckingham 13, John Clerkson 26, Francis Cokayne 30, John Colclough 36, Geo. Colwich 13, Thos. Comberford 32, John Cotes 19, Rowland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield 35, Sir John Draycott 14, Edmund Dudley 2, John Egerton 10, John Egerton 21, Randolph Egerton 10, Ric. Egge 3, Sir Rich. Empson 2, Hugh Erdeswick 2, Sampson Erdeswick 37, Dorothy Ferrers 4, Humphrey Ferrers (proof of age) 10, Sir John Ferrers 4, Sir Ant. Fitzherbert 31, Eustace Fitzherbert 10, John Fitzherbert 23, Thos. Fitzwilliam 6, Sir William Fitzwilliam 18, Wm. Frost 22, Sir Wm. Gresley 13, Sir Ed.

Grey 21, Sir Walter Griffith 23, Randolph Grosvenor 14, Ric. Hall 28, Ric. Harcourt 36, John Harper 13, John Haywood 35, Wm. Hill 6, Eliz. Hollys 36, Beatrice Hussey 15, Wm. Hussey 24, John Josselyn 18, John Kennerton alias Tubney 20, Thos. Kynnersley 32, Ric. Lane 9, Sir Ralph Langford 6, Clare Leicester 4, John Littleton 24, Sir Wm. Littleton 6, Walter Leveson 4, John Mitton 25, Sir John Montgomery 5, John Montgomery 10, Sir John Munday 30, Humphrey Mynors 36, Humphrey Okeover 30, Thos. Partriche 23, John Peyto 34, Sir Ed. Raleigh 16, Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby 2, Thos. Ridgeway 38, Nic. Robinson 15, Simon Ruggeley 8, Anne St. Leger 25, John Salwey (idiot) 19, John Saperton 11, Wm. Sare (idiot) 8, Eliz. Savage 28, Sir John Savage 19 and 20, Rob. Shaw 13, Sir Rob. Sheffield 12 and 24, Sir John Skevington 21, John Smith (idiot) 2, Thos. Sprott 23, Joan Stafford alias Smith 7, Thos. Stanford 24, Ellen Stanley 17, Sir Humphrey Stanley 5, John Stanley 7 and 26, Ant. Stokeley 11, John ditto 10, Ric. Vernon 16, Geof. Walkenden 36, John Wells 21, Thos. Whalley 21, John Whorwood 19, Rob. Lord Willoughby de Broke 16, Humphrey Wolrich 26, John Wolrich 30, Rob. Wytisbury 2, Thos. Wolsey Archbishop of York 30.

Edward VI.—Ric. Biddulph 6, John Bowes 6, John Braddock 6, Ric. Clerkson 6, Wm. Coke 2, 3 and 4, Dorothy Egerton 3, Maud Fitzherbert 6, Sir Geo. Greisley 2, Jas. Leveson 1, German Poole 6, Fras. Repington 5, Thos. Rudgeley 7, Wm. Skevington 5, Thos. Skrimshire 5, Cecily Stanley 6, Ric. Trentham 1, Ellen Vernon 3, Rob. Whitgreve 5, John Wolseley 5.

Philip and Mary. (Regnal year of Philip.) Sir Wm. Bassett 1, David Carwarden 4, Thos. Chetwyn 2, Humph. Comberford 2, John Crymes 2, Anne Dudley 1, John Harman alias Varsey Bishop of Exeter 2, Roland Fowler 3, Sir John Gifford 3, Ric. Huddleston 4, John Maynard 4, Fras. Stanley 4, Humph. Stanley 4, Thos. Vernon 3, Edward Whorwood 1.

J. C. W.

Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic. Hen. VIII.,
Vol. XIX, Part 2. 1544.

H.M. Stationery Office, 1905.

These letters and papers of Henry VIII.'s reign become more and more voluminous each year, and perhaps it is as well that the letters of the Emperors, Kings, Ambassadors and Ministers should be given in full. Three-quarters of this volume are taken up with such letters bearing on the French campaign and on the Scottish intrigues of this year—1544. Henry was making his third war on France in conjunction with the Emperor; but far more important than the defeat of the French to either of these potentates

was the outwitting of each other. Finally, Charles V. managed to come to terms with Francis I. and to leave Henry in the lurch. The only military feature of this campaign was the capture of Boulogne by bombardment and mining. With the exception of the Earl of Shrewsbury, no Staffordshire men seem to have played any part important enough to find a place in the despatches of the period.

Of purely domestic politics there is practically nothing in the volume before us ; but a whole series of grants, of the description which would be usually found in the *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*, occupy the remaining quarter of the volume, sandwiched in in small type and wholly alien to the main materials of the work. These grants consist of the sale and leasing of the lands of the dissolved monasteries, and give the names of the occupiers and other useful particulars for the local historian. Staffordshire is, however, neglected in the grants of this year, only one unimportant one referring to Deulacres being discoverable. Thomas Collepeper has a grant in fee of messuages in Tettesworth and Leek, now in the tenure of Henry and William Plont. Besides these grants there are a series of licences to alienate land already granted by the Crown ; none of great importance to Staffordshire history.

It should be mentioned that the Index in this volume, which covers the Part I of Vol. XIX as well, requires over 300 pages to itself ; and there is also an admirable preface of over 50 pages by Mr. James Gairdner, C.B., fully detailing the historical importance of the correspondence now first printed.

J. C. W.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic. Charles II., 1675-6.

H.M. Stationery Office, 1907.

The year covered by this volume was uneventful. The remains of the Cabal, together with King Charles and his Secretary of State, Sir Joseph Williamson, ruled England. Outside the charmed circle the Earl of Shaftesbury was silently fomenting that "furor protestanticus" which three years later was to blaze forth in the "Popish Plot." Even now the King could no longer conveniently to himself protect the ultra loyal Catholics. The Cavalier or "Chimney" Parliament, as it was now called because of its offensive hearth tax, knew that it was nearing its end and the electors. One can imagine the unpopularity of a fifteen-year-old Parliament.

Two letters from Walter Lord Aston at Tixall written to Sir Joseph Williamson indicate the feeling of the Catholics. The first is inconceivably bitter. All he wants is permission to sell his estates and leave the country :—"They had been sure I had been a colonel in the late wars and a commissioner for the King in his garrison at Lichfield, and therefore they might well suspect me to be a papist . . . some have already made a division between the Church of England men and Protestants, calling the

cavallers Church of England men and episcopal ordained ministers, but classical ministers and other fanatics, Protestants. . . . My father and I have spent in his (the King's) service, and in his father's and grandfather's above £5,000 a year in land. . . . I have often ventured my life and all that was dear to me in expressing my loyalty. I have, under his late Majesty's hand, these words, 'Lord Aston, the greatest of my misfortunes is that I cannot reward so gallant and loyal a subject as you are, as I would and ought. . . . I, being now past 67, beg that his Majesty, rather than that I should be left in the hands and the power of these men, would give me his licence to remove myself and my family and to sell my estate . . . and that I may carry the remainder with me, that I may not in a strange land be forced to live on charity. . . . I have that pride not to bear with patience abiding in a country where my family has been eminent twenty descents . . . now to be trampled on and falsely accused by such as, till their fighting against the King and buying the estates of his loyal subjects, were not the least known.' . . .

Williamson succeeds in mollifying him somewhat, and his next letter reads :—" . . . You have so many worthy persons of our country sitting with you, and my near neighbour Walter Chetwynd, now newly elected for Stafford, so faithful a subject and so gallant knowing and obliging a person, that you cannot but be most perfectly informed of all things of this country. The now general discourse in all companies here is upon a letter that is conceived writ from the Earl of Shaftesbury to the Earl of Carlisle. . . . most conclude that the Parliament will be speedily dissolved . . . and to that end some . . . are endeavouring to persuade that it is not the Protestant party, but the Episcopal Prelatical party which have now a great influence in the present House of Commons, which at this time is the cause of putting the penal statutes rigorously in execution against them [papists.] . . . Others have lately conceived that in regard this country, where His Majesty was preserved (and that Whitgrave and the Penderells who were so eminent loyal in his preservation are now prosecuted for being papists) is more severely prosecuted than any other, . . . [they] should petition. . . . You will pardon me for daring to send my judgment, which is this. If Parliaments be of absolute necessity to the good of this nation, the less while they continue surely the securer ; but it is evident that, if this be dissolved, that the Presbyterian interest and the Fanatics will carry it in most countries." . . .

The Walter Chetwynd, Member for Stafford 1673-85, and for the County 1688-93, is the famous antiquary. He was evidently not one of the fanatics, for he had a "whip" from Williamson to which he replied : . . . nothing could keep me from obeying your commands in attending the House but my present incapacity, for I have for some months past been so rigorously treated by the stone and strangury that I am more a prisoner than those honest gentlemen who were formerly confined to five mile visits." . . . This is written from Ingestre on 29th September, 1675 ; he did actually die of the smallpox in London in 1693. The Chetwynd family seem to have been on specially intimate terms with the Secretary of State. A William Chetwynd

writes on the 4th September from his house at Rugeley:—" . . . I have scarce been sober since I had yours. You have been steeped five days in the best claret, sherry, hocomore (hochheimer), rinko (rheingau), etc., which has made you fresh in our memories. Dr. Smallwood, the thrice worthy Dean of Lichfield, Sir Robert Holt, my cousin the Member, and the cripple captain have all swallowed you. A glass of wine with a dram of Sir Joseph in it works beyond antimony. . . . I am almost come to the opening of my doublet. Without doing that you know the heart of your dog and slave." A further letter from this worthy to the Secretary is so roysteringly bacchanalian as to be quite unintelligible in this sober century.

Another Staffordshire landlord, Sir Bryan Broughton, writes from Beaudesert to secure court favour for his son, a candidate for a fellowship at All Souls. It is apparently a matter of voting alone. He is furious in a further letter because, in spite of court favour and a majority vote, a relation of the wardens got the fellowship instead. He ends this latter letter on 27th November, 1675, as follows:—"Colonel Danvers has been preaching to his party in this country at all their meetings and went throughout the kingdom, as I am informed, on foot. 'Tis strange a person of his quality and estate should come 100 miles on that account. All the factious parties are very stirring at present, more than of late." Colonel Henry Danvers was a parliamentary colonel and an anabaptist. He had been governor of Stafford. There is no doubt of his party. He failed to raise London for Monmouth in 1685, and died in exile two years later.

The King was not always forgetful of those who had helped him. He makes special provisions for finding £6,000 for the six daughters of the late Colonel Lane; 2nd December, 1675. Among other minor points worthy of note are the permission granted to the Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle to appoint Samuel Machin to be Town Clerk in place of Robert Croxton, deceased; and the appointment of Sir John Bowyer, on 30th September, 1675, to be Deputy Lieutenant of Staffordshire.

Particulars of a great many disputed returns to Parliament are recorded in this volume. Most of these turn upon the qualifications of the voters, and give the number of the votes cast. Unfortunately, none of these are Staffordshire returns. Protection raises its head as usual, and we have the petition of the mercers and other shopkeepers against the Scottish wandering hawkers and pedlars; and also the declaration by the King in Council that he will not wear any more foreign laces or allow them to be worn in his presence. There is much, too, as to libellous documents and scandalous books; in a proclamation of 29th December, 1675, which seems strangely familiar, all coffee-houses are to be suppressed, though this is subsequently modified on the coffee-house keepers entering into their recognisances to prevent visitors declaring any false or scandalous reports, a rather difficult task. Catholics apparently could not travel abroad without a pass, for on 6th September, 1675, such a pass was issued to Lady Goring of Burton and her son-in-law Ric. Biddulph and Anne his wife, to travel in France with their servants and £40 in money; with a clause that none of them shall keep

company with Jesuits, and that they shall return when recalled. Titus Oates makes his first appearance in this volume, and for the next two or three years these State Papers will become increasingly interesting.

J. C. W.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic. William III., 1689-95.

H.M. Stationery Office, 1908.

War by sea and land, in Ireland and the Low Countries, fills this volume. From a Staffordshire point of view it is difficult to review, as it contains no single reference to that county, but a Staffordshire man was practically governing the country in the absence of William III.—Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury—and some other Staffordshire people figure in it as regimental officers. Colonel Wm. Wolsley, 3rd baronet in 1714, commanded a regiment in Ireland in 1689, and to this regiment were commissioned on 20th July that Richard Wolsley who settled in Ireland, and from whom the present family are descended, and Francis Foliot, both as Captains. Later on, 27th September 1690, we learn that "Wolsley will be sent to the north to encounter Balldarock McDonnell"; and again, after complaining of the looting practised by the various regiments, Viscount Sydney writes, "Wolsley's men do a great deal of mischief, but they sometimes do service. The other Northern men think of nothing but stealing for themselves." By 21st November, 1692, Wolsley had been promoted to be Master-General of the Ordnance in Ireland, and on 26th December, 1695, "Brigadier" Wolsley succeeds Brigadier Stewart on the establishment of Ireland with pay from the 1st January, 1694. On 15th November, 1695, John Meres succeeds Captain Henry Paget in Colonel Scroop Howe's regiment, but this was probably in the Low Countries where Namur had just been captured. Here, too, Colonel Leveson's Dragoon Regiment was serving, at least, in 1692. In 1695, I gather that Leveson, now a brigadier, was still in Holland, and in the same year Brigadier Sir John Hanmer applies for Ensign Wm. Snead to be promoted Lieutenant.

Among those in civil life we find Robert Wolsley (*o.s.p.* 1697), the eldest son of Sir Charles, Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of Bavaria in 1694; while from 1693 to 1695, William, 6th Lord Paget, was Ambassador Extraordinary to the "Grand Seignior" at Constantinople. Besides this, a Mr. Heathcote is one of those financial experts consulted about the reform of the coinage in 1695.

There is a notice, too, of a Mr. Chetwood as in business at Tangiers, and in Ireland quite a number of Staffordshire names appear as acclimatised settlers. Col. Dudley Colclough is one of those who guarantee to pay the debts due to Protestants from the sequestrated estate of Col. John Browne. Mark Baggot's estate, too, had been sequestrated, and Patrick, Wm., and

John Beresford and Benjamin Chetwood were tenants of other sequestered estates.

Amongst the writs of summons to the Irish House of Parliament was one to Lord Castlehaven, the representative of the Audleys, who desired the Earl of Shrewsbury to acquaint the Chancellor that he, being a Roman Catholic, could not be admitted into the House, so that his going to Ireland would be of no service to the public. As is natural, after the Queen's death, there are numerous notices of plots and other minor disloyalties scattered through this volume, to burst out next year into Barclay's Conspiracy.

J. C. W.

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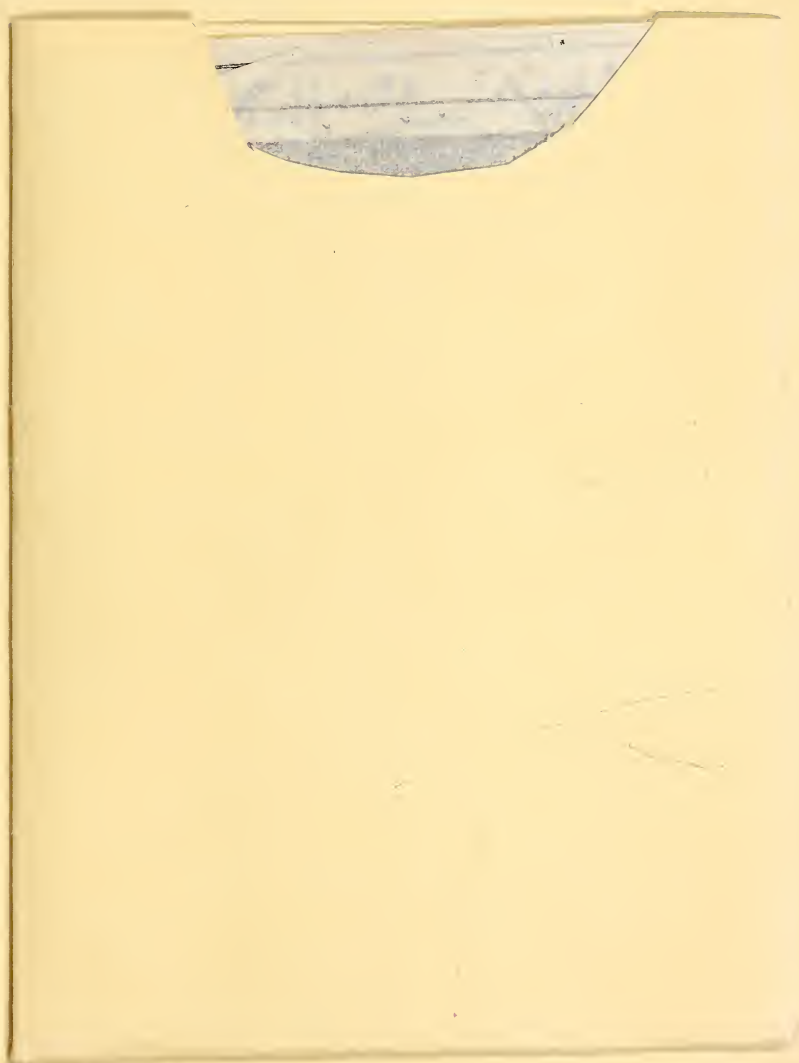
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